

ANGLIÆ METROPOLIS:  
OR, *P. 6. 30.*  
The Present State  
OF  
LONDON:  
WITH  
**Memozials**  
COMPREHENDING  
*A Full and Succinct Account*  
OF  
The Ancient and Modern  
State thereof.

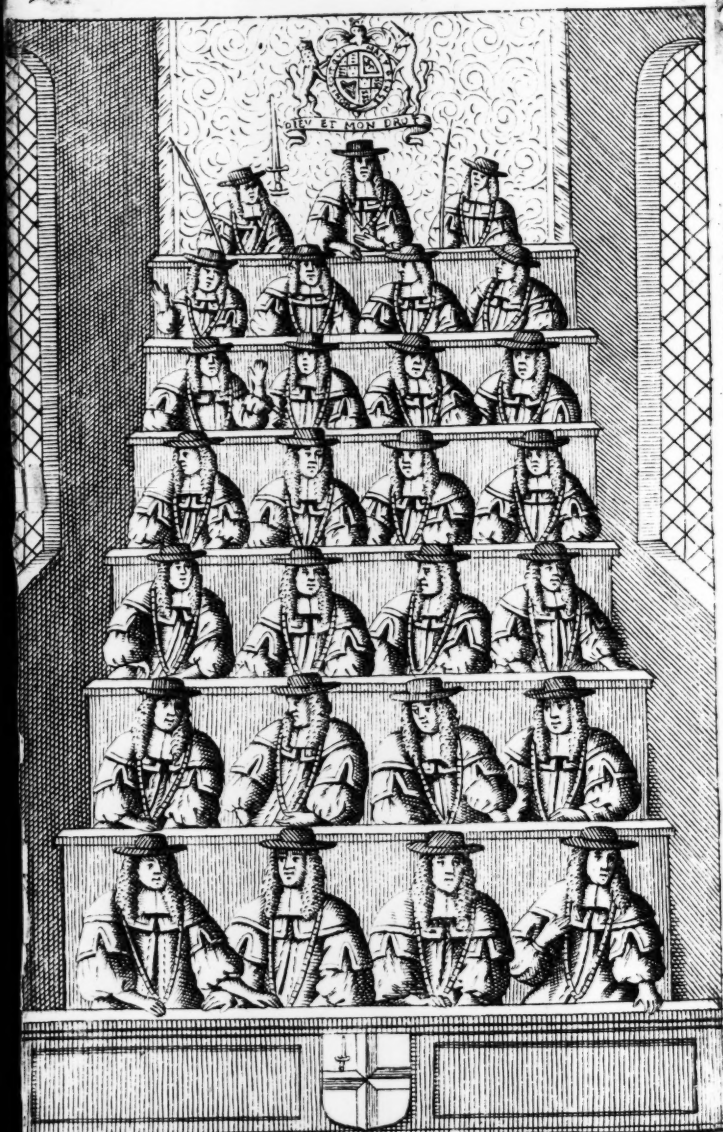
Its Original, Government, Rights, Liber-  
ties, Charters, Trade, Customs, Privi-  
ledges, and other Remarkables, &c.

First Written by the late Ingenious THO. DELAUNE  
Gent. and Contin'd to this present Year by a careful hand.

*Civitates ab initio Utilitatis Causa Constitutæ  
sunt, Aristot. Polit. I.*

LONDON:  
Printed by C. L. for John Harris at the Har-  
row in the Poultrey, and Thomas Bowles  
in George Yard in Lumbar'd-Street. MDCXC.





*The Lord Mayor & court of Aldermen.*

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1759:12

To the Right Honourable  
*Sir Thomas Pilkington, Kt.*  
LORD MAYOR  
OF THE  
City of *LONDON.*

*My Lord,*



There is no Debt more due then an Acknowledgment for great and Noble Actions, so 'twill not be easie to find any one who has in this Case more Creditors then your Lordship. Private Obligations to single Persons, where they meet with Ingenious minds, are never forgotten, how much less then such as are conferr'd on the Publick, on this famous City, and thereby indeed on the whole Nation! But even here many may be willing to *Act*, whose Souls are not exalted enough to *Suffer*, which Glory your Lordship shared in an eminent Degree, and were at least the City's Confessor, tho' not its Martyr. To stem the maddest Tide of Oppression, and unjust Power, while c

## *The Epistle*

thers were tamely hurried away with't, to express your Self so freely and undauntedly, when others dare not so much as mutter such Truth as were brighter then if written with a Sun-Beam, and so necessary then to be Published and known: And then to endure for all this, the most Villanous Treatment that either Publick or Private Malice could invent, with so much clear Honour and inflexible Bravery, are such things as very few besides your Lordship can pretend to. Nor was that just Reward wanting, which too often Virtue is not so happy as to obtain in this World; for the same Person who suffered so much in the worst of times for his strenuous defence of the Citys Liberties, has with as great Glory, and Unanimous Votes, been chosen thereby, for the Great Convention, the late Parliament, and its own Supream Magistrate; and has in that last Quality assisted at the Coronation of two of the brightest Heads in the Universe, and has in spite of the Ingratitude and Folly of the World, discharged all other parts of his great Office, with that Courage, Prudence, Temper and Moderation, as to be an Example to succeeding Ages. On all which accounts, this little Piece, relating to that City which has so many Obligations to your Lordship, begs your Lordships Honourable Patronage. It was formerly dedicated, by the deceased Author, to the then Lord

## *Dedication*

Lord Mayor the Right Honourable Sir *Patience Ward*, in whose Mayoralty that famous Inscription was engraven on the *Monument*, which so gaul'd those who had so great a share in what occasioned it, that 'twas ordered to be Erased in the late bad times ; tho' under your Lordship, the Truth therein contained has receiv'd a Resurrection, and all good Citizens see it where it was before with abundance of Satisfaction. To whom then should these reviv'd Papers more properly be addressed then to your Lordship, tho' at the same time they bear your name prefix'd unto 'em, they must ask Pardon for so great a Presumption in

*Your Lordships and the Cities*

*most Obedient and most*

*Humble Servant*

*S. W.*



## The Author's Preface, To the Reader.

**T**His Abstract is partly collected from the best Authors I could meet with, as the Chronicles and Statutes of England, Antiquaries, Modern Writers, &c.

I have endeavoured to avoid Prolixity, and to omit no Remarkables, as far as my designed Brevity would admit; intending rather a Compendium, than a Voluminous History.

What lay scattered in divers Volumes, are reduced (in a method wholly new) under their proper Heads, briefly, yet (I hope) not obscurely. I have intermixt many new things, which fell within my own Observation (or my Friends) respecting the Present State of this City, never to my knowledge (I am sure never in this Method) Published. It was said, *That Omne tulit punctum, qui miscuit utile Dulci* :.

If that be not done here, yet it is an Essay of that kind; being a mixture wherein with great variety, things highly useful are interwoven with delightfom. And if there be any mistakes or imperfections, which all men are liable to, upon any Information, (which shall be thankfully resentd) it may be capable of Rectifying hereafter.

I do not pretend to give a full account of all things worthy to be known, in this great City, or of its famous Citizens, for that would make an huge Volume but onely of the most Eminent which have occur'd to my Reading or Observation.

As to the Method and particulars treated of, you are referred to the Synopsis, or Table of Contents following; by which you may easily find out any thing in the Book.

I have an high Honour for this Illustrious City, and the worthy Inhabitants thereof, as an Instance of which, this Essay is offered to the perusal of the Candid Reader, by

Thomas De-laune.

# THE BOOKSELLERS TO THE READER.

THE Ingenuity of the Author is so well known to several Persons in this City, and has been so well Establish'd, (as appears by the general Acceptation his Book has found, to the carrying off the whole Impression long since) that it quite supersedes all that can be said in Commendation of him or it. All therefore that we have to do, is to let you know, that great Care has been us'd in bringing it down from the Year 1681, when it was first Printed, to this present Year 1690, thro' all the various Alterations of it, and Additions to it; which in this Tract of time have not been inconsiderable. The Names of the principal Officers of the City both Civil and Military, and of others also, whose places are mention'd in the Book, are added to it, to render it modern.

To Conclude, As we doubt not of its full Answering your Expectation in the Reading; so we hope it will ours in the Sale of it; which if you please to promote by buying it, will not a little Oblige

*Your Humble Servants*

John Harris,  
Tho. Howkins.

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# THE PRESENT STATE OF LONDON.



## CHAP. I.

*Of its Antiquity and Original.*

**O**Ur Famous *Antiquaries* generally agree, that the *Britains*, whose Posterity now Inhabit the Dominion of *Wales*, and are called *Welsh*, were the Founders of the Renowned City of *LONDON*: They were in old times known by the Name of *Aborigines*, because they first Inhabited the Country.

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## The Present State

Some derive the name *London* (which is the greatest probability) from the *British* word *Llhong*, which signifies a Ship, and *Dinan*, a Town, that is, a Town of Ships, this City being in all Ages, since its Foundation, very renowned for Shipping and Navigation. (2.) Others from *Llhwindian*, because (as *Cæsar* in his Commentaries, and *Strabo* mention) the Ancient *Britains* called their fortified Woods *Llhwyn*, which is equivalent to a fenced Town; and that, where *S. Pauls* Church now stands, there was in old times a Wood, where a Temple was built for *Diana*, it being the custom of those Pagan Times to build their Fanes or Temples to *Diana* in Woods or Groves, and so it signifies *Diana's* Town. (3.) Some derive it from *Llbandian*, the *Britains* still calling *Llan* a Church, and so may signify *Diana's* Church or Temple, for there have been frequently digged up Oxen Heads and Bones, which have been offered as Victims or Sacrifices there, viz. in *Camera Diane*. So that this word came in tract of time to be pronounced *London*. *Cæsar* (*Comment. lib. 5.*) calls it *Civitas Trinobantium*, viz. The City of the *Trinobants* (some would have it translated the State of *Trinobants*) for *Troja Nova*, or *Troy Novant*, *New Troy*; Which appellation was in old times by many ascribed to *London*; as *Geoffery* of *Monmouth* the *Welsh* Historian affirms.

It is said by the same Author, That King *Lud* repaired this City, and much augmented it with fair buildings, calling it *Caire Lud*, that is, *Lud's Town*; and from him *Ludgate* takes its Name.

This City was built 2798 years ago, that is 1108 years before the Birth of *Christ*; (and, by the exactest computation) in the time of *Samuel* the Prophet, and 350 years before the building of *Rome*. Of all Historians *Cornelius Tacitus*, who first called it *Londinum*; says, That it was in his time (which is about 1664 years ago) *Copia Negotiatorum & Comœatu valde celebre*; that is, very famous for multitude of Merchants and Traffick, (or Commerce.) *Herodian* in the Life of the Emperour

## of LONDON.

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perour *Severus*, says it was *Urbs magna & opulenta*; that is, a Great and Rich City. *Marcellinus* says, That in his time (which is 1200 and odd years ago) it was *Vetustum oppidum*, an Ancient Town. *Fitz-Stephens* tells us, That *hæc Civitas Urbe Roma, secundum Chronicorum fidem, satis Antiquior est, &c. Vix.* This City, according to the credit of *Chronologers*, is far more ancient than *Rome*.

In the flourishing Estate of *London*, it was called *Augusta*, a Name denoting Dignity and Majesty; for the Great *Octavian*, Successor to *Julius Cæsar*, took to himself the Name of *Augustus*, as a Title most Sacred and Honourable. This *Marcellinus* witnesses, in his 27 and 28 Books, calling it *Augusta*, and that in old times it was called *London*. It was very Famous by that Appellation under the Emperour *Valentinian*. And in *Constantine's* time there was a Mint appointed there, and Money stamp'd with this Impression, *P. Lon. S.* that is, *Pecunia Londino Signata*, Money stamp'd in *London*: And the Overseer or Master of the Mint was called *Præpositus Thesaurorum Augustensium*; that is, Provost of the Treasures of *Augusta* in *Britain*.

## CHAP. II.

### Of the Situation of London.

**T**He Wisdom of our Ancestors is very Eminent and Remarkable in the Excellent Situation of this Famous City, which we shall shew, 1. With respect to Air, 2. Its conveniencies of being supplied with all sorts of Provisions by Sea and Land.

1. With respect to *Air*, This City being situate on the North side of the River, in the Latitude of 51 Degrees 30 Minutes, and so far distant from the Sea, that it is not annoy'd with the boisterous Winds, or

unwholsome Vapours of it ; and yet so near, that it enjoys the mild salubrious Breezes of the *Eastern, Southern, and Western Seas*, with the wholsome gusts and fresh *Air* of the Country round about ; it must needs therefore have an Excellent *Air*. And it is by Experience found to be as *healthy* a City (considering its greatness and Number of Inhabitants, with the prodigious quantity of *Coals* burnt yearly in it,) as any in the known World.

2. The *Soil* is rich and fertile, abounding with plenty of all things useful for the life of Man. The Country round about it, being very well Inhabited, supplying it with plenty of all sorts of *Provision*, and the *Respective Manufactories* of England, to furnish not only the Inhabitants, but for Transportation to the several parts of the World, where its Merchants Trade : For which it has the advantage of *large, strait, and fair High-ways* for Carriages and Passengers by Land ; and a *Navigable River* for the Conveyance of heavy Commodities, as *Fuel, &c.* So that it may be called the *Grand Mart* of England. And for Navigation and Forreign Commerce (in which no *Emporium* in the World can Challenge precedence, and by which a considerable share of the Riches of other Nations is imported) the Reader is referred to the Chapters where we shall Treat of *Trade*. The River *Thames*, upon which it is seated, runs by it, in the form of a *Crescent*, each part of the City enjoying the benefit of the River, and yet not far distant from each other. This City is so far from the Sea, that it needs not fear a *Forreign Surprise*, and yet in 12 hours by the help of the Tide, it is capable to receive the greatest Ships that Traverse the Ocean.

## CHAP. III.

*Of its Increase, Magnitude, Inhabitants,  
Publick Structures, &c.*

**A**S it was said of the People of Rome, that *à parva origine*, from a small beginning they grew to a vast Greatness; so we may truly say of this Famous City (the Metropolis of our Monarchy) which even in Neroes days was Renowned for Concourse of Merchants, and provision of all things, (as Speed informs us,) and must Consequently be Great and Populous. That it has received an accession and increase in the respective Ages, is certain; and in our Memory, we have seen it to multiply exceedingly in beautiful Structures and number of Inhabitants. So that it is at present of vast extent, being from Lime-House to the end of Tuttle-street, from East to West, above 7500 Geometrical paces, that is, above seven Miles and an half; And from the further end of Black-man-street in Southwark, to the end of St. Leonard-Shore-Ditch is 2500 paces, that is two Miles and an half.

The principal Streets, Lanes, and Alleys, in this great City, are above 500 in number, and yet some of them above half a measured Mile in length. Before the dreadful Conflagration in 1666, there were computed within the Walls above 15000 Houses, which is but one fifth of the whole City, as appears by the Weekly Bills of Mortality, so that the Total of Houses may be 75000; which are mightily increased since the Re-building of the City, enlarging it self every way, especially, about St. James's and Soho-Fields, where it has received such Additions of beautiful Buildings, as by themselves would make a brave City. So that now London for fair and stately Edifices, uniform and Regular Bulidings, and other publick Structures, does not only excel its former State, but (all things considered)



ed) may outvie the most Magnificent Cities of the Universe, as shall be Demonstrated more particularly.

As to the number of Inhabitants, when *London* was by more than a fourth part less than it is now, there were computed to be eaten 67500 *Beefs* yearly there, ten times as many *Sheep*, that is, 675000, besides abundance of *Calves*, *Lamb*, *Swine*, all sorts of *Poultry*, *Fowl*, *Fish*, *Roots*, *Milk*, &c. And that every year to supply the City with *Coals*, there is brought into the River about 300000 *Chaldrons*, every *Chaldron* being 36 *Bushels*.

The *Bills of Mortality* in times of no Infection, do yearly amount to 20000 and odd, which is three times more than *Amsterdam*; and equal to, if not beyond *Paris*, as by the *Bills* themselves may be seen.

In the year 1667, when the greatest part of the City lay in Ashes within the Walls, and much without, and consequently many of the Inhabitants forced to retire into the Country for Habitation, according to exact computation there were brewed that year in *London* 452563 *Barrels of Beer*, 580421 *Barrels of Ale*, and 489797 *Barrels of Table-Beer* (or *Small-Beer*.) The Strong Beer 36 gallons to the Barrel, sold at 12s. 6d. the Small Beer also 36 gallons to the Barrel, sold at 6 s. 6 d. the Ale 32 gallons to the Barrel, sold at 16 s. But now there is a vast greater quantity, (besides abundance of *Spanish*, *French*, and *Rhenish* Wines, *Cyder*, and other *Liquors*) consumed. The Excise of Beer and Ale, for the City, though very moderate, was Farmed of King *Charles the Second*, at above 120000 *l.* a year.

*Parishes* in *London*, besides *Chappels*, there are in all 334, which is twice more then any City in *Christendom* hath; which leads us to take a View of the *Publick Structures*, which for methods sake shall be described in this order.

1. *The Walls, Towers, Gates, &c.*
2. *Churches, and Monuments.*
3. *Hospitals and Work-Houses.*
4. *Palaces, and the Houses of the Nobility.*

5. *Exchanges and Publick Halls.*
6. *Colledges and Inns of Court.*
7. *Bridges, and the New River:*
8. *Markets.*

## SECT. I.

*Of its Walls, Gates, Towers, &c.*

**S**imeon of Durham, the Antient Writer, tells us, That London was first encompassed with Walls by Constantine the Great, at the Request of his Mother *Helen*, about the year 399. or according to *Stow*, 306. Which Wall being of rough Stone and Brittish Brick, was in compas three miles, inclosing the Model of the City almost in the form of a *Bow* on the Land-side. (except Denting in betwixt *Cripplegate* and *Aldersgate*) but on the South-side it was as the String of a *Bow*, furnished with *Towers* and *Bulwarks* at due distances. The City is of greater length from *East* to *West*, then from *North* to *South*: That part of the Wall which stood on the *Thames* side, is by the continual flowing and washing of the River, fallen down and decayed; yet there appeared some remains thereof in *Henry* the Second's time: *Fitz-Stevens*, who then lived, says, *London* was *ab Austro-murata & Turrita*, Walled and Towered on the South, but in Tract of Time the River *Thames* destroyed it.

*Mr. Stow* in his Survey tells us, That the City being destroyed by the *Danes*, Anno 839. was repaired by *Alfred* King of the *West Saxons*, Anno 886. after it had lain wast 47 years.

Anno 1215. the sixth of King *John*, the Barons entred the City by *Aldgate*, plundering the *Jews*, repaired the Walls with the Stones of their Houses. Anno 1257 *Henry* the Third caused the decayed Walls to be repaired at the common charge of the City. Anno 1282. *Edward* the First giving License to enlarge the *Black Fryers* Church,

Church, and to break down a part of the Wall between *Ludgate* and the River *Thames*, he gave certain Customs to the Mayor and Citizens to build a Wall from *Ludgate* West, to *Fleet-Bridge*, and so behind the Houses by the *Fleet-Water* (now the *New-Channel*) to the River. In the year 1340. *Edward* the Second commanded the Citizens to finish the Wall already begun, and the Tower at the end of it, within the Water of the River *Thames* near *Black-Fryers*. Anno 1322. being the second of *Edward* the Third, the Walls were again repaired. It was also granted by King *Richard* the second in the tenth year of his Reign, That a Toll should be taken of the Wares sold by Land or Water for ten years, towards the repairing of the Walls and cleansing the Ditch about *London*. In the sixteenth of *Edward* the Fourth, (*viz*, Anno 1476) the Mayor of *London* (*Sir Ralph Joceline*) caused that part of the Wall betwixt *Aldgate* and *Aldersgate* to be repaired; the *Skinners* repairing from *Aldgate* to *Burys-marks* towards *Bishopsgate*, as may appear by their Arms in three places fixed there. The Mayor with his Company of *Drapers*, repaired from *Bishopsgate* to *Allhallows-Church* in the same Wall, and from *Allhallows* towards the *Postern* called *Moor-gate*. A great part of the same Wall was repaired by the Executors of *Sir John Crosby* Alderman, as may appear by his Arms in two places fixed there; and other Companys repaired the rest of the Wall to the *Postern* of *Cripple-gate*. *Bishopsgate* was new built by the Merchants *Almains* of the *Still-yard*. The *Goldsmiths* Repaired from *Cripple-gate* towards *Alders-gate*, and there the work ceased, which was a great Service for one Year.

The Circuit of the Wall on the Land side from the Tower to *Aldgate* in the East, is 82 perches; from thence to *Bishopsgate* 86 perches. From *Bishopsgate* in the North to the *Postern* of *Cripple-gate*, 162 perches. From *Cripple-gate* to *Alders-gate*, 75 perches. From *Alders-gate* to *New-gate*, 66 perches. From *New-gate* in

# of LONDON.

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in the West to *Ludgate*, 42 perches. From thence to the *Fleet-Dyke* West, 60 perches. From thence to the River *Thames*, about 70. In all 643 perches, every perch being 5 Yards and a half, contains 3536 Yards and a half, which is 10608 foot, or two Miles and a half, and 608 foot over, to which if you add from *Black-frisers* to the *Tower*, it will be found, that the whole Circuit of the Walls was above three *English Miles*.

The Principal Gates of this Noble City are seven, viz. on the West, *Ludgate* of King *Lud*, it being built by him, as *Geoffry of Monmouth* says, about the Year of Christ 66. Though some (as *Leland*) conjecture, it may be called, *Lud-gate* for *Fludgate*, from a little Flud running beneath it. It was made a Free Prison Anno 1379. *Sir Nicholas Bremex* being Mayor, which was confirmed in the Year 1382. By a Common Counsel in the *Guild-Hall*: By which it was Ordained, That all Free-men of this City should for Debt, Trespases, Accounts, and Contempts, be imprison'd in *Lud-gate*, where at first they paid nothing for Lodging and Water. This Gate was repaired in the 28 of *Q. Elizabeth*, Anno 1586. at the Common charges of the City, amounting to above 1500 l. In the 3d of *Edw. 4.* *Sir Mithem Phillips* being Mayor, *Dame Agnes Foster*, Relict of *Sir Stephen Foster* Fishmonger, (who was also Mayor in the one and thirtieth Year of King *Hen. 6.*) for the Comfort and Relief of all the poor Prisoners, procured an Establishment of certain Articles in a Common Council, viz. That the New Works then lately Edified by the same *Dame Agnes* for the enlarging of the Prison of *Lud-gate*, from thenceforth should be had and taken as a part and parcel of the said Prison of *Lud-gate*, so that both the old and new Work aforesaid to be one Prison, Gaol, Keeping and Charge for evermore.

The *Quadrant* built by the said *Sir Stephen Foster* and his Lady, contained a large walking place by ground of 38 Foot and a half in Length, besides the thickness of the Walls, which were 6 Foot, in all 44

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Foot

Foot and a half, the Breadth within the Walls was 29 Foot and a half, which with the thickness of the Walls makes it 35 Foot and a half broad. The like Room there was over it for Lodgings; and over that, fair Leads to walk upon, well imbattelled for fresh Air and refreshment of Prisoners.

2. *New-gate* which was so called for its *Newness*, as being erected later then the rest, *viz.* about the Reign of *Henry* the first, or of *King Stephen*. This was the fairest of all the Gates, and was rebuilt after its being destroyed in the dreadful Conflagration in 1666, more stately than ever, (of which we will give a particular account hereafter, as also of the *Revival of London*, from those Ruinous heaps in which the Hellish Malice of wicked Incendiaries had buried it.) This Gate being a Sumptuous and Capacious Fabrick, is the Publick Goal, or Prison for Criminals, and also for Court-Actions, for the County of *Middlesex*, and has been so for many Ages, as appears by Records in *King John's* time.

There have been many Benefactors to this place, who gave something Yearly towards the Relief of Prisoners, as *Sir John Pouliney*, who gave 4 Marks per annum, Anno 1237. and many others since. Anno 1312. It was re-edified by the Executors of *Sir Richard Whittington*.

3. *Alders-gate* is said to derive its name of *Elder-trees* which grew about it, others from its Antiquity; (*viz.* *Olders-gate*;) and some derive it from *Aldrich* a *Saxon*. This also is (and indeed all the Gates that have been consumed in the great fire, are) now built more Magnificently then ever they were.

4. *Cripple-Gate*, so called of a Spittle of Cripples sometimes adjoining thereto, that were wont to beg at the said Gate. It has been formerly a Prison, where Persons were Committed, as now to the Compters. It was Re-edified by the *Brewers of London* in the Year 1244. And by the Executors of *Edward Shaw* Goldsmith, Mayor, Anno 1491.

5. *Moor-Gate*, so called from a *Moorish* ground hard by, but now turned into very pleasant and delightful Walks, called *Moor-fields*. This Gate was built by *Thomas Falconer* Lord Mayor, in the 2 H. 5. Anno 1414.

6. *Bishops-Gate*, so called of a *Bishop* the Benefactor, which the *Dutch* Merchants, or *Hans* of the Still-Yard, were bound by Covenant to repair and defend at all times of Danger and Extremity.

7. *Aldgate*, on the East, so named from the oldness, or *Elbe-Gate*, this is one of the Principal Gates, and of the seven double Gates mentioned by *Fitz-Stephens*. It is rebuilt at the Charge of the City.

Besides these, in antient times there stood two Gates on that part of the City next the River, whilst the Wall stood, namely *Billings-Gate*, now a Wharf or a Key; and *Doure-Gate*, or the *Water-Gate* commonly called *Dow-Gate*.

There are some *Posterns* also, which may go for Gates, as that out of *Christ-Church* and *Hospital*, to pass from thence to the *Hospital* of *St. Bartholomews* in *Smithfield*, to make which, License was given to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, in the 6. of E. 6. Sir *Richard Dobbs* Lord Mayor. There is also another that leads to *Moor-fields*. And that near the *Tower*, by the Remains, seems to have been a fair and strong Arched Gate of much trust, there having formerly been always a Person of Quality as *Custos* or Keeper of it. In the 2 R. I. Ann. 1190. *William Longshamp* Bishop of *Ely*, Lord Chancellor of *England*, caused a part of the City Wall; to wit, from the said Gate (towards the River) to the *White Tower*, to be broken down for the enlarging the said *Tower*, which he encompassed with the outer Wall and broad Ditch, but coming too near the Foundation of the aforesaid Gate, it was much loosned and weakned; so that 200 and odd years after, viz; Anno 1440. 18 H. 6. It fell down, and was never since re-edified.

There were several other *Water-Gates*, which were



purchased by private Men, as at *Black-frier-stairs* is a free landing place: *Puddle-Wharf*: *Pauls-Wharf*, a free landing place: *Broken-Wharf*: *Queen-Hith*: a place called *Woolf-Gate*, in the Parish of *Allhallows*, after called *Woolf-lane*, but the lower part being built on by the Earl of *Shrewsbury*, and the upper part by the Chamberlain of *London*, it was grown out of use. There was also a Gate called *Ebgate*, now the old *Swan*. There was also a small Gate called *Oyster-Gate*, because *Oysters* were sold there, and other Shell Fish.

*Bridge-Gate*, so called of *London-Bridge*, was reconed by *Fitz-Stephens*, one of the Principal Gates of the City. Next *Buttolph-gate*, so called of *St. Buttolphs-Church* adjoining. Of *Billinggate* we have spoke already. There was a *Water-gate* by the *Custom-House*, at the South end of *Water-lane*, and another *Water-gate* by the *Tower*.

### *Of the Tower of London.*

THE Wall of the City was furnished round about with *Towers* and *Bulworks*, at due and Regular distances. Of which (where the Wall ended towards the River on the East-side) the most eminent was that which we call the *Tower of London*, Built by *William the Conqueror*, about the Year 1078. (Some say that *Cesar* built the *White-Tower*, but that is not so: Nor does he mention it in his *Commentary*, though an exact Recorder of his own Actions) *Gundulph Bishop of Rochester*, being Principal Surveyor and Overseer of the Work. This was the great Square *Tower* now called the *White-Tower*, which has been much enlarged by several Buildings since adjoynd at diverse times, and inccompassed with a Wall. And Anno 1190 in the 2 R. 1, (as was said,) the Bishop of *Ely* Chancellor of England, inclosed it with a thick and strong outward Wall of stone Embattailed, and caused a Broad and Deep Ditch to be cast about the same, thinking to have In-

vironed

vironed it with the River of *Thames*, so that it is a most Famous Goodly Citadel, resembling a big Town. *Edward* the 4<sup>th</sup>. fortified this *Tower*, inclosing a certain piece of Ground taken from *Tower-Hill*, on the West, which is now called the *Bulwark*. Near *West-gate* opening to the South, there is a strong *Postern* for passengers, by the *Ward-House*, over a Drawbridge let down for that purpose. On the South side towards the East, is a large *Water-gate*, for the Receipt of small Vessels, under a stone Bridge from the River *Thames*; beyond it is a small *Postern* with a Draw-bridge, seldom let down but to receive great Persons that are Prisoners. The *Lyon-Tower* was built by *Edward* the 4<sup>th</sup>. This is not only a *Fort* or *Citadel* to Defend and Command both City and River, but also a *Royal Palace*, where our *Kings* with their Courts have Lodged some times. 'Tis furnished with an *Armory* and *Royal Arsenal* of Arms and Ammunition for 60000 Men. Here are kept the *Treasury* for the Jewels and Ornaments of the *English Crown*: The only *Mint* now for Coining Silver and Gold in *England*. And the most Antient *Records* of the King's Courts of Justice at *Westminster*. This is the *Chief-Prison* for the safe Custody of Great Persons that are Criminals. It is out of any County or Parish, yet a great part of it is within the liberty of the City. For it was the Judges opinion that those that were to be Tried for the Murder of *Sir Thomas Overbury*, must be Tried in the City, the Fact being done there.

The Office of his Majesties Records is of venerable Antiquity. And as the Chapel of the *Rolls* in *Chancery-Lane*, and *Petty Bag-Office*, doth fill with Records out of other Offices, they are transmitted into the *Tower* after some years, for preservation and security. These Records contain the Foundations and Dissolutions of *Abbeys*, Donation of Land, &c.

*These Records at the Rolls, being joyned to those in the Tower, will make a perfect continuance of all the Antient Rights of England, as,*

1. The Leagues and Treaties of Foreign Princes.
2. The Warlike Atchievements of the *English* in *France* and other Parts.
3. The Original of all the *Laws* Enacted and Recorded till the Reign of *Richard* the 3.
4. The Homage and Dependancy of *Scotland* upon *England*. The Establishment of *Ireland* in *Laws* and *Dominions*.
5. The Dominion of the *Brittish* Seas, excluding both *French* and *Dutch* from Fishing there without the Kings License, proved by Records before the Conquest.
6. The Title of the Realm of *France*, and how obtained.
7. And all that the *Kings* or *Princes* of this Land have until that time done abroad, or granted, or confirmed unto their Subjects, at home or abroad.
8. Tenures of all Lands, Extents of Surveys of Manors and Land, Inquisitions *post mortem*.
9. Libertys and Priviledges granted to *Cities*, *Towns*, or private Men.
10. Several *Writs*, Pleadings, Proceedings, &c. in Courts of *Chancery*, *Common Law*, *Exchequer*, &c.
11. *Inspeximus's* and Inrollments of Charters and Deeds before the Conquest.
12. Metes and Bounds of all Forrefts, with the respective Rights of the Inhabitants to common pasture; besides many other things too tedious to be repeated; and are in the Petition of the *Commons* of *England* in Parliament, *Anno* 46. E. 3. Num. 43. Said to be the perpetual Evidence of every Mans Right, and the Records of this Nation, without which no Story of the Nation can be written or proved.

They are repositied in *Wakefield-Tower*, adjoyning to the *Bloody-Tower* near *Traitors-gate*. It is to be kept open and constantly attended, for all Resortors thereto, from 7 to a 11 of the Clock in the Morning, and from 1 till 5, in.

in the Afternoon every day of the Week ; but in *December, January, and February*, from 8 in the Morning to 4 in the Afternoon, except Holy-days, &c.

The Governour is call'd the *Lieutenant of the Tower*, who ought to be a Person of Worth and Fidelity, and by Vertue of his Office, is to be a Justice of Peace in *Kent, Surrey, and Middlesex* ; he is *High Steward* of a Court there held, hath a Deputy, may refuse an *Habeas Corpus*, and may give Protection to all Debtors belonging to the *Tower*, all *England* over. He can take two *Gallons and a Pint* of all *Wine-Ships* that come. His Sallary is 200*l. per annum*. His usual Fee for every *Prisoner* sent to the *Tower*, who are commonly Men of Estates, is 20*l.* and 3*l.* a week of an *Esq* ; 5*l.* for a *Knight* ; for a *Baron* or above, 5*l.* at Entrance, to whom the King weekly allows 10*l.* whereof two parts to the *Prisoner*, the third to the *Lieutenant* for Lodging and Dyet, and 50*l.* to the *Lieutenant*, upon the *Prisoners* discharge.

The *Gentleman Fayler* is put in by the *Lieutenant of the Tower*, and his Fee is 41*s.* of a *Gentleman*, and 5*l.* of a *Knight*. There are now 30 *Warders* of the *Tower*, accounted the King's *Domestick* Servants, and Sworn by the *Lord Chamberlain* of His Majesties Household, or by the Clerk of the *Check*.

In this *Tower* is kept the Office of His Majesties *Ordinance*, the standing and grand Magazine of the principal Preparatives, Habilitments, Utensils, and Instruments of War by Sea and Land. It is under the Government in chief of the *Master of the Ordinance*, by whom it is committed to principal Officers, as a *Lieutenant*, who, in the absence of the *Master of the Ordinance*, imparts all Orders and Warrants directed to the Office, and is to see them duly executed, and to give Order for the discharging great Ordinance when required, at *Triumphs, Festivals, &c.* As also to see the *Train of Artillery*, and all its Equipage, fitted for motion upon any occasion.

The *Surveyor* is to survey all the Stores and Ordnance ; to allow Bills of Debt, and see that all Provisions be good, &c.

The *Clerk of the Ordnance* Records all Orders and Instructions for the Government of the Office, and Patents, Grants, Names of Officers, &c. Draw Estimates of Provision and Supplies, Letters, Contracts, &c. Make all Bills of Imprest and Debentures ; Keep Journals and Liegers of Receipts, and Returns of Stores.

The *Store-keeper* takes into his charge the Munitions and Stores, and is to look that the Store-houses be kept in due Repair.

The *Clerk of the Deliveries* is to draw all Proportions for Deliveries of any Stores or Provisions, and to be present at the Delivery. There are other Patent Officers, as the *Master-Gunner of England*, the *Keeper of the small Guns*, a principal *Engineer*, with divers Interior Attendants and Artificers, which, for brevity, we omit.

In the *Tower* is also the Office of *Warden of the Mint*, where is Coined all the *Bullion* that is Minted in *England*. The Chief Officer is the *Warden of the Mint*, who receives all the Silver and Gold brought in by Merchants, Gold-Smiths, or others, and pays them for it. Then the *Master-Worker*, who causes the Bullion to be melted, delivers it to the Moneyers, and when Minted, receives it again from them. The *Comptroller*, who is to see that all the Money be made according to the just Assize, &c. The *Assay-Master* weighs the Bullion, and is to see that it be according to the Standard. The *Auditor* passes all Accompts. The *Surveyor of the Melting* is to see the Bullion cast out, and not to be altered after it is delivered to the Melter. There are several other Inferiour Officers, &c. Which I think is not material to mention.

The first Gold that was Coined in the *Tower*, was in the Reign of *Edward III.* and the Pieces were called *Florences*, of the value of 6 s. 8 d. All great Sums before were used to be paid by the weight, as so many Pounds.

Pounds or Marks of Silver or Gold, but not stampd. Lesser Payments in S arling (probably because there was a Star stampd upon them) and were called Pence: nor can we read of them before the Reign of Henry II.

In this Tower only is the *Brake* or *Rack*, usually called, *The Duke of Exeter's Daughter*, because he was the first Inventer of it. I will conclude what I have said of the Tower, with the Names of the present Officers belonging to the several Offices therein; which are as follow:

*Robert Lord Lucas*, Chief Governour of the Tower.

Lieutenant Col. *John Fairewel*, Deputy Governour.

Mr. *Tho. Halley*, Gent.-Porter, called also Tower-Major.

*Officers of the Ordnance.*

His Gracethe Duke of *Schonberg*, Master-General of the Ordnance.

Sir *Henry Gooderick*, Lieutenant General of the Ordnance.

*John Charilton* Esq; Commissioner of the Ordnance.

Captain *Charles Middleton*, Commissioner, and Chief Clerk of the Ordnance.

*Thomas Gardner* Esq; Store-keeper & Commissioner.

*Philip Musgrave*, Clerk of the Deliveries.

*Charles Bartie* Esq; Treasurer.

Sir *Martin Beckman*, Chief Engineeer.

*Officers of the Mint.*

*Owen Wynn* Esq; Warden of the Mint.

*Thomas Neale*, Master-Worker.

*James Hoar* Esq; Comptroller of the Mint.

Sir *John Brattle*, Assay-Master.

*Brook Bridges* and *Thomas Donne* Esquires, Auditors.

*George Evans* Esq; Surveyor of the Meltings.

*Thomas Hall* Esq; the Kings Chief Clerk, and Clerk of the Papers.

Mr. *Bowers*, Chief Engineeer.

Mr. *Thomas Doyly*, Engineeer.

*William Pettit* Esq; Keeper of the Records.

And so much for the Tower of London.

Besides the *Towers* on the Bridge, which have suffered by the Accidents of Fire; Antiquaries speak of two Castles that were on the *West*-part of *London*, one the Castle of *Monfiquet*, built by a Baron of that Name, that came over with the *Conqueror*, but since demolished, and the *Black-Fryers* risen out of the Ruines of it.

The second is *Baynard's Castle* by *Paul's Wharf*; built by one *Baynard*, who came hither likewise with the *Conqueror*, who being Ennobled, the Honour succeeded from Father to Son a long time, till it came to *Robert Fitz-water*, a brave and valiant Knight, who falling into the displeasure of King *John*, was banished, and the Castle ruined; but recovering his favour by a notable Combat he perform'd in *France* against an *English* Knight (*Fitz-water* being on the *French* side) he was re-invested in his Possessions, and so repaired the Castle again.

He was made chief *Bannerer* (or *Banner-bearer*) of *London*; what his Office was, and the Solemnity about it, is to be seen in *Stowes Survey of London*, in the Chapter of *Towers and Castles*. When this Honour fell from the *Fitz-waters*, or *Baynard's Castle*, is uncertain. *Henry VII.* repaired this Castle, and Queen *Mary* was Proclaimed there. We read of a Tower that stood where *Bridewell* now stands, and a *Royal Palace* where our *Kings* kept their Courts, and Summon'd *Parliaments*. A great part of this on the *West*-side was given to the *Bishop of Salisbury*, and thence is derived the Name of *Salisbury-Court*. The *Eastern*-part was waste, till *Hen. 8.* built a stately Palace there, and call'd it *Bridewell*, where the Emperor *Charles V.* was most magnificently entertained, Anno 1522.

There was a Tower call'd the *Royal Tower*, in the Parish of *St. Michael de Pater Noster*, where King *Stephen* kept his Court, afterwards call'd, *The Queens Wardrobe*. There was another at *Bucklersbury*, called, *Serns Tower*, where King *Edward III.* kept his Court, and his Exchange of Money.



*Barbican* was likewise another *Tower*, where the City Centinels were wont to Watch, but demolished by King Henry III. Anno 1227. after he was reconciled to the Barons.

SECT. 2.

*Of its Churches and Monuments.*

**T**He number of *Parish-Churches*, besides *Chappels*, within the Weekly-Bills of Mortality, were 130. (twice more than any City in *Christendom* can shew;) the Cathedral of which is dedicated to the Apostle *St. Paul*, and the only Cathedral of that Name in *Europe*. It was founded by *Aethelbert* King of *Kent*, Anno 610. (under whom *Seibert* a *Saxon* Reigned in this Tract of Ground) in a place where stood a Temple of *Diana*, and afterwards did endow it with Lands and Priviledges; so did afterwards *Athelstan*, *Edgar*, and *Edward* the Confessor. It was much enlarged by *Erkenwald*, the Fourth *Saxon* Bishop thereof: And being almost destroyed by Fire, Anno 1083. *Mauritius*, another of its Bishops, began the Foundation of this magnificent Pile, and went on about 20 years, but the Quire and Tower were not finished till Anno 1221. As to other Casualties, we refer you to the Chapter that Treats of *Fires*.

As to its *Dimensions*, the length of it, according to *Stow*, was 240 Taylors Yards, or 720 Foot; the Breadth, 130 Foot; the Heighth of the Steeple 520 Foot; whereof the Stone Work was 260, and the Spire 260 Foot.

The length of it, according to others, was 690 Foot, that is, 20 Foot more than *St. Peters* at *Rome*. It stood upon so much Ground, as contained above three Acres and an half. Upon the Spire of Timber was a Bowl of Copper Gilt 9 Foot and 1 Inch in compass, whereon stood the Cross 15 Foot and an half high, and very near

near 6 Foot across, made of Oak, covered with Lead, and another Cover of Copper over the Lead. Above all, stood the Eagle, or Cock of Copper Gilt, 4 Foot long, and the Breadth of the Wings 3 Foot and an half.

It was built in Form of a Cross, and in the midst of the Cross, upon mighty high Arches, was the Tower built. It was a very magnificent Structure for Beauty, Dimensions and Proportion, as *William of Malmshury* says, adding, That it ought to be numbred among the Number of the most excellent Edifices, the large Arched Vault, and the Church above it, being of such a capacity, that (saith he) it may seem sufficient enough to receive any number of People.

The *Cemetery*, or Church-yard, was of a very great Dimension, for it reached North, as far as *St. Nicholas Market-place*; West, almost as far as *Ludgate*; South, near to *Baynards Castle*. I my self in *January 1680.* saw in the place where the New Conduit at the upper end of *Cheap-side* was building, when they digged to lay the Foundation, several Coffins and Bones, so that it extended farther by far on that side, and probably on all sides, than it does now. As to its Benefactors, and its being consumed by the dreadful Conflagration in 1666. more shall be spoken under their proper Heads.

As to its *Situation*, it was built on the highest part of the City, and so more conspicuous, perhaps, than any Cathedral in the World. King *Charles II.* in the year 1673. having with great cost pulled down the Burnt Walls, removed the Rubbish, and cleared the Foundation, has laid another Foundation, which is considerably advanced; and for Magnificence, Splendor, Solidity, Figure, and Curious Architecture, will, probably, excel any to be seen elsewhere.

Besides this stately Cathedral, there were destroyed in the dreadful Fire of 1666, Eighty seven Parish Churches, and six Consecrated Chappels; most part of which are since Re-built (far more stately and magnificent than ever they were before) of solid Stone, with  
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very curious Workmanship, beautified with excellent various Towers and Fronts of true *Roman Architecture*.

Of the *Churches* in City and Suburbs we will give a brief Account, beginning with *Westminster Abbey*, and so on with the rest Alphabetically.

*Westminster Abbey* was founded by *Sebert* King of the *East Saxons*, out of the Ruines of a Temple of *Apollo* which stood there, and fell by an Earthquake in the time of the Roman Emperor *Antonius Pius*, about the year of our Lord 605, and had its Name from its Situation, as being West from *London*, and its Minister. It was dedicated to *St. Peter*, and destroyed in the furious Wars of the *Danes*, but Re-edified by Bishop *Dunstan*, by the favor of King *Edgar*, who gave it some few Monks.

Afterwards King *Edward* (called the *Confessor*) built it anew, and richly endowed it; but about 160 years after, King *Henry III.* rebuilt it from the Ground, with that rare Architecture now seen. It was the work of 50 years compleat. The King himself laid the first Stone, and covered the Roof with Lead in the year 1220. The Abbots much enlarged it afterwards to the Westward. And King *Henry VII.* Anno 1502. bestowed 14000 Pounds in Building that admirable Chappel (which *Leland* calls the Wonder of the World;) for if we respect the admirable and artificial Work without and within, Beauty, and Elegancy, it can scarce be parallel'd in the World: And it is the judgment of the most Exquisite Architects, that it comprehends whatsoever is rare and delicate in that Noble Art. Here is to be seen his own Tomb and Monument made of solid and massie Brass.

The Form of the old Building, as an old Manuscript shews, was, That the principal Plot or Groundwork of the Building, is supported with most lofty Arches, cast round with a Four-square Work and semblable Joints. But the Compals of the whole, with a double Arch of Stone on both sides, is enclosed with Joined Work firmly knit and united together every way. The Cross of the  
Church

Church, which was to compass the Mid-quire of those that chaunted unto the Lord, and with a twofold Supportance that it had on either side to uphold and bear the lofty top of the Tower in the midst, simply ariseth at first with a low and strong Arch; then mounteth it higher, with many winding Stairs, artificially ascending with a number of steps; but afterwards, with a single wall, it reacheth up to the Roof of Timber, well and surely covered with Lead.

But the new Work of King Henry III. far excels that for rare Workmanship, being supported with several Rows of Marble Pillars in very curious Order, and the Roof covered with sheets of Lead.

When the Monks were driven from this Church, it had (1) A Dean and Prebendaries. (2) Afterwards one Bishop (viz. T. Thurlby) who having wasted the Church Patrimony, was removed. (3) Queen Mary set the Monks and their Abbot in possession: But (4) They were by Queen Elizabeth and the Parliament cast out, and it was converted to a Collegiate Church, and a Dean placed therein with 12 Prebendaries, and as many old Soldiers past Service. Petty Canons, and others of the Quire, to the number of 30. And ten Officers belonging to the Collegiate Dyet. A School-master, and an Usher. Forty Schollars, who are in their due time preferred to the Universities, they are called the Queens (or Kings) Scholars. Twelve Almsmen, with plentiful Maintenance for all. Twelve poor Scholars, besides Stewards, Receivers, Registers, Collectors, and other Officers; the Principal whereof is the High Steward of *Westminster*, who is usually one of the Prime Nobility. The Dean is intrusted with the Custody of the *Regalia* at the Coronation, honoured with a place of necessary service at all Coronations, and a Commission of Peace within the City and Liberties of *Westminster*. The Dean and Chapter invested with all manner of Jurisdiction Ecclesiastical and Civil, not only in the City and Liberties of *Westminster*, But with-

in the Precincts of St. *Martins le grand*, within the Walls of *London*, and in some Towns of *Essex*, exempted in the one from the Jurisdiction of the Bishop of *London*, and in the other from that of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*. There is a fair publick Library free for all Strangers to study both morning and afternoon always in Term-time. *William* the Conqueror, and all our Kings and Queens since, have been Crowned in this Church.

The Monument of King *Henry VII.* in the New Chappel, was made and finished in the year 1519. by one *Peter a Florentine*, for which he received of the Kings Executors 1000 l. The King, with *Elizabeth* his Queen, lie Interr'd in it, being (as was said) a Tomb of solid Brass, compassed about with these Verses, which for their Elegancy, and because they describe him to be so Renowned, we shall here insert.

*Septimus Henricus Tumulo requiescit in isto  
 Qui Regum splendor, lumen & orbis erat.  
 Rex vigil, & sapiens, comis, virtutis amator  
 Egregius formæ, strenuus atque potens.  
 Qui peperit pacem Regno, qui bella peregit  
 Plurima, qui victor semper ab hoste redit.  
 Qui natus binis conjunxit Regibus ambas,  
 Regibus & Cuncti fœdere junctus erat.  
 Qui sacrum hoc struxit Templum, statuitque sepul-  
 chrum,  
 Pro se, proque sua conjuge, prole, Domo,  
 Lustra Decem; atque annos tres plus compleverat annis.  
 Nam tribus octenis Regia Sceptra tulit.  
 Quindecies Domini centenus fluxerat annus,  
 Currebat nonus cum venit atra Dies.  
 Septima termensis lux tunc fulgebat Aprilis,  
 Cum Clausit summam tanta Corona Diem.  
 Nulla Dedere prius tantum tibi secula Regem  
 Anglia, vix similem posteriora Dabunt.*

This Church is famous for the Monuments and Tombs of our Kings, Queens, Nobility, and other eminent Men, as *Sebert* the first Christian King of the *East-Saxons*. *Harold* the Bastard Son of *Canutus* the *Dane*, King of England. King *Edward* the Confessor and his Queen *Edith*. *Maud* Wife to King *Henry* the First, the Daughter of *Malcolm* King of *Scots*. *Henry* the 3. and his Son. King *Edward* the 1. with *Eleanor* his Wife, daughter to *Ferdinando* the first King of *Castile* and *Leon*. King *Edward* the 3. and *Philippa* of *Henault* his Wife. King *Henry* the 5. with *Katherine* his Wife, Daughter to King *Charles* the 6. of *France*. *Ann* Wife to King *Richard* 3. Daughter to *Richard* *Nevil* Earl of *Warwick*. King *Henry* the 7. with his Wife *Elizabeth*, Daughter to King *Edward* the 4. and his Mother *Margaret* Countess of *Richmond*. King *Edward* the sixth (that most Religious and truly Vertuous Prince,) who lieth under the Brass richly Gilded Altar, most curiously wrought with Excellent Workmanship. *Anne* of *Cleave*, the 4th. Wife of King *Henry* the Eight. Queen *Mary*, and the Renowned Queen *Elizabeth*; upon the Remove of whose Body from *Richmond* (where She Dyed), to *White-Hall* by Water, these Lines were Written, which may for their Elegancy, and in Remembrance of that most Illustrious Protestant Queen, be incerted.

*The Queen was brought by Water to White-Hall,  
At every stroake the Oars their tears let fall.  
More clung about the Barge; Fish under water  
Wept out their Eyes of Pearl, swam blindly after:  
I think the Barge-men might with easier Thighs,  
Have row'd her thither in her Peoples Eyes,  
For howsee'er, thus much my thoughts have scann'd;  
Sh'd come by Water, had she come by Land.*

Prince

Prince Henry, eldest Son of King James the First, King James himself, and Queen Ann his Wife; and the first Male born of K. Charles I. dying an Infant. Of Dukes, Earls, and Lords Degree, Edmund Earl of Lancaster, second Son of K. Henry III. and his Lady Aveline de fortibus, Countess of Albemarle. William and Andomar de Valente, of the Family of Lusignian, Earls of Pembroke. Alphonfus, John, and other Children of K. Edward I. John of Eltham, Earl of Cornwall, Son to K. Edward II. Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, youngest Son of Edward III, with other of his Children. Eleanor, Daughter and Heir of Humphry Bohun Earl of Hereford and Essex, Wife to Thomas of Woodstock. The young Daughter of Edward IV. And K. Henry VII. Henry, a Child of two months old, Son of K. Henry VIII. Sophia, the Daughter of K. James, who died, as it were, in the first Day-dawning of her Age. Philippa Mohun, Dutchess of York. Robert of Henaute, in right of his Wife, Lord Bouchier; Ann the young Daughter and Heir of John Montbray, Duke of Norfolk, promised in Marriage unto Richard Duke of York, younger Son to K. Edward IV. Sir Giles Dawbny, Lord Chamberlain to K. Henry VII. and his Wife, of the House of the Arundels in Cornwall. John Viscount Wells. Frances Brandon, Dutchess of Suffolk; Mary her Daughter. Margaret Douglas, Countess of Lenox, Grandmother to James I, with Charles her Son. Winefred Bruges, Marchioness of Winchester. Ann Stanhope, Dutchess of Somerset, and Jane her Daughter. Ann Cecil, Countess of Oxford, Daughter to the Lord Burleigh, Lord High-Treasurer of England, with Mildred Burghley her Mother. Elizabeth Berkly, Countess of Ormond. Frances Sidney, Countess of Sussex. James Butler, Viscount Thurles, Son and Heir to the Earl of Ormond.

Besides these, Humphry Lord Bouchier of Cornwall. Sir Humphry Bouchier, Son and Heir to the Lord Bouchier of Berners, both slain at Barne-field.



*Nicholas Carew*, Baron *Powis*. *Thomas Lord Wentworth*. *Thomas Lord Wharton*. *John Lord Russel*. *Sir Thomas Bromley*, Lord Chancellor of England. *Douglas Howard*, Daughter and Heir General of *Henry Viscount Howard of Bindon*, Wife to *Sir Arthur Gorges*. *Elizabeth*, Daughter and Heir of *Edward Earl of Rutland*, Wife to *William Cecil*. *Sir John Puckering*, Lord-Keeper of the Great Seal of England. *Frances Howard*, Countess of *Hartford*. *Henry and George Cary*, the Father and Son, Barons of *Hunsdon*, both Lords Chamberlains to Queen *Elizabeth*. The Heart of *Ann Sophia*, the Daughter of *Christopher Harley*, Count *Beaumont*, Ambassadour for the King of France in England, bestowed within a small Gilt Urn within a Pyramid. *Sir Charles Blunt*, Earl of *Devonshire*, Lord-Lieutenant-General of Ireland. *Geoffery Chaucer*, the Prince of English Poets in his time. *Edmund Spencer* an Eminent Poet. *William Cambden*, *Clarencieux*, King of Arms. *Causabon* the Famous French Writer: *Michael Drayton*, &c.

Then there is *George Villiers* Duke, Marquess and Earl of *Buckingham*, Favourite to K. *James*, and K. *Charles I*. Also the Earl of *Essex*, and several others Interr'd there, during K. *Charles II*'s Absence from his Government. There is also Interr'd *George Duke of Albemarle*, whose Funerals were Solemnely performed the 13 of April 1670. The Dutches of *Albemarle*, was also Interr'd in K. *Henry VII*'s Chappel, the 28 of February 1669. in *Westminster Church*. There is likewise Interr'd, that Celebrated Poet Mr. *Abraham Cowley*, under a Monument of Exquisite Curiosity, at the Charges of his Grace the Noble Duke of *Buckingham*. Also the late King *Charles the Second*.

Having done with *Westminster-Abby*, we shall give a Brief Account of the other Churches Alphabetically, as they were before the Fire.

I. St. *Alban* Church in *Woodstreet*, is of great Antiquity, being Dedicated to St. *Alban* the first Martyr  
of

of *England*. Another mark of Antiquity was to be seen in the manner of the turning the Arches in the Windows and Heads of the Pillars. There were also *Roman* Bricks found inlay'd here and there among the Stones of the Building; it was *Anno 1632*. (being wonderfully decay'd,) pull'd down in order to be Re-built. In it were diverse Monuments, which for brevity sake are omitted.

II. On the North side of the East end of *Tower-street*, is the Parish Church called *All-hallows Barkin*, a very fair Church, standing in a large Church-Yard; on the North side whereof, was built a fair Chappel by *K. Richard I.* whose heart ('tis said) was buried there, under the high Altar. This Chappel was Augmented by *K. Edward I.* And a fraternity settled there by *K. Edward IV.* *K. Richard III.* new Built it, and founded therein a Colledge of Priests; which was suppressed in the Year 1548. in the Second of *Edward VI.* and the Ground made a Garden-Plat, till the time of *Q. Elizabeth*; and then built upon, and made a Store-House for Merchants Goods. The Church was Beautified and Repaired in the Year 1613.

III. On the East-side of *Bread-street*, at the corner of *Watling-street*, is the Church of *All-hallows Bread-street*, wherein were divers Monuments. This Church had a fair Spired-Steeple of Stone, which in the Year 1559. *Septemper 5.* about Noon, by a great Tempest of Lightning, and a great Clap of Thunder, was struck about Nine or Ten Foot beneath the Top, out of which fell a stone that ever-threw a Man, and slew a Dog; but the Spire was taken down to save the Charge of Repair. This Church was Repaired and Beautified at the Parish Charge *Anno, 1625.*

IV. *Great All-hallows* in *Thamesstreet*, was a fair Church, with a large Cloyster on the South-side, in which were sundry Monuments, but now Ruinated. It was Repaired and richly Beautified at the Parish Charge, *Anno 1627. and 1629.* In the Year 1632. all the Iles

to the Chancel were raised a Foot and a half, and the Pews a Foot above that, for Conveniency of Hearing, which cost six hundred Pound. There was a Monument of *Q. Elizabeth's*, with these Verses:

*If Royal Vertues ever crown'd a Crown,  
If ever Mildness shin'd in Majesty,  
If ever Honour, honour'd true Renown,  
If ever Courage dwelt with Clemency,  
If ever Princess put all Princes down  
For Temprance, Prowess, Prudence, Equity,  
This, this was She, that in Despight of Death,  
Lives still Admir'd, Ador'd, ELIZABETH.*

*Many Daughters have done Vertuously, but thou excellest them all.*

In the Figure of a Book over her were these words:  
*They that trust in the Lord shall be as Mount Sion,  
which shall not be removed.*

On the one side.

*Spains Rod, Romes Ruine, Netherlands Relief,  
Heavens Joy, Earths Joy, Worlds Wonder, Natures  
Chief.*

On the other side.

*Britains B'essing, Englands Splendor,  
Religions Nurse, the Faiths Defender.*

Under her.

*I have fought a good Fight, I have finished my  
Course, &c.*

V. In *Hony-Lane*, near the place where the Standard in *Cheap-side* stood, was the small Parish-Church called *all-hallows Hony-Lane*, Repaired at the Parish Charge,  
Anno

Anno 1625. At the cost of above 55*l.* but now turned into a Market-place.

VI. In *Thames-street* is the Parish-Church of *All-hallows the less*, which stood on Vaults, and said, to be built by Sir *John Poulney*, sometimes Mayor of *London*; the Steeple and Quire stood on an Arched-gate, which was (being fallen) Re-built by the Parish, Anno 1594. The whole Church was Repaired and Beautified at the cost of the Parishioners, Anno 1616. Here was also a Monument of *Q. Elizabeth*.

VII. In *Lumbard-street*, stood the Parish-Church called, *All-hallows Lumbard-street*,—began to be New Built Anno 1494. and finished 1516. To which the *Pewterers* were good Benefactors; the Steeple was finished 1544. about the 36 of *H. 8.* Here were also divers Monuments. It was Repaired and Beautified at the Parish-charge, Anno 1622, and 1523, and cost 177*l. 9s.*

VIII. The Parish-Church of *Alhallows-Stayning* or, as commonly call'd, *Stane-Church*, lies on the South-side of *Langborn-Ward*, somewhat within *Mart-lane*, in which were divers fair Monuments, as of *John Costin* a Girdler, who dyed 1244. and gave the Poor of the Parish an hundred Quarters of Charcoals yearly for ever, *John Mann*, Citizen and Mercer, who gave an hundred Pounds towards the Repair of the Church, and dyed in the year 1615. It was Repaired and Beautified at the Parish-charge, Anno 1630.

IX. The Parish-Church of *Alhallows the Wall*, so called, because it stands close to the Wall of the City in *Broad-street-Ward*. It was Repaired and Beautified at the Charge of the Parishioners, Anno 1613; Again most curiously Repaired and Beautified, Anno 1627. at 220*l.* Cost.

Queen ELIZABETHS Monument.

Read but her Reign, the Princess might have been  
For Wisdom call'd Nicaulis, Sheba's Queen

*Against Spain's Holofernes, Judeth she,  
Dauntless gain'd many a glorious Victory :  
Not Deborah did her in Fame excel,  
She was a Mother to our Israel.  
An Hester, who her Person did ingage  
To save her People from the Publick Rage ;  
Chaste Patroness of True Religion,  
In Court a Saint, in Field an Amazon ;  
Glorious in Life, Deplored in her Death,  
Such was Unparall'd ELIZABETH.*

Born, Anno 1534. } Reigned years 44. mon. 4.  
Crowned, An. 1558. } days 17.  
Jan. 15. } Dyed An. 1602. Mar. 24.

X. The Parish-Church of *St. Alphage*. The principal Isle of this Church, towards the North, was pulled down, and a Frame of Four Houses set up in the place. The other part, from the Steeple upward, was converted into a Parish-Church of *St. Alphage* : And the Parish-Church which stood near unto the Wall of the City by *Cripplegate*, was pulled down; the Plat thereof made a Carpenters Yard with Saw-Pits. This being decay'd, the Parishoners Repaired it Anno 1624. and being Beautifully finished, Anno 1628. it cost the Parish 500 l.

XI. *St. Andrew Hubbard*, or *St. Andrew* in *East-Cheap*, is situate in *Love-Lane* in *Billinggate-Ward*, which was Repaired and Beautifully adorned at the Cost of the Parish, Anno 1630. amounting to above 600 l.

XII. *St. Andrew Undershaft*, stands at the North-West-Corner of *Aldgate-Ward*, a Fair and Beautiful Parish-Church; so called, because every *May-Day* in the morning, they were wont (in old times) to set up a high *Shaft* or *May-pole* in the Street before the South-door, which, when fixt, was higher then the Steeple. But this Practice was discontinued since *Evil May-Day*, when there was an Insurrection of Apprentices, and other

other Young Persons, against Foreigners, *Anno 1517*. The said *Shaft* being laid along under the Pent-houses of a Row of Houses upon Iron Hooks, till the 3d of *Edw. 6.* the People Saw'd it in pieces, after it had lay'n 32 years, every man taking the length of his House: Which was occasioned by the Preaching of one *Stevin*, who at *Pauls Cross* said, It was an Idol, as giving Name to the Church. It was new built by the Parish, *Anno 1520.* to which *Stephen Jennings*, Merchant-Taylor, sometime Lord Mayor, was a great Benefactor; as also *John Kirby*, Merchant-Taylor, sometime one of the Sheriffs: *John Garland*, Merchant-Taylor, and his Executor, *Nicholas Levison*, and several others, and fully finished, *Anno 1532.* It was afterwards Repaired and Beautified at the Parish-charge, *Anno 1627.* They had at the lower end of the North Isle, a fair Wain-scot-Press full of good Books, the Works of many Learned Divines, where at convenient times any that would might read.

XIII. The Church of *St. Andrew Wardrobe*, was a proper Church in *Baynard-Castle-Ward*, but few Monuments in it. *John Parut* founded a Chauntry there, it was Repaired at the Charge of the Parish, *Anno 1627.*

XIV. On the North of *Pope-Lane*, so called of one *Pope* that owned it, is the Parish-Church of *St. Ann in the Willows*, (or *St. Ann Aldersgate*) so called (as some think) of *Willows* growing formerly thereabouts. It was Burnt in part 1548. But since Repaired. It was afterwards much decay'd, but beautifully repaired, *Anno 1624.*

XV. *St. Ann Black-friers*, it seems, was built in the Reign of *Edw. III.* It was new-built in the year 1430. 8 H. 6. Sir *William Eastfield* Mayor, *William Russe* and *Ralph Holland Esqs.* Sheriffs; and the Commonalty granted of the Common Ground of the City, Three Foot and an half in Breadth, on the North part, and Four Foot in Breadth toward the East, for the enlarge-

ing thereof. This Antient Church belonging to the *Black-friers* before the dissolution of such places by *H. 8.* was one of the most spacious and fair Churches in *London*, but afterwards demolished, *Anno 1613.* The Inhabitants of *Black-friers* purchased so many Houses on the South-side of their Church, as was 36 Foot in Length, and 54 in Breadth; the Purchase whereof, together with the Vault for Burying, and other Rooms under that part of the Church, &c. cost 1546 *l. 6 s.* *Anno 1632.* The Inhabitants of the said *Black-friers*, purchased the Rooms directly under an upper Room formerly converted into a Church, to repair the Wall, and Foundations whereon the Church stood at the cost (together with the Repairs) of 500 *l.* The Sum of all bestowed upon *Black-friers* Church, since the Reformation, amounted to 2600 *l. 4 s.* till the year 1633. It was burnt down, *Anno 1666.* in the great Fire, and not Re-built.

XVI. *St. Anthonius* Church (vulgarly called *Anelins*, or *St. Antholins*) in *Budge-Row* in *Cord-wainer street-Ward*, is a fair Parish-Church; Sir *Thomas Knowles*, late Lord Mayor of *London*, lieth Buried there, who Repaired, and was a great Benefactor to it. It was Repaired and Beautified, *Anno 1616.* towards which, Sir *William Craven*, Mr. *Henry Jay* Alderman, Mr. *Adrian Moore*, Mr. *Thomas Boothby*, Mr. *Francis Dorrington*, Mr. *William Parker*, Mr. *Cleophas Smith*, Citizen and Draper of *London*, were free and bountiful Benefactors; the cost amounted to near 1000 *l.*

XVII. The Parish Church of *Augustine* (vulgarly *Austin*) in *Watling-street* in *Faringdon-Ward-within*, was a fair Church, and well Repaired. And was in the years 1630, and 1631, in part Re-built, and Beautifully adorned at the Charge of the Parishoners, which cost 1200 *l.*

XVIII. The Parish-Church of *Bartholomew Exchange*, at the end of *Bartholomew-lane*, was new Built by



by *Thomas Pike* Alderman, with the assistance of *Nicholas Yoo*, one of the Sheriffs of *London*, about the year 1438. *Sir John Lepington's* Lady founded a Chauntry there, in the 21 of *Edw. 4.* *Sir William Capel* Mayor, added a proper Chapel, Anno 1509, on the South-side. *James Wilford Taylor*, one of the Sheriffs, 1499, appointed by his Testament, a Doctor of Divinity, every Good-Friday to preach a Sermon there of *Christ's Passion*, for ever, from six a Clock, till eight before Noon. This Church was Repaired and Beautified at the charge of the Parishoners, Anno 1620.

XIX. The Parish-Church of *St. Bennet*, which of *Robert Fink Senior* who new Built it, is called *St. Bennet Finck*, stands in *Thread-needle-street* in *Broad-street-Ward*, which was a proper Church. It was Repaired and Beautifully adorn'd at the Parish-charge, Anno 1633. at the cost of above 400 *l.*

XX. In the Street formerly called *Grass-street* (but vulgarly *Graces*, or *Gracious-street*) is the Parish-Church called *St. Bennet Grass-Church*, of the *Herb-Market* kept near it, but vulgarly *Grace-Church* in *Bridge-Ward-within*. This Church was Repaired and Beautified, Anno. 1630. with a new Clock-Dyal, and Chimes added, Anno 1633.

XXI. *St. Bennet Pauls-Wharf* in *Thames-street* in *Castle-Baynard-Ward*, was a proper Parish Church, with several Monuments in it.

XXII. The Parish-Church of *St. Syrs*, hath an addition of *Bennet Shorne*, (or *Shrog*, or *Shorehog*) and is vulgarly called, *St. Bennet Shorehog*. The antientest name of these is *Shorne*, of one *Benedict Shorne*, sometime a Citizen and Stock-fishmonger of *London*, who New Built, Repaired it, or was a Benefactor thereof in the time of *Edward II.* so that *Shorne* is corruptly called *Shrog*, and more corruptly *Shorehog*. Being very much decayed, it was at the Parish-charge very amply Repaired and Beautified, Anno 1622. It is near *Needles-lane* in *Cheap-Ward*.

XXIII. The Parish-Church of *St. Botolph* in *Thames-Street* in *Billinggate-Ward*, was a handsome Church, and had many fair Monuments in it, but now defaced. This Church was Repaired and Beautifully adorn'd at the Parish-charge, Anno 1624.

XXIV. *Christ-Church* was founded by King Henry VIII. who gave the old Parish-Church of *St. Nicholas*, to the Mayor and Commonalty of *London*, towards the maintenance of this New Church to be erected in the late dissolved Church of the *Grey-Friers* called *St. Ewin*, which Parish-Church, with the aforesaid Parish-Church of *St. Nicholas*, and so much of *St. Sepulchres* Parish as is within *Newgate*, were then made one Parish Church, by the name of *Christ-Church*. Of the *Hospital* there, we shall speak under its proper head. There was a fair and spacious Gallery erected in the North Isle of this Church, Anno 1628. which cost the Parishioners 149 *l.* 10 *s.* which was not only necessary, but graceful and beautiful. It is in *Faringdon-Ward* within.

XXV. In *Broad-street-Ward* near the *Stocks-Market*, is the Parish-Church of *St. Christopher*: To which *Richard Sherrington*, Anno 1392. gave Lands; so did the *Lady Margaret Norford*, Anno 1406. *John Clavering*, 1421, &c. But above all, the charity of *Robert Thorne* Merchant-Taylor, and a Batchelor, is to be perpetuated, who lay Interred there in a fair Tomb of *Touch*; and gave by his Will 445 *l.* to pious Uses. This Church was Repaired and Beautified at the cost of the Parish, Anno 1621.

XXVI. *St. Clements East-Cheap* in *Candlewick-street-Ward*, is a small Parish-Church. *William Chartney* and *William Overie* founded a Chauntry there. It was Repaired and Beautified at the cost of the Parishioners Anno 1632.

XXVII. At the South-west corner of *Lime-street* in *Langborn Ward*, stands the fair Parish-Church of *St. Dionis*, called *Back Church*, new Built in the Reign  
of

of Henry VI. to which *John Bugge Esq;* was a great Benefactor. *John Darby* Alderman, added thereto a fair Isle or Chappel on the South-side, and was there Buried, Anno 1466. He gave (besides sundry Ornaments) his Dwelling-house, besides other Houses, unto the said Church. The middle Isle of this Church was new laid in the year of our Lord, 1629. The Steeple was repaired, a new Turret built, new Frames were made for the Bells, and the Church very decently beautified Anno 1632.

XXVIII. The Parish-Church of *St. Dunstons East*, is so called, for difference from another Church in the West of that name. It was a fair and large Church, of an ancient Building, and within a large Church-yard: There be many rich Merchants, and other rich Tradesmen in that Parish, chiefly *Salters* and *Ironmongers*. In this are divers Monuments of worthy persons. There are also Seven shillings three pence given to the Poor every Sunday throughout the year in ready money, besides Bread, and other Gifts, according to the Wills and Dispositions of *Sir Richard Champion* and Alderman *Heardson*, with Coals given besides at certain times. One man hath given yearly an Ox, to be distributed by a quarter thereof quarterly, and a Peck of Oatmeal therewithall to the Poor: But so ordered, that they that have the quarter of Beef and Peck of Oatmeal at one quarter, must stay till other Poor be so served, and that it comes to their turns again. There are other Charities which came in Gifts of ready money, and are accordingly truly distributed. This Church being decayed, began to be Repaired in the year of our Lord 1631. and was fully Repaired, and curiously adorn'd Anno 1633. the charge of it amounting to above 2400 l. to make up which, many worthy Parishoners did very bountifully contribute.

XXIX. The Parish-Church of *St. Edmond King and Martyr*, commonly called *St. Edmond Lombard-Street* by the South-corner of *Birchover-lane*, is also called

led *St. Edmond Grass-Church*, because the Grass (or Herb) Market came down so low. In this Church were divers Monuments, and several pious Benefactors contributed to the Relief of the Poor; of which more in its proper place, under the Head of Benefactors. This Church was Repaired and Beautified very richly at the charge of the Parishoners, Anno 1631, and 1632. It cost 248 l.

XXX. The Parish-Church of *St. Etbelburgb* stands near *Little St. Helens* in *Bishopsgate-Ward*. It was Repaired and Beautified at the charge of the Parishoners, Anno 1612. And Anno 1620, the Steeple was Repaired. Anno 1630. a Gallery was built in the South Isle, at the charge of *Owen Santpeere*, an Inhabitant of that Parish.

XXXI. At the West end of *Jesus Chappel* under the Quire of *Pauls*, was the Parish-Church of *St. Faith*, commonly called *St. Faith under Pauls*, which served for the *Stationers*. and others dwelling in *Pauls Church-yard*, *Pater-Nister-Row*, and places adjoining. The Chappel of *Jesus* being suppressed in the Reign of *Edward VI.* The Parishoners of *St. Faith's Church* were removed into the same, as being more large and light-some, Anno 1551. As to the Repairs of this, we will only say (what was anciently said of it) that

This Church needs no Repair at all.

Saint *Faith's* defended by Saint *Paul*.

XXXII. In the midst of *Fenchurch-street*, stood the Parish-Church, called *St. Gabriel Fenchurch*, to which *Helming Legget* Esq; by License of *Edward III.* in the 49 year of his Reign, gave one Tenement with a Curtelage thereunto belonging, and a Garden with an Entry thereto leading, to the Parson and his Successors, as a Parsonage-house, and the Garden to be a Burying-place for the Parish. This Church was enlarged Nine Foot, and very richly Beautified, at the charge of the Parish.

Parish, Anno 1631, and 1632, which cost them 537 l. 7 s. 10 d.

XXXIII. The Parish-Church of *St. George Botolph-lane* in *Billinggate-Ward* is small, but had divers Monuments. It was Repaired and Beautified at the Parish-charge, Anno 1627.

XXXVI. Adjoining to the place where *Lollards Tower* stood, called the *Bishops Prison*, where they committed such as gain-said the Opinions of their Church, is the Parish-Church of *St. Gregory*, appointed to the Petty Canons of *Pauls*. This Church was Repaired and richly adorned, at the cost of the Parishoners, Anno 1631. and 1632. which amounted to above 2000 l.

XXXV. The Parish-Church of *St. Hellens* in *Bishopsgate Ward*, was sometimes a Priory of *Black Nuns*, founded in the Reign of *Henry III.* which was demolished the 30 of *Henry VIII.* The whole Church, and the Partition betwixt the *Nuns Church* and Parish-Church being taken down, remaineth to the Parish, and is a fair Parish-Church. This Church was Repaired and Beautified at the charge of the Parishoners, 1631, 1632, 1633. which amounted to above 1300 l.

XXXVI. The Parish-Church of *St. James Dukes-Place* in *Aldgate-Ward*, was built in King *James's* time, and consecrated Anno 1622. Sir *Peter Proby* being Lord Mayor, *John Hodges Esq;* and Sir *Humphrey Hanford Kt.* Sheriffs and Aldermen. It was built where the Priory (as they called it) of the *Holy Trinity* formerly stood, the Parishoners obtaining License of King *James I.* to build themselves a Parish Church, having long been destitute; to the building of which, many worthy Persons were Benefactors. It is a very beautiful and handsome Church, and at the time of re-edifying it was called *Trinity Christ Church*.

XXXVII. The Parish-Church of *James Garlick-hithe*, or *Garlick-bire*, because on the River *Thames*, near this Church, *Garlick* was usually Sold in former Days, This was a handsome Church. It is Recorded that

that *Richard Rothing*, one of the Sheriffs of *London* new built it in *Anno* 1326. and lies Buryed there, &c. The North Isle was New Built, and the whole Church Repaired at the charge of the Parishoners, *Anno* 1624. which amounted to above seven hundred Pound. This is in *Vintry-Ward*.

**XXXVIII.** The Parish-Church of *St. John Baptist*, (called *St. John* upon *Walbrook*, because the West end thereof is on the very Bank of *Walbrook*, by *Horse-shoee-bridge* in *Horse-shoee-bridge-street*) was some Years before the Fire new built. For in the Year 1412, Liscense was granted by the Lord Mayor and Commonalty, to the Parson and Parish, to enlarge it with a piece of Ground on the North part of the Quire, one and twenty Foot in length, and seventeen Foot in breadth and three Inches; and on the South side of the Quire, one Foot of the common Soyl. This Church was Re-edified and Adorned, *Anno* 1621. It is in *Walbrook-Ward*.

**XXXIX.** On the East side of *Friday-street*, (so called of *Fishmongers* dwelling there that served *Fridays* Market, (is the Parish-Church commonly called *St. John Evangelist*, in *Bread-street-Ward*. It was Repaired and Beautified at the cost of the Parishoners. *Anno* 1626. And a new Gallery was Built and Beautified at the proper charge of *Thomas Goodyear*, a Citizen and Draper of *London*, that dwelt in the Parish.

**XL.** At the North-West Corner of *Maiden-lane*, in *Aldersgate-Ward*, was the fair Parish-Church of *St. John Zachary*. *Thomas Litchfield* founded a Chauntrey there in the Fourteenth Year of *Edward* the Second. Sir *Nicholas Twyford* Goldsmith, and Lord Mayor. with Dame *Margery* his Wife, lye Interr'd there. Of whose Goods the Church was made, and new Built with a Tomb for them and their Posterity, *Anno* 1390. Amongst many other Pious and Worthy Persons and Benefactors to the publick, we cannot omit a Monument erected there in Memory of *Sir James Pemberton* Knight, who



who being Sheriff of this City, at the coming in of King James I, entertained near Forty Earls and Barons when the King was proclaimed. Anno 1612. he was Elected Mayor of this Honourable City of London. He Erected a Free-School in the Parish of Eccleston in Lancashire, sixteen years before his Death, and gave Fifty Pound by the Year for the maintaining thereof for ever. He gave also 500*l.* to Christs-Hospital, and 200*l.* to the Company of Goldsmiths, besides many liberal Gifts to the Poor of his Kindred, and many other most Charitable Uses. He died September 8. 1613. Aged 68 Years.

The substance of the Inscription is in these Verses :

Marble, nor Touch, nor Alabaſter can  
Reveal the Worth of the long buried Man :  
For oft we ſee Mens Goods, when they are gone,  
Do Pious Deeds, when they themſelves did none,  
Mine (while I liv'd) no goodneſs did expreſs,  
'Tis not Inſcriptions make them more or leſs :  
In Chriſt I hope to riſe amongſt the Juſt,  
Man is but Graſs, all muſt to Worms and Duſt.

There are many other Verſes, but our intended brevity will not admit of Tranſcribing them. The Repairs of this Church from the Year 1616, to 1631, coſt 120*l.* 11*s.*

XLI. Next Northumberland-Houſe in Aldgate-Ward, is the Pariſh-Church of St. Katharine Coleman, which addition of Coleman, was taken of a great Haw-Yard or Garden, of old time called Coleman-Haw, in Trinity Pariſh now Chriſt-Church, and in the Pariſh of St. Katharine and All-Saints, called Coleman-Church. Sir James Dean hath given two Shillings weekly in Bread to the Poor for ever, which is duly perform'd every Friday ; and the Pariſhoners give as much every Sunday. This Church was both Repaired and Beautified,  
Anno



Anno 1620. And 1624. their Vestry was built, and a Gallery new made for the Poor of the Parish to sit in.

XLII. The Parish-Church of *St. Katharine Christ-Church* in *Aldgate-Ward*; commonly called *Cree-Church*, stands in the *Cemiterie* of the Dissolved *Priory* of the *Holy-Trinity*, and is a very fair Church. Mr. *William Gilborn* a Draper, gave Four Marks Yearly for ever, to be bestowed in one Dozen of Bread, and be to distributed upon every Sunday to the Poor of the said Parish, which is duly paid: he gave 20*l.* towards building a Gallery in the said Church. Mr. *John Smith* Mercer, gave 3*l.* yearly for ever, to be distributed amongst the Poor every *Christmas* yearly. Mr. *George Lee* Sadler, gave 20*s.* yearly for ever to the Poor. Mrs. *Dane* a Widdow, gave 8*s.* yearly for ever. Mrs. *Alice Bateman*, gave 43*l.* 6*s.* to the Parish, the profit to be distributed to the Poor for ever. Mr. *John Bedon* Gent. gave 10*l.* to be distributed in Bread yearly to the Poor. Mr. *George Hothersal* Merchant-Taylor, gave 1*l.* 4*s.* yearly for ever, out of his Land, to the Poor of this Parish. Mr. *John Waddis* Cook, born in this Parish, gave to the Poor thereof 3*l.* to be distributed among them in Bread yearly for ever. *Stephen Roberts* Cook, gave also 2*l.* 4*s.* yearly for ever, to be distributed in Bread. These good Persons are remembered as such whose Memories are worthy to be perpetuated, and to be upon Record as an Example for others to imitate. But more under the Head of Benefactors.

The Foundation of this Church was laid June 23. 1628. It is said in *Stow's Survey*, pag. 839. Edit. 1633. That digging under the South Row of Pillars, they found the Scull of a Man, the thickness of which was three quarters of an Inch and better, measured by many, and admired by all (as well they might) that saw it. The Structure was built of the best Free-stone that could be got, and finished anno 1630. There were many bountiful Benefactors and Contributors to it; And a Curious Table (one of the fairest in the City,) set up as a

Monu.

Monument of our Renowned Queen *Elizabeth*, but the giver would be concealed.

**XLIII.** Southwest from *Guild-Hall*, in *Cheap-Ward*, stands the fair and large Church of *St. Lawrence-Jewry*, which addition, (*viz. Jewry*) was, because of old time many *Jews* Inhabited thereabouts. It had diverse Monuments. Mr. *Stow* tells us, That Seventy years before his first Edition of his *Survey*, which was 1598, that is now 172 years ago, he saw the *Shankbone* of a Man (as it was taken,) 25 Inches long by the Rule, and remained before the Fire, fastned to a Post of Timber noted more for the thickness, hardness, and strength thereof, then the length, for when it was hanged on the Stone Pillar, it fretted (with moving) the said Pillar, and was not it self fretted, nor did it grow lighter by remaining dry; but how found or discovered we cannot learn. Also a *Tooth* of a very great bigness (he says of a mans F.st) hanging up for a show in a Chain of Iron upon a Stone Pillar; but conveyed from thence long since: the credit of this rests upon him. This Church was Repaired and richly Beautified at the Charge of the Parishioners, anno 1618. Amongst other Monuments, we must not omit that of our Celebrated and most Illustrious Queen *Elizabeth*, in this Church, with these Verses:

*Here lyes her Type, who was of late  
The prop of Belgia, stay of France.  
Spains Foil, Faiths Shield, the Queen of State,  
Of Arms, of Learning, Fate and Chance:  
In brief, of Women ne'er was seen  
So great a Prince, so good a Queen.  
Such Vertues her Immortal made  
Death (envying all that cannot dye,)  
Her Earthly parts did so invade,  
As in it Wrackt self Majesty.  
But so her Spirit inspir'd her Parts,  
That she still lives in Loyal Hearts, &c.*

**XLIV.**

XLIV. The Parish Church of *St. Laurence* in *Candlewick-street* and *Ward*, was increased with a Chappel of *Jesus* by *Thomas Cole* for a Master and Chaplain: which Church and Chappel was made a Colledge of *Jesus* and of *Corpus Christi* for a Master and seven Chaplains by *St. John Poultney* Lord Mayor (of whom this Church was called *St. Laurence Poultney*) or *Pountney*, Confirm'd by *Edward III.* in the 20 year of his Reign. This Colledge was surrendered in the Reign of *Edward VI.* the Steeple of the Church was new Leaded, Five new Bells were hung, and the Frames new made, all the Ile new raised and levelled, and the whole Church within and without most beautifully Repaired at the cost of the Parish, *anno 1631.* and *1632.*

XLV. On *Fish-street-hill* in *Bridge Ward* within, is the Parish Church of *St. Leonard Milk-Church*, so termed of one *William Melker* an especial Builder thereof, but commonly called *St. Leonard-East-Cheap*, because it standeth at *East-Cheap* Corner: The Church and Steeple were repaired and beautified in the Year, *1618,* *1619,* *1620,* and *1621.* at the cost of *850 l.*

XLVI. On the West-side of *Foster-Lane* in *Aldersgate Ward*, is the Parish Church of *St. Leonards*, called *St. Leonards Foster-lane*; for them of *St. Martins-le Grand*: A great number of Houses being built in place of the great Colligate Church of *St. Martin*, the Parish is very much increased: It was enlarged, repaired, and adorn'd at the Parish Charge, *anno 1631.* To which *John Trot* Citizen and Merchant, was a bountiful Benefactor; the cost amounted to above *500 l.*

XLVII. On the East-side of *Bridge-Ward* stands the fair Parish Church of *St. Magnus*, in which were buried many Eminent men: It had many repairs and charges in the Years *1623,* *1624,* and *1625,* which cost above *500 l.* in the Year *1629* it was very richly and beautifully adorned, all at the proper cost and charge of the Parish.

XLVIII.

**XLVIII.** The fair Parish Church of *St. Margarets* *Lothb ry* in *Coleman-street-Ward*, stands upon the Water-Course of *Walbrook*, which was Re-edified *Anno 1440*. *Robert Large* gave to the Quire of that Church 5 *l.* and 20 *s.* for Ornaments: And to the Vaulting over the Water-Course of *Walbrook*, by the said Church, for the enlarging thereof 200 marks: This Church was Repaired and richly Beautified at the charge of the Parishoners, *Anno 1621*.

**XLIX.** In *Friday-street* in *Bread-street-Ward*, is the Parish-Church of *St. Margaret Moses*, so called of one *Moses* that was Founder, or New Builder thereof. It was Repaired and Beautified at the cost of the Parishoners, *Anno 1627*.

**L.** In the same Ward on *Fish-street-hill* stands the Parish-Church of *St. Margarets New Fish-street*, which was a proper Church, but without Monuments of Note.

**LI.** *St. Margaret Pattens* in *Rood-lane*, *Billings-gate* Ward, being much decayed, was Repaired and Beautified at the charge of the Parishoners, *Anno 1614*. who from that year, to 1632, expended 275 *l.* 5 *s.* 6 *d.* upon it.

**LII.** *St. Mary Abchurch* standeth near unto the South-end of *Abchurch-lane*, in *Candleweek-street-Ward*, upon a rising ground, and was a Fair Church with sundry Monuments in it: It was Beautified and Repaired at the proper cost and charge of the Parishoners, in the year of our Lord, 1611.

**LIII.** In *Alderman-Bury-street* is the Fair Parish-Church of *St. Mary Alderman-bury*, with a Church-Yard and Cloyster adjoyning, in which Cloyster (as *Mr. Stow* says) was hanged and fastned a shank-bone of a Man, in length Twenty eight Inches and a half, of a size larger by three Inches and a half then that in *St. Lawrence-Jewry*, but not so hard: This is Monstrous, for it is more then after the proportion of Five shank bones of any Man now living amongst us. The Church was Repaired and Beautified *Anno 1633*. at the cost of the Parish,

**LIV.** *Ab*

LIV. *Alder-Mary Church* on the South-side of *Budge-Row*, by the West corner thereof, in *Cordwainer-street-Ward*, is so called, because older than any Church of *St. Mary* in the City. *Sir Henry Keble* Grocer and Lord Mayor, who deceased 1518, gave a 1000*l.* by his Testament, towards the Rebuilding it. It was Repaired and Beautified by the Parish Anno. 1632.

LV. At the upper end of *Hosier-lane* toward West *Cheap*, is the fair Parish-Church of *St. Mary-le Bow*. (vulgarly *Bow-Church*.) This Church in the Reign of *William* the Conqueror, being the first in this City builded on Arches of Stone, was therefore called *New Mary Church*, or *St. Mary de Arcubus* or *le Bow* in West *Cheaping*. The Court of the Arches is kept in this Church, and taketh name of the place, not the place of the Court. 'Tis in *Cordwainer-street-Ward*.

We read that Anno 1090. The Third of *William Rufus*, by tempest of Wind the Roof of this Church was overturned, wherewith some persons were slain, and Four of the Rafter of twenty six Foot in length, were pitcht with such violence in the Ground of the high street, that scarce four Foot of them remained above Ground, which were fain to be cut even with the Ground, because they could not be plucked out, for the City of *London* was not then paved, but a Moorish Ground.

Anno 1271, a great part of the Church fell down, and slew many People, Men and Women. *John Rotham* or *Rodham*, by his Will Anno 1465, gave the Parish (wanting room in their Church-Yard) a certain Garden in *Hosier-lane*, for burial of their Dead, which so continued near a hundred Years, but now is built up and converted to a private dwelling. The old Steeple was Re-edified Anno 1469, so that it was ordained by a Common Councel, that the *Bow-Bell* should be nightly Rung at Nine a Clock, to maintain which, (*viz.* the Ringing of *Bow-Bell*.) *John Denne Mercer*, by his Testament dated 1472, according to the trust

of *Reginald Langdon*, gave to the Parson and Wardens two Tenements with the Appurtenances, since made into one, in *Hosier-lane*.

This Church has been Re-built very gorgeously since the great Fire, and the Steeple finished with that Elegancy of rare Architecture, height, and curiosity, that it excels any in Christendom; of which more hereafter.

LVI. On the South-side of *Walbrook-Ward*. from *Candlewick street* in the mid way betwixt *London-stone* and *Walbrook-corner* is the Parish-Church called *St. Mary Bothaw* or *Boatham*, because adjoyning to an *Haw* or *Yard*, wherein of old times Boates were made and Landed from *Dowgate* to be mended. The most memorable Monument in this Church, was that of *Sir Henry Fitz-Alwin* Draper, the first Lord Mayor of *London*, (in the 10th year of King *John*, Anno 1208.) who continued by many Elections in the Mayoralty several years. His Dwelling-House in this Parish was divided into two or three Houses, and given to the Drapers; for which they pay a Quit-Rent in his name yearly for ever. So that Mr. *Stow's* avouching he was buried in the Priory of the Holy Trinity within *Aldgate*, (now called *Dukes Place*) is a mistake. It was Repaired and Beautified at the charge of the Parish, in the Year of our Lord 1621.

LVII. The Parish-Church called *St. Mary-Cole-Church* in *Cheap-Ward*, is so named of one *Cole* that Buildd it, upon a Vault above Ground, so that Men were forced to ascend thereunto by certain steps. It was Repaired and Beautified at the Parish charge, Anno Feb. 1623.

LVIII. In *St. Mary-Hill-lane* is the fair Parish-Church of *St. Mary on the Hill*, because of the ascent from *Billingsgate*. In the Year 1322, *Richard Hackney*, one of the Sheriffs of *London* was buried there, and *Alice* his Wife, as *Stow*. p. 227. *Robert Fabian* writeth, saying thus:  
In the Year 1379, in the Month of April, as Labour-



ers digged for the Foundation of a Vault, within the Church of St. Mary-Hill, near unto Billingsgate, they found a Coffin of Rotten Timber, and therein the Corps of a Woman, whole of skin, and of bones undissevered, and the joints of her Arms pliable, without breaking of the skin, upon whose Sepulchre this was ingraven: Here lies the Bodies of Richard Hackney Fishmonger, and Alice his Wife; the which Richard was Sheriff in the 15th of Edward II, (viz. Anno 1322.) So that her Body was, 175 years after she had been buried, found uncorrupted: It was kept above ground three or four days without Noyance, but then it waxed unsavoury, and was again buried. This Church was Repaired and Beautified at the charge of the Parish, Anno 1616.

LIX. In Milk-street in Cripple-Gate-Ward, stood the Parish-Church of St. Mary Magdalen, in which were several Monuments, amongst which, one for Queen Elizabeth. It was Repaired and Beautified at the charge of the Parish in the year 1619. But since the Fire, the ground whereon that Church stood, as also that of Allhallows-Honey-lane (formerly mentioned) are turned into a large and spacious Market-place.

LX. Over against the North-West end of Lambert-hill-lane in Knight-Riders-street, is the Parish-Church of St. Mary Magdalen, commonly called so, with the addition of Old Fish-street. It was Repaired and Beautified at the charge of the Parish, Anno 1630. which came to 140 l. in this was a Monument of Queen Elizabeth; it is in Castle-Baynard-Ward.

LXI. The Parish-Church of St. Mary de Monte also, commonly called St. Mary Mounthaw, is situate on the West-side of Old Fish-street in Queen-bith-Ward. It was built to be a Chappel of the House of the Mounthaunts, and the Bishop of Hereford is Patron thereof. It was in part new built, and very much Enlarged and Beautified, Anno 1609. In the South Isle there hung a very fair Picture of King James I. with the Figures of Peace and Plenty on either side of him;  
Peace



*Peace* with her Olive Branch, and *Plenty* with her Sheaf of Wheat in her hands, being the Gift of *Robert Plonker* then Church-Warden.

**LXII.** The Parish-Church of *St. Mary Sommerfet* at the South-end of *St. Mary Mounthaw-lane*, over against *Broken-Wharf*, is also in *Queen-Hith-Ward*, and a proper Church; it was Repaired and Beautified *Anno 1624*.

**LXIII.** The Parish-Church of *St. Mary* called *Stayning*, because it standeth at the North-end of *Stayning-lane* in *Aldersgate-Ward*, was Repaired and Beautified, at the cost of the Parish, *Anno 1630*.

**LXIV.** Near *Stocks-Market* in *Walbrook-Ward* is the Parish-Church called *St. Mary Wooll-Church*, so called, of a Beam placed in the Church-yard, which was thereof called *Woll-Church-Haw*, of the weighing of Wool there used; for amongst the Customs of London written in *French* in the Reign of *Edward II.* there is to be found a Chapter, intituled, *Les Customes de Wooll-Church Haw*, Wherein is set down what was there to be paid for every parcel of Wool weighed. This weighing of Wool was there continued till the 6th of *Richard II.* till *John Churchman* built the *Custom-House* upon *Wool-Key* to serve for the said purpose. This was (and is now) a fair and large Church.

**LXV.** The Parish-Church of *St. Mary Wolnoth* in *Langborne-Ward*, was a proper handsome Church, with some few Monuments in it.

**LXVI.** In *Ironmonger-lane* in *Cheap-Ward*, is the Parish-Church of *St. Martin*, formerly called *Pomary*, possibly of Apples growing where now Houses are built. It was Repaired and Beautified at the Parish-charge. *Anno 1629*.

**LXVII.** The Parish-Church of *St. Martin* by *Ludgate* in *Farringdon-Ward-within*, was a proper Church to which, *Anno 1437.* (*viz.* 15th of H. 6.) *Sir John, Michael Lord Mayor*, and the Commonalty granted a parcel of Ground, containing 28 Foot in Length  
and,

and 24 in Breadth, to build their Steeple upon.

LXVIII. The Parish-Church of St. Martin Orgar in Candlewick-street-Ward, is a small Church; Sir *William Crowmer* Lord Mayor built a handsome Chappel on the South-side thereof, and was buried there in an ancient Tomb, Anno 1533. it was Repaired 1630. at the cost of 122 l. 6 s. 6 d. There was a rich and very beautiful Monument in the Chancel of Sir *Allen Cotton* Knight, and Alderman of London, and sometime Lord Mayor, who died the 24<sup>th</sup> of December, Anno 1628: with a large Inscription, concluding with these Verses.

*When he left Earth, Rich Bounty dy'd,  
Mild Courtesie gave place to Pride;  
Soft Mercy to bright Justice said,  
Oh Sister! We are both Betray'd!  
While Innocence lay on the Ground  
By Truth, and wept at either Wound,  
The Sons of Levi did lament,  
Their Lamps went out, their 'Oy' was spent;  
Heaven hath his Soul, and only we  
Spin out our Lives in misery:  
So Death, thou missest of thy End,  
And kill'st him not, but kill'st his Friend.*

There was also a delicate Monument of our famous Queen *Elizabeth*.

LXIX. The Parish-Church of St. Martin Outwich, is on the South-part of Threadneedle-street in Broad-street-Ward; it is so called of *Martin de Oteswich*, *Nicholas de Oteswich*, *William Oteswich*, and *John Oteswich*, Founders thereof, and all buried there, as appeared by their ancient Monument. There was Interred *Richard Staper*, Elected Alderman of London, Anno 1594. the greatest Merchant in his time, and the chiefest Actor in the discovery of the Trades of Turkey, and the East-India. He was prosperous, wealthy, bountiful

tiful, and a good man; he died, *Anno* 1608. Sir Henry Row gave 5*l.* yearly for ever to the Poor of this Parish, to be bestowed in Bread and Coals. And Mrs. Sotherton yearly for ever in Bread, 50*s.*

LXX. The Fair Parish-Church called *St. Martin Vintrey* in *Vintrey-Ward*, was sometimes called *St. Martin de Beremand Church*. It was new built *Anno* 1399. by the Executors of *Matthew Columbars*, a Stranger born, and a French Merchant.

LXXI. The Parish-Church of *St. Matthew Friday-street*, *Farringdon-Ward-within*, had divers Monuments in it. It was Repaired and Beautified at the cost of the Parish, *Anno* 1633.

## A S T. O

LXXII. The Parish-Church of *St. Michael*, called *St. Michael* at *Basing-hall* in *Basing-hall Ward*.

LXXIII. The Parish-Church of *St. Michael Cornhill* in *Cornhill Ward*.

LXXIV. *St. Michaels-Crooked-lane* in *Candleweek-street-Ward*.

LXXV. *St. Mich. Quernbith* in *Queenbith-Ward*.

They are handsome Churches, affording no Remarkables, but what will fall on other Heads.

LXXVI. *St. Michael ad Bladum*, or at the *Corne*, (corruptly called *St. Michael Querne*) is in *Farringdon-Ward-within*, and was a fair Church, with divers Monuments in it, amongst the rest one for *John Leland*, the famous Antiquary, and others, as *John Banks Esq;* Mercer, who by his last Will written with his own hand, gave to pious and charitable Uses 6000*l.* which his Executor *Robert Tichburn* carefully discharged.

LXXVII. *St. Michael Royal* in *Vintrey-Ward* is a fair Parish Church. It was new built and made a Colledge by Sir *Richard Whittington* Mercer, and four times Lord Mayor; for a Master, four Fellows, Masters of Art, Clerks. Conducts, Chorists, &c. There was also an Alm-House for thirteen Poor Men. The Colledge was suppressed in the time of *Edward the*

Sixth, the Alms-Houses, with the Poor Men, do remain, and are paid by the *Mercers*. This Church was Beautified at the proper cost of the Parish, Anno 1630. at the charge of 130 l. 9 s.

LXXVIII. The Parish-Church of St. Michael in Wood-street in *Cripplegate-Ward*, was a proper Church, in which were divers Monuments. Here was Interred the Head of James the Fourth, King of Scots of that name, slain at *Flodden-field*. Here was also a Monument of Queen Elizabeth.

LXXIX. The Parish-Church called St. Mildred-Bread-street in *Bread-street-Ward*, had divers Monuments, amongst the rest, one for Sir John Chidworth or Shadworth Kt. sometimes Mercer and Lord Mayor of London, who gave a Vestry to this Church, an House for the Pastor to dwell in, and a Church-yard to the Parishoners, wherein to bury their Dead. He deceased the 7th of May, Anno 1401. In Memorial of whom, there was a fair Inscription on the Wall, in these word:

*Here lies a Man, that Faith and Works did even  
(Like Fiery Chariots) mount him up to Heaven:  
He did adorn this Church. When words are weak,  
And men forget, the living stones, will speak.  
He left us Land: 'Tis little Earth him keeps,  
These black words Mourners, and the Marble weeps.*

At the upper end of the Chancel was a fair Window full of cost and beauty, which being divided into five parts, carried in the first of them a very artful and curious Representation of the Spaniards great Armado, and the Bittell in 1588. In the 2d, the Monument of Queen Elizabeth. In the 3d, of the Gun-Powder Plot. In the 4th, of the lamentable time of Infection, 1625. In the 5th, the view and lively portraiture of that worthy Gentleman Captain Nicholas Crisp, at whole sole cost (among other) this beautiful piece of Work was erected, as also the Figures of his virtuous Wife and Child.

# of LONDON.

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Children, with the Arms belonging unto them. Upon  
the story of 1588, were these Verles:

*Star-gazing Wifards fate upon this year,  
Matter of wonder, and did threaten fear  
Towards us, insomuch that Rome and Spain  
This Land accounted their assured gain,  
Put mark how God did quite their hopes confound,  
Both Ships and Men we did see flee and drown'd.*

## Queen Elizabeth's Monument.

*Marvel not why we do erect this Shrine,  
Since Dedicated 'tis to Worth Divine;  
Religion, Arts, with Pelicy and Arms,  
Did all concur in Her most Happy Reign:  
To keep God's Church and us from Plotted Harms,  
Constru'd by Romish Wits, and force of Spain.*

## The Powder-Plot, 1605.

*When Force could not prevail, nor Plots abroad  
Could have Success, Sin now invents new Fraud  
Guy Faux is sent Ambassador to Styx,  
And thence returning, furnisheth with Tricks  
His damned Crew, who forthwith all conclude  
To blow up King, the State, and Multitude.*

## The Great Plague, 1625.

*The Störies past, God's blessings to the State  
Do clearly shew; but sure we were Ingrate,  
For now, behold, instead of sweet protection,  
Thousands are swept away by foul Infection;  
But mark God's mercy in midst of greatest cries,  
He sheath'd his Sword, and wip't tears from our eyes.*

## The Founder's Figure, with his Wife, Children and Arms.

*These Ensigns which you see and Monument,  
Are not so much to represent  
The Founder's Person as his zealous care*

*To express God's Love and Mercies rare  
To this his Vineyard, for to that sole end  
Did he these Stories thus commend  
To After-Ages, that in their Distress,  
They might God's Goodness still express.*

**LXXX.** In the main Body of Cheap-ward, stands the Parish-Church called *St. Mildred Poultry*. The Founder is not to be read in any credible Record, but it appears by certain ancient Evidences of the said Church, that from the beginning it had not so much spare ground about it, as to make a Church-Yard of, until *anno 1420*. And the 8 of *H. 5. Thomas Morstead Esq;* and Chyrurgeon to the Kings *H. 4. H. 5. and H. 6.* (and afterwards, *anno 1436.* was Sheriff and Alderman of London) gave unto the Church a parcel of Ground lying between his dwelling House, and the said Church adjoining to it towards the North, to make a Burying place of, containing from the course of *Walbrook* towards the West, 45 Foot; and in Breadth from the Church towards the North 35 Foot. Besides other Monuments, here was one for *Queen Elizabeth*, with several Copies of Verses, some of which are before recited, (for there were Monuments for Her in several Churches, and She well deserved it, as being a most Heroick Princess, that check'd the Plots and Incroachments of the Pope and his Adherents, and is therefore to be perpetuated to Posterity,) and therefore what we have not elsewhere met with, shall be inserted.

On the top of the Monument were these Lines:

*If Prayers or Tears of Subjects had prevail'd,  
To save a Princess, through the World esteem'd,  
Then Atropos in Cutting here had fail'd,  
And had not cut her thread, but been redeem'd.  
But pale fac'd Death, and cruel Churlish Fate,  
To Prince and People brings the latest Date.*

*Yet spight of Death and Fate, Fame will display  
Her Gracious Vertues through the World for aye.*

Under Her were these Verses.

*Th' Admired Empress through the World applauded,  
For Supream Vertues Rarest Imitation,  
Whose Scepters Rule, Fames loud voic'd Trumpets  
lauded,*

*Unto the Ears of every Forreign Nation.  
Canopied under powerful Angels Wings,  
To her Immortal Praise sweet Science sings.*

**LXXXL** The Parish-Church of *St. Nicholas-Acons* in *Lumbard-street*, in *Langborn-Ward*, was Repaired and Imbattled by Sir *John Bridges*, Draper and Lord Mayor, Anno 1520, who was buried there. It was afterwards Repaired and Beautified at the Charge of the Parish Anno 1615. There was the Monument of *John Hall*, Master of the Worshipful Company of *Drapers*, who dyed the Nineteenth of November 1618. Aged Ninety three Years; and Fifty eight Years a House-keeper in that Parish, and had Twenty seven Children all born there.

**LXXXII.** Towards the West-end of *Knight-Riders-street*, in *Queen-Hith-Ward*, is the Parish-Church called *St. Nicholas Cole-Abbey* (formerly *Cold-Abbey*) which was an Antient and proper Church. In the Twenty sixth of *Edward the III.* *Thomas Frere*, Fishmonger, gave a piece of Ground to the said Parish-Church of *St. Nicholas*, containing Eighty Six Foot in Length, Forty three Foot at one end, and Thirty four at another in Breadth, for a Burying place or Church-Yard. It was Repaired and Beautified at the cost of the Parish, Anno 1630.

**LXXXIII.** On the West-end of *Bread-street-Hill*, also in *Queen-Hith-Ward*, is the Parish-Church called *St. Nicholas Olave*, wherein were divers Monuments. *Thomas Lewen Ironmonger*, Alderman, and one of the



Sheriff 1537, gave his Messuage with Fourteen Tenements in the said Parish, to the *Iron-mongers*, and they to give Stipends to *Alms-Men* in Five Houses, built in the Church-Yard of that Parish. His Monument, with *Agnes* his Wife, was Revived and Beautified at the Charge of the Right Worshipful Company of *Ironmongers*, Anno 1623.

LXXXIV. At the North-west corner of *Sydon-Lane* in *Tower-street-Ward*, is the handson Parish-Church called *St. Olave Hartstreet*, in which were many Monuments. It was Repaired and Richly Beautified at the Parish Charges, in the Years 1632, and 1633, at the cost of above Four hundred thirty seven pound.

LXXXV. In the Street called the *Old Jewry* in *Colemar-street-Ward*, is the Parish-Church called *St. Olave Jewry*, in old Records called *St. Olave Upwel*, in which were several Moniments.

LXXXVI. At the North-end of *Noble-street* in *Aldersgate-Ward*, was the Parish-Church called *St. Olave Silver-street*. It was New built in the Year 1609, (and enlarged in Breadth above seven Foot) and Anno 1619, Repaired and Beautified, and enriched with a Fair Gallery, Anno 1632.

LXXXVII. In *Needlers-lane* in *Cheap-Ward* is the Parish-Church, called *St. Pancras Soper-lane*. Here was a fair Monument of *James Huish* (Citizen and Grocer of London) who by two Wives had twenty nine Children, he dyed the twentieth of August 1590. he was a good Man, and Charitable; upon his Tomb was an Elegant Latin Epitaph. Mr. *Thomas Chapman* in the Year 1617, gave a very fair and costly Table, bearing the Figure of the Monument of the Renowned QUEEN ELIZABETH.

LXXXVIII. At the South-West corner of *Wood-street* in *Farringdon-Ward* within, was the handsome Parish Church called *St. Peter-Cheap*. In which were but few Monuments, Sir *John Sham*, Gold-smith and Lord Mayor, (deceased 1503,) appointed by his Testament, the

the said Church and Steeple to be new built at his cost, with a flat Roof. Yet *Thomas Wood* Goldsmith, one of the Sheriffs 1491, is accounted a principal Benefactor, because the Roof of the middle Ile was supported by Images of Wood-Men. It was Repaired and Beautified at the charge of the Parish, in the Year 1616 and 1617, which came to 314/.

**LXXXIX.** The Parish-Church of *St. Peter's* in *Cornhill* is an Antient Building; there is in that Church a Table fast chained, wherein it is said, That *anno* 197, King *Lucius* founded this Church, and made it an Archbishops See, and the *Metropolitan* or chief Church of this Kingdom: and so endured Four hundred Years, then the Archbishops See and Pall were removed to *Canterbury*. But whether the Church that King *Lucius* built, be this or *St. Peter's Westminster*, is controverted by Historians, and therefore we shall not wrangle about it. To the Poor of this Parish were sundry Benefactors, as *Lancelot Tompson* of *London*, Draper, who amongst other Charities, gave one hundred Pound to the Drapers Company, and they to allow Five Pound yearly for ever, for Bread and Coals for the Poor of the said Parish; whom several other well minded People imitated. It was most richly Repaired and Beautified at the Parish Charge, amounting to about one thousand four hundred Pound, in the Year 1633.

**XC.** The Parish-Church called *St. Peter-Pauls-Wharf*, was in *Queen-Hith-Ward*, wont to be called *Parva* or *Little*, because it was a small Church; it was Repaired and Beautified *anno* 1625. Therein was a Monument for Queen *ELIZABETH*.

**XCI.** In *Broad-street-Ward* is the Parish-Church vulgarly called *St. Peter-Poor*, peradventure so called, because the Parish was Poor formerly, (but now they are otherwise,) or to difference it from others of that Name; here are sundry Monuments, and several Benefactors to the Poor of the Parish. The Lady *Payton* gave 40*s.* Yearly for ever in Bread; the Lady *Ramsay*

gave four Pound yearly for ever. Mr. *John Quarles*, Citizen and Draper of *London*, gave the Sum of five Pound Yearly for ever, &c. It cost in sundry Repairs from the year 1615. to 1620. the Sum of one thousand five hundred eighty seven Pound; all which, except four hundred which Sir *William Garway* Knight gave, was the proper charge of the Parishioners.

XCII. The Parish-Church of *St. Stephen* in *Coleman-street* and *Ward*, had divers Monuments, and Benefactors, but I cannot omit the Verses on the Monument of *Barne Roberts* Esq; who Dyed anno 1610. they are so Elegantly expressive of his Wifes affection, (she was eldest Daughter to Sir *William Glover* Knight, and Alderman of *London*,) who Erected the Monument anno 1611. at her own Charge.

*If humane worth could have preserv'd him still,  
He had been much too strong for Death to kill.  
Yet being Conquer'd, he got by the strife,  
A better being, in a better life:  
So, that great Victor over Nature left him  
More happiness ten fold than he bereft him.*

This Church was sometime a *Synagogue* of the *Jews*, then a Parish-Church, then a Chappel to *St. Olaves* in the *Jewry*, and 7 E. 4. it was Incorporated a Parish-Church. It was Repaired and Beautified at the Parish Charge anno 1622, and a very fair Gallery added in the South Ile anno 1629. Here was also a Monument for Queen *ELIZABETH*.

XCIII. In *Walbrook-street*, and *Ward*, is the fair Parish-Church called *St. Stephen-Walbrook*. Sir *Robert Chichely* sometimes Lord Mayor, in the Year 1428. 6 H. 6. gave to this Parish one Plat of Ground, containing two hundred and eight Foot and a half in length, and sixty six Foot in breadth, to build a new Church, and for a Church-Yard on the East-side of the Old Church, (the place of the Old Church being converted to

a Parsonage-House,) This Ground he bought of the Grocers for two hundred Marks, which was let before for twenty six Marks yearly. He gave over and above one hundred Pound, to the said Work, bore the Charges of all the Timber-Work on the Procession-way, and laid the Lead upon it at his own cost. He gave also all the Timber for the Roofing of the two Iles, and paid for the carriage thereof. It was finished 1439. The breadth being sixty seven Foot, the length 125. The Church-Yard nineteen Foot in length, and thirty seven in breadth and more. It had many Repairs to the Year 1632, amounting to five hundred and ten pound fifteen shillings and six pence.

XCIV. The Parish-Church of St. *Swithins* is also in *Walbrook-Ward*, on the South-West corner of *Swithins-lane*, wherein were divers Monuments.

XCV. In *Knight-Riders-street* in *Vintry-Ward* is the proper Parish-Church of St. *Thomas Apostle*. In which was a neat Monument, on which was an Elegant Epitaph in *Latin Verse*, composed by Mrs. *Katherine Killgrew*, for her self in her life time. And another in neat *Greek Verse* by her Sister *Elizabeth*, for the said *Katharine* when she dyed; besides two more, expressing the great Learning and Accuteness of those Noble Sisters. But our intended brevity permits the Recital but of two, and that for a taste, and to shew what Women may arrive to, if Studious.

What she Writ her self was,

*Dormio nunc Domino, Domini virtute resurgam;*  
*Et σὺ τῆς αἰμας meum carne videbo mea,*  
*Mortua ne Dicar, fruitur pars altera Christo*  
*Et surgar Capiti, tempore, tota, meo.*

Here was another Epitaph by *Andrew Melvin*.

*Palladis & Phabi comes una, & Pieris una,*  
*Pieridumque soror, Pieridumque Parens.*

*Gratia, suavis, levis, Gravitas, Compunctio, Candor,  
Religio, Pietas, & pudor, & probitas,  
Atque Patientia, & Latitudo, Graecusque Camoenae  
Clausit olim uno omnes pectore, nunc Tumulus.*

It was Repaired and Beautified at the Parish charge, amounting to three hundred pound, anno 1630. There was also a Monument of Queen *ELIZABETH*, but the Verses being the same we had in other places, we omit them, to avoid prolixity.

**XCVI.** In *Knight-Riders-street* is the small Parish-Church of the *Holy-Trinity*. To which *John Bryan* Alderman in the Reign of *Henry the V.* was a great Benefactor, &c. It was Re-built at the Parish charge (being lamentably decayed) anno 1607, and 1608. To which the Worshipful Companies of *Merchant Taylors* and *Vintners*, were very Bountiful Benefactors. As also the Aldermen, *Sir Thomas Cambel*, *Sir John Swinnerton*, *Sir John Gore*, *Sir William Craven*, *Sir Thomas Middleton*.

**XCVII.** The Parish Church called *St. Vedast*, alias *Foster*, in *Farringdon-Ward-within*, was a fair Church, had many Benefactors, and in it were several Monuments. To this Church at the Chancel end, the breadth being twenty Yards and above, was added twenty Foot of Ground, which Ground was given to the Parish, to lengthen the Church, out of a fair Court, then belonging to the *Sadlers-Hall*.

Having given a brief Account of the Churches within the Walls as they were formerly, (reserving their present State to another Head, there being Eighty seven Destroyed by the Fire, of which many are bravely Re-built, &c.) We shall proceed Alphabetically to those sixteen without the Wall. And,

**I.** The Parish Church of *St. Andrew Holborn*, stands at the very corner of *Stow-Lane* in *Holborn*. To which are

are several Monuments, but we cannot omit that of *Ralph Okey* of *Lincolns-Inn Esq;* because of his Piety and Bounty in Legacies. He was Master of *St. Katharine*, and one of the Masters of *Requests* to Queen *ELIZABETH*, he Dyed the Fourth of *June* 1596. He gave by his Testament to *Christs-Hospital*, one hundred pound. To the Colledge of the Poor of Queen *ELIZABETH* in *East Greenwich*, one hundred pound. To Poor Scholars in *Cambridge* one hundred pound. To Poor Scholars in *Oxford*, one hundred pound. To Prisoners in the two *Compters*, of *London*, two hundred pound. To Prisoners in the *Fleet*, one hundred pound. To Prisoners in *Ludgate*, one hundred pound. To Prisoners in *Newgate*, one hundred pound. To Prisoners in the *Kings-Bench*, one hundred pound. To Prisoners in the *Marshalsea*, one hundred pound. Which is Eleven hundred pound. Besides twenty pound to the Prisoners in the *White-Lyon*. And to the Poor of *St. Katharines*, twenty pound. And to every Brother and Sister there, forty shillings. He hath a Curious Monument in the Wall of the Quire, expressing in *Latin* his Descent, Employs, Deserts, and Piety, &c.

II. In treating of the Parish-Church of *St. Bartholomew-Great*, in *Farringdon Ward-without*, it is necessary to say something briefly of its Original. On the East-side of *Duck-Lane* near *Smithfield*, one *Rahere*, a pleasant wittied Gentleman, Founded the Priory of *St. Bartholomew*, about the Year 1102. He placed Canons there, and became himself their first Prior, and so continued while he lived, and was Buried there in a fair Monument, Renewed by Prior *Bolton*, who was the last Prior in that House; this Priory was new Built anno 1410. King *Henry II.* Granted it the priviledge of a *Fair* to be kept Yearly at *Bartholomew-Tide*. When it was surrendered in the Thirteenth of *H. VIII.* it was valued at six hundred sixty three pound fifteen shillings *per annum*. Six Bells in a Tune belonging to it, were Sold to the Parish of *St. Sepulchras*. And then the Church being pulled down

down to the Quire, the Quire was by the Kings order, annexed for the enlarging of the old Parish-Church adjoining, and so was used till the Reign of Queen Mary, who gave the Remnant of the Priory-Church to the Friers Preachers, or *Black-Friers*, and was used as their Conventual-Church, until the first of Queen Elizabeth. Then those Friers were put out, and all the said Church, with the old Parish-Church; was wholly as it stood in the last Year of Edward the VI. given by Parliament to remain for ever a Parish-Church, to the Inhabitants within the Close, called *Great St. Bartholomew*. Since which time much cost hath been spent in Repairs upon it.

III. The Hospital of *St. Bartholomew*, (now the Parish-Church called *St. Bartholomew the less*.) was Founded by the above mentioned *Rabere*. This was confirmed by Edward III. in his Twentieth sixth Year; this Hospital was valued at the Suppression Anno 1539. in the Thirty first of Henry VIII. at thirty five pound six shillings and seven pence Yearly. It Remaineth now the Parish-Church to the Inhabitants in the Precinct of the Hospital. In the later end of July Anno 1552. This Hospital was Repaired, New Endowed and Furnished at the charge of the Citizens.

IV. The Parish-Church of *St. Bridget* or *Bride*, in *Farringdon-Ward-without*, of old time was a small Thing, but increased since with a large Body and fidelities towards the West, at the charge of *William Venner* Esq; Warden of the Fleet, about the Year 1480. All which he caused to be brought about in the Stone, in the Figure of a Vine, with Grapes and Leaves, &c. The partition betwixt the Old work and the New, some time prepared as a Screen, to be set up in the Hall of the Duke of Somerset's-House in the Strand, was bought for eight score pound, and set up in the Year 1557. This Church was Repaired and Richly and Curiously Beautified at the charge of the Parishioners, 1630, 1631, 1632. The Battlements were new built, the middle



middle Roof, and a Fair Gallery on the North-side of this Church answerable to that on the South, erected Anno 1607.

V. As to *Bridewel* Precinct, we refer you to the Section of *Hospitals*, with respect to that Foundation. It was Enlarged and Beautified at the proper cost and charge of the Governors and Inhabitants of the Precinct, Anno 1620. Sir *Thomas Middleton* being President, and Mr. *Thomas Johnson* Treasurer. There was above twenty four Foot in Length added to it. It is a beautiful Chappel; that commends the care of its Governors. We must not omit to insert, that close by the Pulpit, hangs the Picture of King *Edward* the VI. that truly Religious and most Vertuous Protestant Prince, with the following Lines:

*This Edward of fair Memory, the sixth,  
In whom with Greatness Goodness was commixt,  
Gave this Bridewel, a Palace in old times,  
For a Chastising-House of Vagrant Crimes.*

There is likewise a Monument of *Queen Elizabeths*, but the Verses being before Recited, we shall for brevity here omit them.

VI. In *Alders-gate-Ward*, and in *Britain-street*, so called of the Dukes of *Britain* that lodged there, is the Parish-Church of *St. Botolph* called *Alders-gate*. There was a Popish Brotherhood Founded there Anno 1377, indowed with Lands above thirty *l. per annum*, (a great Sum then;) but suppressed by King *Edward* the VI. In this were divers Monuments, amongst the rest was a Fair Pyramid erected against a Pillar, with this Pathetical Inscription, not unworthy to be Transcribed.

*Katherina Mountague obiit 7 die Decembris  
Anno Domini. 1612.*

*What Epitaph shall we afford this Shrine?  
 Words cannot Grace this Pyramid of thine:  
 Thy sweet Perfections, all summ'd up, were such,  
 As Heavens (I think) for Earth did think too much;  
 Religious Zeal did thy pure heart command,  
 Pity thine Eye, and Charity thy Hand:  
 These Graces, joyn'd with more of like degree,  
 Make each Mans word an Epitaph for thee.  
 Calm was thy Death, well order'd was thy life,  
 A Careful Mother, and a loving Wife.  
 Ask any, how these Vertues in thee grew?  
 Thou wast a Spencer and a Montague.*

VII. The Parish-Church of *St. Botolph-Aldgate*, is a very Fair Church, not far from *Aldgate* in *Portoken Ward*. It is a Populous Parish, and there are several Monuments in the Church. Amongst which (for his Charity, which deserves to be Remembred,) we shall Remark that of *George Clark*, Cit'zen and Vintner of *London*, who gave these following Legacies. For a publick School in the University of *Oxford*, the Sum of two hundred pound. To the use of the Poor of the four Precincts of the Ward of *Portoken*, being in this Parish, two hundred ninety three pound six shillings and eight pence. To the Parish of *White-Chappel*, for the Relief of the Poor there, one hundred and six pound fifteen shillings and four pence. To the Company of *Vintner* ten pound. To the Poor of *Christ's-Hospital* five pound. That is, eight hundred forty five pound two shillings and two pence. He Deceased the fourteenth of *April Anno 1606*. Aged 63 Years. This Church was Repaired and Beautified *Anno 1621*. There is a Memorial erected by the Right Worshipful the Company of *Merchant-Taylers*, for *Robert de Esq;* Citizen and Merchant-Tayler of *London*, Master of the same Company, and one of the Customers in the Port of *London*, who gave, in his Life-time, Three thousand five hundred twenty eight pound ten shillings and eight

eight pence, for Charitable Uses for ever, to divers Poor Brethren of the same Company, and other Uses for the said Company, viz. To *Christ's-Hospital*. To *St. Sepulchres-Parish*. To the *Two Compers*. To *Ludgate and Newgate*. To the Poor of this Parish. To *St. John-Baptist's-Colledge in Oxford*. To *Queen Elizabeths-Hospital at Bristol, &c.* He Died the Second Day of May 1612. at the Age of Ninety Years. His Arms under him, Three Doves. He lived Vertuously all his Life, and Died a sincere Professor of the True Christian Protestant Religion, in the Eleventh of King <sup>2</sup> *JAMES*; who is remembered as being a Worthy Example to the living, and deserves a Memorial in All Ages.

VIII. The Parish-Church of *St. Buttolph-Bishops-gate* in *Bishops-gate-Ward*, stands in a Fair Church-Yard, (adjoyning to the Town-Ditch,) upon the very Bank thereof, inclosed with a comely Wall of Brick, Repaired by Sir *William Allen*, Lord Mayor Anno 1571. Because he was born in that Parish, where also he was buried. Mrs. *Wood* the Wife of *Robert Wood*, gave large Gifts and Legacies to this Parish, she Dyed November the twenty fifth 1600, and lies buried there. *John Heyward*, Citizen, and Alderman of London, by his last Will and Testament, Inrolled in the Court of *Hustings* in the *Guild-Hall* of London, Anno 13th. of *Edward* the IV. gave 25 Quarters of Charcoals Yearly, to be delivered by the Company of *Tallow-Chandlers*, betwixt the first of November, and the twenty fifth of December, with a Penalty of Forfeiture of twenty shillings, for the first quarter, if they be not Delivered as aforesaid; forty shillings for the second quarter, four pound for the third quarter, and eight pound for the whole Year if they be not delivered: And so double still from quarter to quarter, if Defect of Payment herein be made. *John Bricket* Citizen and Tooth-Drawer, (by Will dated the Eleventh of *Feb.* 1554) gave for ever, Twelve Sacks of Charcoals to the Poor of this Parish to be paid

at Easter. Mrs. Mary *Wilkinson*, gave them Sixty Quarters of Coals to be paid in November and December for ever, provided that out of each Load (being Four in all, Thirty Quarters being two Loads) the Overseers of the Precinct of *Norton-Folgate*, shall have ten Sacks to be by them given to the Poor of that Precinct. Sir *William Allen*, gave thirty shillings for ever to be distributed by the Ironmongers to the Poor in Bread every Year. Sir *Stephen Seudamore* Twenty shillings paid likewise by the Company of *Vintners*. *Mary Webster* gave ten shillings for ever, to be paid to the Poor on *St. Thomas Day*. Mr. *William Hobby* gave the Tenor Bell. Mr. *Ralph Pindar* Citizen and Draper of London, gave to the Poor in Money Sixty Pound, for which is given to thirteen Poor People every Sunday in the Year, two pence a piece in good Wheaten Bread. Anno 1626. *Nicholas Rieve*, gave the Sum of Forty six pound five shillings to the Parish, with which they purchased Lands at *Stratford and Bow*, worth twenty five pound per annum. In the Year 1628, on the 20th of June, the Earl of *Devonshire* then deceasing at *Devon-shire-House* without *Bishops-gate*, gave one hundred pound for ever to the Poor, for which the Church-Wardens give every Sunday in the Year to Fifteen Poor People of this Parish, two pence a piece in good Wheaten Bread. T.C. Citizen and Armourer of London, gave a 100 l. to the Chamber of London, for which 5 l. yearly is to be paid to buy five Wastecoats, and five Kirtles of good Kersley or Cloath, each Wastecoate and Kirtle to be worth at least 15 s. five pair of Stockings, each worth at least 18 d. five pair of Shoes, each worth at least 2 s. for five poor aged Widows, to be received on *St. Thomas the Apostles day* for ever. These Charities are briefly remembered, as Examples for others.

There is a Remarkable Monument in *Petty-France*, at the West-end of the Lower-Church-yard of this Church without the Church-yard wall, erected to the memory of one *Coga Shawsware*, a Persian Merchant, prin-

principal Servant and Secretary to the *Persian* Ambassador, with whom he and his Son came over. He was aged 44 years and buried the 10th of *August*, 1626. (now almost 64 years agoe) the Ambassador himself, young *Shawsware* his Son, and many other *Persians*, mournfully following him to the Ground about Nine in the Morning. Their Ceremony was, the Son late cross-legged at the North-end of the Grave, did sometimes read, and sometimes sing, both intermixt with sighing and weeping for about half an hour. Some of them, morning and evening, came precisely at six for a month together, and might have come longer, but that the Rudeness of our People disturbed them. The Son at his own charge, erected this Tomb of Stone for him, with an Epitaph in *Persian* Characters.

IX. The Parish-Church of *St. Dunstan*, called *West*, to distinguish it from that in the *East*, is a fair Church with divers fair Monuments. *William Crowch* Citizen and Mercer of *London*, one of the Common-Council, besides other Legacies, gave 10*l.* a year for ever, to be distributed among 36 poor People of honest life of this Parish. He dyed *April* 16. Anno 1606. This is his pious Epitaph:

*Lo, thus he Dy'd; For vain and frail is Flesh:  
Yet lives his Soul (by Faith) in endless Bliss,  
By Faith in Christ; whose Grace was so enlarg'd  
That by his Blood mans sin be hath discharg'd.*

X. Over against *Suffolk-place* in the Borough of *Sou hwarke* and *Bridge-Ward-without*, is the Parish-Church of *St. George*, sometimes pertaining to the Priory of *Bermondsey*. *Mr. William Evans* of the Right Worshipful Company of Merchant-Taylors, deceased *July* 1590. gave 19*l.* 8*s.* to the Poor yearly for ever, to be distributed in Bread, by which 208 poor People are served every Sunday, as appears by his Epitaph. *James Savage* gave 5*l.* yearly, for ever for the same

fameuse. This Church, Steeple and Gallery, was Repair'd, New Pew'd and Beautified, and the South Isle enlarged by the Parishoners, with the assistance of several Benefactors, amongst which several of the Companies of London contributed 166 l. 10 s. Anno 1629.

XI. The fair and large Parish-Church of St. Giles Cripplegate, is without the Postern in Cripple-gate-Ward, which was burnt 1545. 37 H. 8. In it were divers Monuments, amongst which we must not forget *John Fox* the learned, godly, and famous Author of the Book of *Martyrs*, an indefatigable Searcher into Antiquity, and a most faithful Assertor and Defender of Gospel-Truth, who revived the *Marian Martyrs*, as it were *Phenixes*, from their ashes. He lies Interred in this Church, and dyed the 18 of April, Anno 1587. (that is, in this present year 1690, 103 years agoe) in the 70th year of his Age, in whose memorial his eldest Son, *Samuel Fox*, upon a very fair Marble Stone on the end of the South-Wall of the Chancel, placed his Epitaph, which we shall insert, though we are sure his Name will ever live in that Never-dying Monument (his stupendious and most elaborate Work, viz. his great *Martyrology*) to all succeeding Generations. The substance of his Epitaph you have before in *English*, but take it in *Latin* too.

CHRISTO S. S.

**J**ohanni Foxo, Ecclesie Anglicanae Martyrologo Fidelissimo, Antiquitatis Historiae Indagatori Sagacissimo, Evangelicae Veritatis propugnatori acerrimo, Thaumaturgo admirabili; Qui Martyres Marianos, tanquam Phenices, ex cineribus redivos praestitit. Patri suo omni pietatis officio imprimis colendo, Samuel Foxus illius primogenitus, hoc Monumentum posuit, non sine lachrymis.

Obiit die 18 Mens. April. An. Dom. 1587. jam  
Septuagenarius

Vita vita mortalis est,  
Spes vita immortalis.

There



There is a fair Plate engraven on a fair Stone in the Chancel under the above Monument, where he lies buried with these Verses:

*Sacra sub hoc saxo tria Corpora mista quiescant,  
Gulielmi Bullen Medici, Fratresque Richardi,  
Ac Johannis Foxi: Qui tres, mihi crede, fuerunt  
Doctrina clari, rari & pietatis alumni.  
Gulielmus Bullen Medicamina semper habebat,  
Æque pauperibus danda, ac locupletibus æque.  
Sicque Richarduserat, benefacere, & ipse paratus  
Omnibus ex æquo quibus ipse prodesse valebat.  
At Foxus noster per multas hos Parasangas,  
Vita præcurrit, studiisque accedimus omnes.  
Extant quæ scripsit tormenta cruenta piorum,  
Extans perdocte permulta volumina scripta,  
Quæ scripsit Foxus Nulli fuit ipse secundus.*

*Obiit An. Dm. 1787. April. 18.*

Though the Learned need no interpretation of these Verses, yet for the satisfaction of the English Reader, I will adventure to paraphrase them, having a great Veneration for the Memory of this good man, to whom all Protestants in Europe are so much beholden.

*Three Sacred Corps beneath this Stone do rest;  
Of William Bullen, who with skill profess  
Physick; with Richard his dear Brother, and  
John Fox: No three more famous in the Land.  
Of pious Doctrine they Promoters were;  
In Life and Holiness Examples rare.  
Bullen had Medicines for the free Relief  
Of Poor and Rich, to ease them of their Grief.  
Richard was still a ready Benefactor,  
For common good, where he would be an Actor.  
But our great FOX, did largely these out-do,  
In course of Life, and lib'ral Studies too.  
His Works are extant, where he did describe,  
Saints cruel Torments, by a hellish Tribe.*

*The*



*The Learning in his pious Volumes shown  
Do still proclaim him, Second unto None.*

On the same Stone are these words,  
*Here lieth buried William Bullen, who died the 17th of  
January, 1576. Under this Stone sleepeth the Body  
of Richard Bullen, a Faithful Servant and  
Preacher of Jesus Christ, and was buried the 16th of  
of October, Anno Dom. 1563.*

Roger Mason of this Parish, Citizen and Vintner, gave to the Poor of this Parish 200*l.* wherewith a yearly Rent of about 16*l.* per Annum, is purchased for ever, to be bestowed on ten Crowns of Black Cloath lined, to be Yearly given to ten Poor Men of Freedom of this Parish, upon *All-Saints-day*; he died the Third of September 1603. Aged thirty seven years. William Day Citizen and Vintner of London, gave to the Poor of this Parish Eighty pound, with which the Yearly Rent of six pound is purchased for ever, to be bestowed upon twelve Coats of Green Cloth; for twelve Poor Orphans upon *All-Saints-day*.

Other Benefactors were Thomas Busby Cooper, who gave forty Dozen of Wheaten Bread, and four Loads of Charcoal to the Poor for ever Yearly.

Mr. Blighton Butcher, gave forty Dozen of Wheaten Bread, and two Loads of Charcoals to be Yearly distributed. Mr. Charles Langley Brewer, gave twenty Gowns for Men and Women, and twenty Shirts for twenty other Men, and twenty Smocks for twenty Women Yearly for ever on *All-Saints-day*, and a remainder or money to be given amongst the Poor People that day, and forty shillings also that day allowed for a Sermon. Mrs. Ann Harroest, gave forty Tenements of twenty pound Yearly Rent, to be distributed quarterly to twenty Poor Widows by five shillings a quarter each.

Mr. Robert Smith, gave four Bibles in Octavo, well bound and bound to four Poor Mens Children, such

as can best deserve them by Reading, to be given every *Easter* for ever. (A very good Act.) As also, fifty two Dozen of Wheaten Bread, every Week one Dozen for ever. Mr. *Richard Hanbury* and Mr. *Richard Bud*, gave six Common Prayer Books, and fifty Dozen of Wheaten Bread, in the same manner to be distributed.

Mr. *Roger Bellow*, Brewer, gave twenty pound *per annum*, of which ten pound Yearly to the Poor, and ten pound to be reserved to purchase Land for the Relief of the Poor.

Here is also the Monument of *John Speed*, the famous Geographer and Historian, who died July 28. 1629, in his seventy eight Year. As also his Wife *Susanna*, who was his Wife 57 Years, and had by her twelve Sons and Six Daughters; who died in her seventieth Year, the twenty eighth of March 1628. Here are divers other Monuments, but for brevity we omit them.

XII. The Parish-Church called *St. Olave Southwark*, stands on the bank of the River *Thames* in *Bridge-Ward-without*, the Parish is large. And in the Church there are some Monuments; amongst the rest, one for *Queen Elizabeth*.

XIII. The Fair Church called *St. Mary Overy*, (or *Over the Rie*, that is, over the River) vulgarly called *Saviours Southwark*, was formerly a *Priory*. For from a House of Nuns, it was converted into a Colledge of Priests. And Anno 1106 Founded again for Canons Regular. *William Gifford* Bishop of *Winchester*, Builded the body of the Church Anno 1106. 7 H. I. It was surrendered to *Henry VIII.* in the thirty first of his Reign Oct. 27. Anno 1539, valued at 624 l. 6 s. 6 d. *per annum*. The Inhabitants of the Burrough in December following, purchased the Church of the *Priory*, of the King; whereof they made a Parish-Church, for the Parish-Church of *St. Mary Magdalen*, on the South-side of the Quire out of *St. Margarets* on the Hill, which were made one Parish of *St. Saviour*. In it there be

be divers Monuments; as of *John Gower* a Famous Poet, and a great Benefactor to this Church, who lived in the times of *Edward* the III. and R. II. The Monument of that Famous and Learned Bishop *Andrews*, who died in the Eleventh of *Charles* the I. Anno 1626, Aged Seventy one Years. Here is likewise a very Fair Monument of *Dr. Lockyer*, that Famous Physitian, There are also divers bountiful Benefactors to the Poor of this Parish; and other Pious Uses. This is a stately and spacious Church, and has been from time to time kept in good Repair, and with much cost has received many Graceful and Useful Additions. Here is a Monument of *Queen Elizabeth*, with these Verses:

*ELIZABETHA REGINA.*

*St. Peters Church at Westminster,  
Her Sacred Body doth inter.  
Her Glorious Soul with Angels sings.  
Her Deeds live Patterns here for Kings.  
Her love in every heart hath Room,  
This only shadows forth her Tomb.*

XIV. The Fair Parish-Church of *St. S-pulchres* stands without *Newgate*, in a Fair Church Yard; but of late much Incroached upon, as being part of it Let out for Buildings, and a Garden-Plat. This Church was Re-built about the Reign of *Henry* the V. or *Edward* the IV. one of the *Pophams* was a great Builder there, namely of one Fair Chappel on the South-side of the Quire, as appeareth by his Arms there, &c. Here are divers Monuments. There has been much money spent in Repairs upon this Church. In it there is an Excellent Organ, and a very good Ring of Bells. It is in *Farringdon-Ward-withour*.

XV. Anno 1552. The Citizens of *London* having purchased the void suppressed Hospital of *St. Thomas* in *Southwark*, in the Month of *July*, began the Preparations

tions thereof for Poor, Impotent, Lame and Diseased People, so that in *November* next following, the Sick and Poor People were taken in. The Church of this *Hospital*, remaineth as a Parish-Church for the Inhabitants thereabout, by the Name of *St. Thomas Southwark*. The Steeple was Repaired, New Leaded, and from the Ground to the Top, Coated with a beautiful rough-cast, and Ioriched with a very Fair Turret in the Year 1633. It is in *Bridge-Ward without*.

XVI. In *Portoken-Ward* is the small Parish-Church called *Trinity Minories*, there was first a Monastery of Nuns of the Order of *Sancta-Clara*, called the *Minories*, Founded by *Edmond* Earl of *Lancaster, Leicester, and Derby*, Brother to *Edward* the I. Anno 1293. Which was Demolished in King *Henry* the Eighth Thirtieth Year, Anno 1539. There were built Store-Houses for Armour and other Martial Habilliments, with divers Work-Houses for that purpose, and near it, this Church for the Inhabitants; who at several times Repaired and Beautified it. In the Body of this Church is a Monument with this Inscription:

*Vivere Cornices multos dicunter in annos,  
Cur vos Angusta condicione sumus.*

*We shall now proceed to the out Parishes in Middlesex and Surrey.*

I. As to *Christ's-Church*, we refer the Reader to another place, where he shall have a fuller account than we can give here.

II. The Parish-Church of *St. John* at *Hackney* is an antient and handsome Church, and kept in good Repair; there are divers Monuments in it, but our Discourse being Principally of the City of *London*, it cannot be expected, that we should enlarge much more than the bare mention of generals, having things much more Material, that require our dispatch. But the Fair Parish-Church of

III. *St. Giles*

III. *St. Giles in the Fields*, is a very Neat and well built Parish-Church, in a handsome Church-Yard. It was formerly an *Hospital*, Founded by *Queen Matilda*, Wife to King *Henry the I.* about the Year 1117. at which Prisoners, convey'd from *London* to *Tyburn* to be Executed, were presented with a great Bowl of Ale, thereof to Drink at pleasure, as to be their last Refreshing in this Life. In this Church are several Monuments. It began to be raised a New, Anno 1623, and was Finished in two Years, and encompass'd with a Fair Brick-Wall in the Year 1631. To which there were many good and great Benefactors, many of whom would be concealed. This is a very large Parish, and (next to *St. Giles Cripple-gate* and *Stepney*) is reputed to be the most Populous in *England*, (if not in *Europe*;) it being thought by such as have made an Estimate, that it contains above 100000 Souls, besides Strangers, who are very Numerous.

IV. The Parish-Church called *St. James Clerkenwel*, in the North-West Suburbs, was formerly a *Priory*, so called of *Clark's Well* adjoining. It is a handsome large Church with divers Antient and some Modern Monuments, And it had sundry Benefactors. *William Hern* a Master of Defence, and Yeoman of the Guard 1580, gave Lands and Tenements to the *Cloathworkers* in *London*, they to pay Yearly for ever fourteen pound to the Church-Wardens of *Clerkenwel*, and fourteen pound to the Church-Wardens of *St. Sepulchres*, towards Reparation of those Churches, and Relief of Poor Men. More he gave after the Death of one *Min*, eight pound a Year for ever to the mending of High-Ways.

*Thomas Sackford Esq*; one of the Masters of Requests, gave to the Poor of that Parish forty shillings a Year for ever, out of his Alms-House at *Woodbridge* in *Sussex*, where he is buried. *Henry Stoke*, Gardiner, buried there, gave twenty shillings a Year for ever, towards Reparation of that Church. The *Priory* was valued

valued to dispend 262 *l. 9 s. per Annum*, and was surrendered 30 *H. VIII.* and is now a Parish-Church. It was Repaired after the fall of its Steeple, which spoild a great part of the Church, and finished, *Anno 1627.* at the cost of 1400 *l.*

V. The Parish-Church called *St. Katherine Tower*, because near the *Tower of London.* On the East-side was an *Hospital* of *St. Katherine*, Founded by *Queen Matilda*, Wife to *King Stephen.* There lies buried (besides many others) in this Church, the Countess of *Huntington*, Countess of the *March* in her time, 1429. *John Holland*, Duke of *Exeter*, and Earl of *Huntington* 1447, and his two Wives, in a Fair Tomb, *Thomas Walsingham Esq;* and *Thomas Ballard Esq;* by him, 1465. This Church was Repaired, and throughout Trimmed and Beautified, *Anno 1618.* Inlarged with a Fair Gallery 1621. The Walls and out-side cloathed with a Beautiful Rough-Cast, at the charge of *Sr. Julius Caesar*, *Anno 1626.* *Mr. Stephen Scudamore* Citizen and Vinner of *London*, gave 20 *s. per Annum* to be bestowed in Fuel amongst the Poor for ever. *Mr. John Boum*, Baker, gave 5 *l. per Annum*, to be bestowed in Bread among the Poor for forty Years.

VI. In the Church at *Lambeth*, are many Monuments, which for brevity we pretermit.

VII. The Arch-Deacon of *London* is always Parson of *St. Leonard Shore-Ditch*, and the cure is served by a Vicar. There were divers Honorable Persons buried there; and there were many Bountiful Benefactors to the Church and Poor. *John Fuller of Bishops-Hall Esq;* gave a Sum of Money for the Building of twelve *Alm-Houses*, for twelve Poor Widdows of this Parish; who receive fifty pound *per Annum* of his Gift. *William Peak Esq;* gave two shillings a Week to be distributed in Bread for ever on Sundays. *Robert Brainforth*, Gentleman, gave eight pound yearly for ever to the Poor. *Thomas Russel*, Draper, gave twelve pence Weekly for ever, to be paid by the Drapers. *George*  
E *Clark*



Clark, gave the Poor one hundred Marks in Money, &c.

VIII. The Parish-Church of *St. Magdalen Bermondsey*, was built by the Priors of *Bermondsey*, near the *Abby of Bermondsey*, which was surrendered to King *Henry the VIII.* it was much enlarged, Anno 1608, at the Charge of 860 *l.* so that it became (and is) a Fair Church.

IX. The Church of *St. Mary Illington*. And,

X. The Parish-Church of *St. Mary Newington*, are Fair Parishes, with some Monuments; but being so Remote, we pretermitt them.

XI. *St. Mary White-Chappel* is as it were a Chappel of Ease to *Stepney*-Parish, and the Parson of *Stepney* hath the Gift of it, 'tis a handsome Church and in good Repair. There are some few handsome Monuments in it.

XII. The Parish-Church of *St. Pauls* in upper *Shadwel*, was also lately made a Parish-Church; the Parish being too Numerous for the Church of *Stepney*. It is a handsome Church with a large Church-Yard, and the Parish very Populous.

XIII. In the Parish-Church of *Rotherhish* (vulgarly *Redriff*) are some Monuments also. It is a pretty handsome convenient Church.

XIV. The Parish-Church of *Stepney* is indifferent capacious, yet too too narrow for the Inhabitants, it being the most populous Parish in *England*, as appears by our Bills of Mortality, and of a great Extent. There are divers Monuments in it, and some of great Antiquity. Now we shall speak of the Churches in the City and Liberties of *Westminster*.

I. The Parish-Church of *St. Clements Danes* near *Temple-Bar*, is so called, because one *Harold*, a *Danish* King, and other *Danes*, were buried there. It was in the Liberties of the Dutchy of *Lancaster*. This was formerly a fair Church, but does now much exceed its former beauty. Here were several curious Monuments



ments. And 'tis a populous Parish, full of handsome Buildings.

II. *St. Pauls Covent-Garden* is a very handsome and a delicate Church, of no great Antiquity, yet a populous Parish.

III. *St. Martins in the Fields* is a spacious Church, and the Parish wonderful populous. In it are divers fair Monuments, and of several Persons of Honor, which are too tedious to be recited, only for the pithiness I shall insert one Distich upon *Charles Blount*, an Infant, 2d Son to the Earl of *Newport*.

*Vivus nil poteram fari, quin mortuus Infans,  
Ecce loquor, Mortis sic memor, æque vale.*

Which I shall English, without minding the Slavery of Rhiming:

*Living I could not speak, an Infant dead,  
Behold I speak; Mind Death, and so farewell.*

IV. After the *Savoy-House* was burnt by the *Kentish* and *Essex* Rebels, for Malice to *John* of *Gaunt* Duke of *Lancaster*, which for beauty and stateliness none in the Kingdom could then compare with, as from Antiquity we learn; it came to the Kings hands, and was Re-built, and made an Hospital of *St. John Baptist*, by King *Henry VII.* about the year 1509. for which he purchased Lands, to relieve an 100 poor Peoples it being valued to spend 529 l. 15 s. per Annum, was suppressed in *Edward the Sixth's* Time; the Beds, Bedding, and Furniture thereof, and 700 Marks of the said Land yearly given to the Citizens of *London*, with his House of *Bridewel* for a Work-house for poor and idle Persons, and toward furnishing the Hospital of *St. Thomas Southmark*. The Chappel of this Hospital serveth now for a Parish-Church to the places adjoining, called *St. Mary Savoy*; in it are divers Monuments. The Benefactors to it are Registered in a

Book kept there, which are too many to be incerted in our small Volume.

V. The Parish-Church of *St. Margarets Westminster* is a sumptuous and stately Church, Rebuilt by King *Edward the Confessor*, for the Ease and Comniody of the Monks of *Westminster*, because before that time the Parish-Church stood within the old Abby Church in the South Ile, somewhat to their annoyance. It was new built again by the Merchants of the *Scaple*, and Parishioners of *Westminster*, and is now, as was said, a very fair Parish-Church, with very strong and beautiful Galleries where, in Parliament-time, the Honourable House of Commons sit, &c. in it are divers fair Monuments of Persons of Quality.

Having given a brief Account of the Churches within the Weekly Bills of Mortality, reserving some Additions, especially relating to their Modern Estate, and the Re-building of those demolished by the great Fire to another place, and omitting particular *Chappels*, of which there are many, and the contiguous Churches round about *London*, (because not so immediately relating to the Design in hand) we shall now proceed to treat of *Hospitals*, especially the most Eminent.

### SECT. 3.

#### Of HOSPITALS, &c.

I. **C**hrists-Hospital was founded by that Pious King *Edward VI.* upon this occasion, which being so Remarkable, we shall recount from *Mr. Stow* and others.

*Dr. Ridley*, then Bishop of *London*, Preached before the King's Majesty at *Westminster*, in which Sermon he made a fruitful and godly Exhortation to the Rich, to be merciful to the Poor; and also to move such as were in Authority, to act by some charitable way and means to relieve them. Whereupon the King's Majesty,

Majesty, (being such a Prince of Towardness and Virtue for his years, as *England* before never brought forth, and being also so well retained and brought up in all godly knowledge, as well by his dear Uncle, the late Protector, *Edward Seymour Duke of Sommerfet*, as also by his virtuous School-Masters) was so careful of the good Government of the Realm, and chiefly to do and prefer such things as most especially touched the Honour of Almighty God: And understanding that a great number of poor People did swarm in the Realm, and chiefly in the City of *London*, and that no good order was taken for them, did suddenly (and of himself) send to the said *Bishop*, as soon as his Sermon was ended, willing him not to depart, until he had spoken with him. And this that I now write (saith *Mr. Stow*) was the very Report of the said *Bishop Ridley*, who (according to the King's Command) gave his attendance. And as soon as the King's Majesty was at lecture, he called for him, and caused him to come to him in a great Gallery at *Westminster*, where no person was present but they two, and therefore made him sit down in one Chair, and He Himself in another, which before the coming of the *Bishop* were there purposely set, and caused the *Bishop*, notwithstanding his unwillingness to be covered, and then entred communication with him, in this manner: First giving him hearty Thanks for his Sermon and good Exhortation; he therein rehearsed such special things as he had Noted, and that so many, that the *Bishop* said, Truly, truly, (for that was commonly his saying) *I could never have thought that excellency to have been in his Grace, but that I beheld and heard it in him.* At last the King's Majesty much commended him for his Exhortation, for the Relief of the Poor:

*But my Lord (quoth he) you willed such as are in Authority to be careful thereof, and to devise some good Order for their Relief; wherein I think you mean Me, for I am in Highest Place, and therefore am the first that*  
must

must make Answer to God for my Negligence if I should not be careful therein, knowing it to be the expresse Commandment of Almighty God, to have compassion of his poor and Needy Members, for whom we must make an Account unto Him. And truly, my Lord, I am (before all things else) most willing to travel that way, and I doubt nothing of your long and approved Wisdom and Learning, but that you having such good Zeal as wishesth help unto them, have also had some conference with others, what ways are best to be taken therein, and therefore I pray you to say your mind.

Which Speech being so truly Virtuous and Noble in so young a Prince, deserves an everlasting Record.

The Bishop thinking least of that matter, and being amazed to hear the Wisdom and earnest Zeal of the King (as he said himself) was so astonished, That he could not tell what to say. But after some pause, said, That he thought (at this present) for some entrance to be had, it were good to practise with the City of London, because the Number of the Poor there are very great, and the Citizens also very many and wise; and he doubted not, but they were also both pitiful and merciful; as the Mayor, and his Brethren, and other the Worshipful of the said City: And that if it would please the Kings Majesty to direct His Gracious Letters unto the Mayor of London, willing him to call unto him such Assistants as he should think meet, to consult of this matter, for some Order to be taken therein, he doubted not but good would follow thereon; and he himself promised the King to be one himself that should earnestly travel therein.

The King (forthwith) not only Granted his Letter, but made the Bishop tarry until the same was written, and his Hand and Signet set thereto; and commanded the Bishop not only to deliver the said Letter himself, but also to signifie unto the Mayor that it was the Kings especial Request and expresse Commandment, that the Mayor should therein travel, and so soon as he might con-

conveniently, give him knowledge how far he had proceeded therein. The Bishop was so joyous at the having this Letter, that now he had occasion to travel in so good a matter, wherein he was marvellous zealous, that nothing could have more pleased and delighted him: Wherefore the same Night he came to the Lord Mayor of London, who was then Sir Richard Dobbs Kt. and delivered the King's Letter, and shewed his Message with effect.

The Lord Mayor not only joyfully received this Letter, but with all Speed agreed to set the matter forward, for he also favoured it very much, And the next day, being Monday, he desired the Bishop of London to dine with him, and against that time the Mayor promised to send for such men as he thought meetest to talk of this matter, and so he did. He sent first for two Aldermen, and six Commoners, and afterwards more were appointed, to the number of 24. In the end, after sundry Meetings, (for by the means and good diligence of the Bishop it was well followed) they agreed upon a Book that they had devised, wherein first they considered on Nine special kinds and sorts of poor People, and those they brought into these

Three degrees, { 1. The Poor by Impotency.  
2. The Poor by Casualty.  
3. The Thriftless Poor.

1. The Poor by Impotency, are also divided into three kinds,

viz. { 1. The Fatherless Poor Mans Child.  
2. The Aged, Blind and Lame.  
3. The Diseased Person, by Leprosie, Dropsie, &c.

2. The Poor by Casualty, are likewise of 3 kinds;

- that is to say, {
1. *The Wounded Soldier.*
  2. *The Decayed Householder.*
  3. *The visited with any grievous Disease.*

3. *The Thriftless Poor*, are three kinds in like manner;

- viz. {
1. *The Rioter, that consumeth all.*
  2. *The Vagabond, that will abide in no place.*
  3. *The Idle Person, as Strumpets & others.*

For these three sorts of Poor, three several Houses were provided :

(1.) For the *Innocent and Fatherless*, which is the Beggars Child, and is indeed the Seed and Breeder of Beggary, they provided the House that was the late *Gray-Friers* in London, and called it by the Name of *Christ's-Hospital*, where poor Children are trained up in the knowledge of God, and some virtuous Exercises, to the overthrow of Beggary.

For the (2) Degree, was provided the *Hospitals* of *St. Thomas* in *Southwark*, and *St. Bartholomew* in *West-Smithfield*, where are continually at least 200 Diseased Persons, which are not only there lodged and Cured, but also fed and nourished.

For the (3) Degree, they provided *Bridewell*, where the Vagabond and idle Strumpet is chastised, and compelled to labour, to the overthrow of the vicious life of Idleness.

They provided also for the honest decayed *Householder*, that he should be relieved at home at his House and in the Parish where he dwelt, by a *Weekly Relief* and Pension.

And in like manner they provided for the *Lazer*, or *Leprous Person* to keep him out of the City from Clapping of Dishes, and Ringing of Bells, to the great



great trouble of the Citizens, and also to the dangerous Infection of many, that they should be relieved at home at their Houses, by several Pensions.

Now after this good Order taken, (to the Eternal Honour of this Noble City) and the Citizens willing to further the same, the Report thereof was made to the King; and his Majesty, for the advancement thereof, was not onely willing to grant such as should be Overseers and Governors of the said Houses, a *Corporation*, and Authority for the Government of them: But also required, that he might be accounted as the *Chief Founder* and *Patron* thereof.

And for the furtherance of the said Work, and continual maintenance of the same, He, of his meer Mercy and Goodness granted, that whereas (before) certain Lands were given to the maintaining of the House of the *Savoy*, founded by King Henry VII. for the Lodging of Pilgrims and Strangers, and that the same was now made but a Lodging for *Loyterers*, *Vagabonds* and *Strumpets*, that lay all day in the Fields, and at night were harboured there, the which was rather the maintenance of Beggary, than any Relief to the Poor: Gave the same Lands, being first surrendered by the *Master* and *Fellows* there, (which Lands were of the yearly value of 600 *l.*) unto the City of London, for the maintenance of the *Foundation* aforesaid.

And for a further Relief, a Petition being made to the King's Majesty, for a License to make in *Mortmaine*, or otherwise without License, Lands to a certain yearly value, and a space left in the Patent for His MAJESTY, to put in what Sum He pleased: He looked on the void place, called for a Pen and Ink, and with his own *Royal Hand* wrote this Sum; 4000 *Marks* by the year, (which is 2666 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* and with the former 600 *l.* makes in all 3266 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*) and then said, in the hearing of his Council, *Lord, I yield thee most hearty thanks, that thou hast given me life thus long, to finish this work to the Glory of thy Name.*



After which *Foundarion* established, he lived not above two days; whose life would have been wished equal to the *Patriarchs*, if it had pleased God so to have prolonged it. He died at *Greenwich* the 6th of *July*, Anno 1553. He was in Body beautiful, of a sweet Aspect, and specially in his Eyes, which seemed to have a starry liveliness and Lustre in them. For his pregnancy of Wit and Knowledge in all kinds of Learning, *Cardan* (who coming into *England*, had often conference with him) reporteth of him, that he was extraordinary skilful in *Languages*, and in the *Politicks*; well seen in *Philosophy*, and in *Divinity*; and generally indeed, a very *Miracle* of Art and Nature.

He would answer Ambassadors sometimes upon the sudden, either in *French* or *Latine*. He knew the state of *Foreign Princes* perfectly, and his own more. He could call all *Gentlemen of Account* through his Kingdom, by their Names. And all this, when he had scarce yet attained to the Age of Fifteen Years, and dyed before Sixteen. That from hence we may gather, *It is a sign of no long Life, when the Faculties of the Mind are ripe so early.*

His Pious and Religious Life was Remarkable, as may be seen in the whole series of it; and his Death was no less, for the hour before he dyed, he was overheard to pray thus by himself:

O Lord God, deliver me out of this miserable and wretched life. O Lord, thou knowest how happy it were for me to be with thee; yet for thy Chosen's sake, if it be thy Will, send me life and health, that I may truly serve thee. O Lord God, save thy chosen People in *England*, and defend this Realm from *BAPISTRY*, and maintain thy true Religion, that I and my People may praise thy Holy Name for thy Son *Jesus Christ's* sake.

So turning his Face, and seeing some by him, he said, I thought you had not been so nigh. Yes, said Dr. *Owen*, We heard you speak to your self. Then said the King, I was praying to God; I am faint, Lord have

mercy upon me, and receive my Spirit. And, in so saying, his blessed Spirit departed, to take possession of an heavenly Crown, when he had enjoyed an earthly Crown, six years, five months, and nine days.

He was buried the 9th of August, in Henry the Seventh's Chappel at Westminster, near the Body of the said King Henry the Seventh his Grandfather.

This small Digression, I hope, will not be unacceptable to all true Christians, being in memorial of that Peerless, and Never-enough Bewailed Prince; but he was too good for the World, and rests now in endless Happiness.

In the year 1552, began the Repairing of the Gray-Friers House, for the poor Fatherless Children, and in the month of November the Children were taken in to the same, to the Number of almost 400.

On Christmas-day in the Afternoon, while the Lord Mayor and Aldermen Rode to Pauls, the Children of Christs-Hospital, went from S. Laurence-lane end in Cheapside towards Pauls, all in one Livery of Russet-Cotten, Three hundred and forty in Number; and at Easter next they were in Blue at the Spittle, and so they have continued ever since, till the year 1681. which year they went to St. Sepulchres.

This indeed was a work of extraordinary Piety, and in my judgment, it is a very Comely Sight to see the Poor Boys, when they sup all together, with what Decency, Order and Neatness they are serv'd and Governed, by the respective Persons in that Office; how plentifully they are provided with good Dyet, Washing, Lodging, and Learning, to fit them for business, which the City takes care to settle them in, according to their respective Capacities; and it is known that many of them came to be Men of Note, Wealth, and great Usefulness in their Countrey.

Christs-Hospital, Bridewell, and St. Thomas, are Incorporated, by the Names of the Mayor, Commonalty, and Commons of the City of London, Governors of

the Possessions, Revenues and Goods of the Hospitals of *Edward King of England*, the *Sixth*, of *Christ*, *Bridewel*, and *St. Thomas the Apostle*, &c.

*St. Bartholomew-Hospital* is Incorporated, by the Name of the *Mayor*, *Commonalty*, and *Citizens* of the *City of London*, *Governors* of the *Hospital for the Poor*, called, *Little Saint Bartholomews*, near to *West-Smithfield*, of the *Foundation* of *King Henry the Eighth*.

In the Year 1533, the 10th of *April*, *Sir George Barne* (being *Mayor* of this *City*) was sent for to the *Court* at *Whitehall*, where the *King* gave him (as was said) his *House* of *Bridewel*, and 700 Marks of *Land*, late belonging to *Savay Hospital*, and all the *Bedding*, and other *Furniture*, &c. for *Bridewel*, and *St. Thomas* in *Southwark*. The *Gift* was confirmed by *Charter*, dated *June 26*. following. And in the Year 1555, *Sir William Gerrard* *Lord Mayor*, and the *Aldermen*, entered *Bridewel*, and took possession thereof, according to the *Gift* of the said *King Edward*, the same being confirmed by *Queen Mary*. This *Bridewel* is now built in a very curious and stately manner.

To reckon up the several *Eminent* and *Bountiful Benefactors* to these *Hospitals*, would be endless; they, except some that would be concealed, are to be found in the *Records* of those places, to which the *Reader* is referred. Only it being a very singular *Example* of *Honesty*, *Industry*, and *Piety*, (not to detract, in the least, from any *Worthy* and *Bountiful Benefactor*) I will Remark one *Richard Castel*, or *Casteller*, *Shoemaker*, dwelling in *Westminster*, a *Man* of great labour and care in his *Faculty* with his own *Hands*, so that he was called the *Cock* of *Westminster*, because both *Winter* and *Summer* he was at his *Work* before *Four a Clock* in the *Morning*: This *Man* thus honestly and painfully labouring for his *Living*, *God* blessed, and increased his *Labours* so abundantly, that he purchased *Lands* and *Tenements* in *Westminster*, to the yearly value of 44 *l*. And having no *Child*, with the consent of his *Wife*, who  
fur-

survived him, and was a virtuous good Woman, gave the same Lands wholly to *Christ-Hospital* aforesaid, to the Relief of the Innocent and Fatherless Children, and for the Succor of the Miserable, Sore and Sick, harboured in other Hospitals about *London*.

Sir *William Chester* Kt. and Alderman of *London*, and *John Calthrop* Citizen and Draper of the same City, at their own proper Costs and Charges, made the Brick-Walls and Way on the Back-side, which leadeth from the said *New Hospital*, unto the Hospital of *St. Bartholomew*, and also covered and vaulted the *Town-Ditch* from *Aldersgate* to *Newgate*, which before was very Noisom and Contagious to the said *Hospital*.

Sir *Rowland Hill* Lord Mayor, in the third Year of this King, besides many large and bountiful Charities of other things, gave this Hospital 500 *l.* in his Life, and 100 *l.* at his Death.

In the Year 1552, the Citizens of *London* having purchased the void suppressed *Hospital* of *Saint Thomas* in *Southwark*, in the Month of *July* began the Reparations thereof, for Poor, Impotent, Lame, and Diseased People, so that in *November* following the Sick and Lame were taken in.

II. Of all the Hospitals that ever were Founded in *Christendom*, there is none can parallel that of *Thomas Sutton* Esq; called, *Sutton's Hospital*, which will commend to all succeeding Posterity the duely deserved Praises of that truly Worthy, and Never-to-be-forgotten Gentleman, the *Phoenix* of Charity in our Times.

The Dissolved *Charter-house* by *West-Smith-field*, belonging to the Right Honourable *Thomas* Earl of *Sussex*, after Lord Treasurer of *England*, is sufficiently known to be a very large and goodly Mansion, beautified with spacious Gardens, Walks, Orchards, and other Pleasures, Enriched with divers Dependencies of Lands and Tenements thereunto belonging, and very aptly seated for wholesome Air, and several other Commodities.

All

All which Commodiousness of Situation, and largeness of Circuit, gave occasion to this well-minded Gentleman, Mr. *Sutton*, to affect that House, as the only Place whereon to build the Foundation of his Religious Purpose.

For among other his Christian Determinations, he had formerly intended to build an House at *Hallingbury-Bouchers in Essex*, to be an *Hospital* for such Poor Men and Children, as he himself in his life time (or future Governors for the same to be Deputed) should think fit to be Lodged and Relieved there. Also for a *School-Master* and *Usher*, to Teach Children to Read, and Write, and instruct them in the *Latin* and *Greek Grammar*, with a Learned Divine likewise, to Preach the Word of God to them all. And a Master beside, to Govern all those People belonging to that House.

But finding this Goodly Mansion of the *Charter-House*, to be much more convenient for the purpose, he became an earnest Suitor to the Earl of *Suffolk*, to purchase that House of him, acquainting his Honour with the alteration of his mind concerning *Hallingbury*, and his earnest Desire to make the *Charter-House* the *Hospital*. The Earl being Honourably inclin'd to so Godly a motion, the Price being concluded on, the Bargain and Sale was assured. The Sum disburs'd for this purpose amounted to 13000 *l.* which was Paid down in hand, before the insealing of the Conveyance. Then he became Suitor again to his Majesty, to perform all that at the *Charter-House*, which he had formerly intended at *Hallingbury*. Whereto the King readily yielded, being Graciously affected to so Charitable a Work, and Granted His Letters Patents to the same effect.

This Gentleman lived always a Bachelor, and by sundry Employments and Parsimony, grew to great Wealth, which he well Employed, to his immortal honour. He endowed this *Hospital* with above 3000 *l.* a Year in Land, viz. All and singular the *Mannors, Lordships, Messuages, Lands, Tenements, Reversions,*

*Services, Meadows, Pastures, Woods, Advowsons, Patronages of Churches, and Hereditaments of the said Thomas Sutton whatsoever, Situate, lying and being within the Counties of Essex, Lincoln, Wilts, Cambridge, and Middlesex, or in any of them, with all and every of their Rights, Members, and Appurtenances whatsoever. Except all his Mannors and Lordships of Littlebury, and Haddestock, with their Appurtenances in the County of Essex. In this Hospital he placed Fourscore Poor Men, with convenient Lodging, Dyet, and Allowance of Money for Apparel; also Forty Poor Children with the like Provision; and a Grammar School, with a Master and an Usher to Teach them: over all whom, he ordained a Learned Man to be Master of the Household, to be chosen by the Governors whom he appointed for the present, by the Authority of the Kings Letters Patents, to be George Archbishop of Canterbury; Thomas Lord Elsmore Lord Chancellor; Robert Earl of Salisbury Lord Treasurer; John Bishop of London; Lancelot Bishop of Ely, Sir Edward Cook, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; Sir Thomas Foster, a Judge of the Common Pleas; Sir Henry Hubbard, the Kings Attorney-General; Doctor Overal Dean of Pauls; Doctor Mountain, Dean of Westminster; Henry Thursby Esq; Master of the Chancery; Richard Sutton Esq; Auditor of the Impres; Geoffery Nightringale Esquire; John Low Gentleman; Thomas Brown Gentleman, and Master of the Household, for the time being, to be always one; and as any of those Sixteen Governors should die, the Survivors to make present Additions of others.*

Towards the building of this Hospital, Chappel and School-House, he gave 3000*l.* but he lived not to see it performed, but what Death bereft him of, he left to the performance of his Faithful Executors, Mr. Richard Sutton, and Mr. John Low, Men of Religious and upright Souls, who carefully accomplished the Work, so that the Monday after Michaelmas day, being the



3d of October, Anno Dom. 1614. The Captains, Gentlemen, and Officers, entered into their Famous prepared Hospital, to the Glory of God, Honour of the King's Majesty, Credit of the Governours, and Joy of Honest Minds, and the Eternal Fame of the Noble Founder, who is laid in a goodly Tomb in the Chappel of his own Hospital,

With this Inscription.

*Sacred to the Glory of God, in Grateful Memory  
of Thomas Sutton Esquire.*

*Here lieth buried the Body of Thomas Sutton, late of  
Castle Camps, in the County of Cambridge Bsq; at  
whose only Costs and Charges this Hospital was Found-  
ed, and Endowed with large Possessions for the Relief  
of Poor Men and Children. He was a Gentleman,  
born at Knayth in the County of Lincoln, of Wor-  
thy and Honest Parentage. He lived to the Age of  
79 Years, and Deceased the 12th Day of December,  
Anno Domini 1611.*

Though we Design to avoid all Prolixity, yet 'tis hoped it will be Pardoned, if we Transcribe an Epitaph, made upon this Worthy Man, by a Friend to Piety and Goodness; for he being a Rare Example, challenges, as his due Merit, a more than ordinary mention.

*When bad Men die, the Memory Remains  
Of their Corruptions and Ungodly Ways,  
As Merit to their Mis-applied Pains,  
Out of Ill Actions forming as Ill Praise.*

*For Vertue wounded by their Deep Disgrace,  
Leaves Fame to their Posterity and Race.*

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When Good Men die, the Memory remains  
Of their true Vertue, and most Christian ways,  
As a due Guerdon to their Godly gains,  
Out of good Actions forming as good Praise.  
For Virtue cherish'd by their Deeds of Grace,  
Leaves Fame to their Posterity and Race.

Among these Good (if Goodness may be said  
To be among the Seed of Mortal Men,)  
In upright Ballance of true Merit weigh'd,  
Needs must we reckon Famous SUTTON then,  
In whom, as in a Mirror, doth appear  
That Faith with Works in him did shine most clear.

And let us not, as is a common use,  
Measure him by a many other more;  
In Death, to cover their bad Lives abuse,  
To lanch out then some bounty of their store.  
No, SUTTON was none such, his Hospital,  
And much more else beside, speaks him to all.

For as God blest him with abundant Wealth,  
Like to a careful Steward he employ'd it;  
And order'd all things in his best of health,  
As glad to leave it, as when he enjoy'd it.  
And being prepared every hour to die,  
Dispos'd all his Gifts most Christianly.

In Abrahams Bosome sleeps he with the best,  
His Works, they follow him, his worth survives,  
Good Angels guide him to eternal rest,  
Where is no Date of time, for Years or Lives.  
You that are Rich, do you as he has done,  
And so assure the Crown that he hath won.

To conclude in a word, This Famous Hospital, with  
the value of the Lands laid into it, the Purchase of the  
House, Stock laid in, (which he hath given into the  
Treasury, or Store of the said Hospital to begin with,  
and to defend the Rights of the House, being 1000*l.*)  
and

and Allowance towards the Building: also the Remainder of his Goods unbequeathed, his Gifts and Legacies to divers Honourable and Worthy Friends, besides great store of far more inferior account (which would puzzle me to number) and the residue of 20000 *l.* left to the discretion of his Executors, may truly and deservedly be said, to be the very greatest and most bountiful Gift, that ever was given in *England*, no *Abbey* (at the first Foundation thereof) excepted, or therewith to be compared, being the Gift of one man only.

He gave to the Poor in *Barwick* 100 Marks. To the Poor of *Stoke-Newington* 10 *l.* To the Poor Fishermen of *Ostend in Flanders* 100 *l.* To the mending of the High-Ways between *Islington* and *Newington*, in the County of *Middlesex* 40 Marks (or 26 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*) To the mending the High-Ways between *Ashden* and *Walden*, called *Walden-lane* in *Essex* 100 *l.* To the mending the High-Ways between *Great Lynton* in the County of *Cambridge*, and the said Town of *Walden* 60 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* Towards the mending of *Horsesh-lane* 60 *l.* To the mending of the Bridges and ordinary High-Ways between *South-Minster* and *Malden* in *Essex* 100 *l.* To the Chamber of *London* 1000 *l.* To be Yearly lent to Ten young Merchants, not having any great Stocks of their own: and those Ten to be appointed by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City for the time being, and the Dean of *Pauls*: they are not to Pay any Interest for it, nor any to enjoy it but one Year.

To the Poor People of *Hadstock* 20 *l.* To the Poor of *Littlebury* and *Balsbam* 40 *l.* To the Parson and Church-Wardens of *Balsbam* for the time being, towards the buying a Bell, to be hanged up in the Steeple, to amend the Ring there 20 *l.* To the Poor of *South-minster* 20 *l.* To the Poor of *little Hallenbury* 20 *l.* To the Poor of *Dunsby*, in the County of *Lincoln* 20 *l.* To the Poor Prisoners in the Prisons of *Ludgate*, *Newgate*, the two *Compters* in *London*, the *King's-Bench*, and *Marshalseas* 2000 *l.* to be paid and divided among the same Prisoners by even and equal portions.

To

To the Master, Fellows, and Scholars of the Corporation of *Jesui Colledge* in *Cambridge* 500 Marks. To the Master, Fellows, and Scholars of the Corporation of *Magdalen Colledge* in *Cambridge* 500 l. To every one of his *Feesees*, put in trust about his *Hospital* 26 l. 13 s. 4 d. To the Poor of *Beverly*, a Close in *Cottingham*. To the Poor of *Lincoln*, a Remainder of Years in the Rectory of *Glenthams* in the County of *Lincoln*. To Mr. *Hutton*, Vicar of *Littlebury* 20 l. To the Poor of *Camps Castle* 10 l. To the Poor of *Elcomb* 10 l. To Mr. *Floud*, Parson of *Newington* 13 l. 6 s. 8 d. To the Poor of the Parish of *Hackney* 10 l. with several others, &c. And so much for Famous *SUTTON* and his *Hospital*, which deserves an Eternal MEMORIAL.

III. The *Hospital* of *St. Mary of Bethlem*, vulgarly called *Bedlam*, was Founded by *Simon Fitz-Mary*, one of the Sheriffs of *London*, Anno 1246. He Founded it to have been a *Priory* of Canons, with Brethren and Sisters: and King *Edward the III.* granted a Protection for the Brethren, *Militia Beatae Mariae de Bethlem*, within the City of *London*, in the Fourteenth of his Reign. But it was made an *Hospital* for Distracted People. *Stephen Gennings*, Merchant-Taylor, gave 40 l. towards purchase of the Patronage, by his Testament, Anno 1523. The Mayor and Commonalty purchased it with all the Lands and Tenements thereunto belonging, in the Year 1546. The same Year King *Henry the VIII.* gave this *Hospital* unto the City. The Church and Chappel thereof were taken down in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, and Houses built there, by the Governors of *Christ's-Hospital* in *London*. In this Place People that be Distracted of their Wits, were received and kept at the Suit of their Friends, but not without Charges to their bringers in.

This Place being old, narrow, and not very pleasant, the City of *London* resolved to build a New *Hospital*, which in April 1675. was begun, and to the great Glory

Glory and Ornament of the City, and the great Benefit of the Poor Lunaticks, was finished *July 1676*, in so Stately and Beautiful a manner, that the whole World can hardly Parallel it; It is of a great length, reaching from *Moor-gate*, to the *Little-Postern*, leading out of the North-East part of *Moor-Fields*, into the City, near the City Walls, with a most Glorious Front towards those Delicate Walks of *Moor-Fields*; the Architecture is very Regular, Exquisite, and Rich, with a Stately Turret in the midst, of a Curious Form, and Fair green Courts, part of which are Paved with broad Stone for Walks, Environ'd with a very handsom Brick-Wall; there are two Stately Galleries, reaching from one end to the other, on the sides of which, are the Lodgings of the Distracted People, which are very neat and convenient, they are carefully and very decently served with plenty of good wholesom Dyet, and very well attended, by Persons appointed to that purpose. This Work cost above 18000*l.* to which many Noble Citizens, &c. were Benefactors, and is indeed, a Work very well becoming the Magnificence of this Renowned City, who in all their Undertakings, and in all Publick Acts of Ornament to the City, or Charity to the Poor, have demonstrated themselves to be Peerless.

Besides these Grand *Hospitals*, there are a great many *Alms-Houses* in and about the City, which were the Gifts of Pious and Worthy Persons, of which, as far as we could obtain a distinct Information, we have given an account in the Chapter of Churches. I have read that in the 44 of *Edward the III.* an *Hospital* was Founded by *Robert Denton*, Chaplain in the Parish of *Barkin*, for the Sustainment of Poor Lunaticks, or such as were Phrenetick, or Sick of the Phrenzie, there to remain till they were perfectly whole, and restored to good Memory. There was also an *Hospital* of *St. Mary Spittle*, in *Spittle-Fields*, but dissolved. There was likewise an *Hospital* of *St. Anthony*, in the Parish of *Ben-nat-Fink*. The Protectors of this House were to Col-  
lect

lect the Benevolence of Charitable Persons, towards the Building and Support thereof. These Officers were charg'd with the over-sight of the Markets in the City, and did several times take from the Market-People, Pigs starved, or otherwise unwholsom for Mans sustenance ; which they slit in the Ear, and one of the Proctors of *St. Antonies*, tyed a Bell about the Neck, and let it feed at pleasure, on Dung-hills, or other places, which no Body would hurt or take up : but if any gave them Bread or other Feeding, such would they know, watch for, and follow, whining till they had given them something, whereupon was raised a Proverb, *He whines (or followeth) like a Tantonny-Pig* ; but if the Pigs came to be Fat, and of good liking, the Proctor would apprehend them for the Use of the Hospital ; which is a matter not to be much wondered at, for those Persons usually loved their Bellies very well.

There was of old an Hospital of *St. Mary Rouncival* by *Charing-Cross*, but suppressed, and turned to Tenements. So much for the Hospitals:

## SECT. 4.

### *Palaces and Houses of the Nobility.*

**W**E will begin with the Royal Palaces, as *White-Hall*, where the Court is kept when the King is in the City. In antient times *Westminster-Palace* was the Habitation of the Kings of England, from the time of *Edward the Confessor*, which was by casual Fire burnt down in the time of *Henry VIII.* This was a very large and stately Palace, and for the building in that Age incomparable. In the Remains of which, the High-Court of Parliament Sits, but more of that hereafter.

King *Henry VIII.* translated his Seat to a House not far off, built by *Cardinal Wolsey*, and is called *White-Hall*.  
This

This Place formerly belonged to *Hubert de Burgh*, Earl of *Kent*, by whom it was given to the *Gray-Friers*, and of them bought by *Walter Gray*, Archbishop of *York*, and called *York-place*; but *Anno 1529*, the King took it from *Wolsey* and the Archbishop, and Named it *White-Hall*: this King built there a Sumptuous Gallery, and a very Beautiful Gate-House, thwart the *High-street* to *St. James's-Park*. In this Gallery the Princes, with their Nobility used to stand or sit, to behold all Triumphant or Military Exercises.

To Describe all particularities relating to this Royal-Seat, would be too tedious. Take a few short Remarks. There is a most Magnificent and Stately Banqueting-House, built by King *James I.* And the Delicate Privy-Garden was lately enlarged towards the South, with a Pond of an Oval form, supplied with Water from *Hide-Park*, where you may see the Water shot, or forced up to a great height from the surface of the Pond, and by its winding-fall delights the Eye, and the Ear, with its pretty murmur.

Although this Palace of *White-Hall* makes not so Glorious a shew on the out-side, as some other stately Edifices, yet there is not in Christendom a Court more convenient, and meet for Royal Accommodation, nor more Richly Furnish'd. But for the Readers more distinct Information, we will give him a brief account of our Kings-Court, under two heads,

Viz. *1. Its Government, both Ecclesiastical, Civil, and Military.*  
*2. Its Hospitality, and plentiful Tables.*

*1. Its Government, &c.* The Dean of the Kings Chappel is usually some Grave and Learned Prelate, chosen by the King, who only is his Superiour, his Chappel being exempt from all Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, being called *Capella Dominica*, the *Deane's Chappel*, in no Diocess, but is a Regal Peculiar, Exempt and Reserved to



to the Visitation and immediate Government of the King, who is Supreme Ordinary, and as it were Prime Bishop over all the Churches and Bishops of *England*. By the Dean are chosen all other Officers of the Chappel, viz. A Sub-Dean or *Præcentor Capelle*; Thirty two Gentlemen of the Chappel, whereof twelve are Priests, the other twenty, commonly called Clerks of the Chappel, are to perform, with the said Priests, the Office of Praying, Singing, &c. One of these being well skill'd in Musick, is chosen Master of the Children, whereof are twelve in Ordinary, to instruct them in the Rules and Arts of Musick, for the service of the Chappel; three others are chosen to be Organists, to whom is joyned, upon Solemn Days, a Consort of the King's Musick, to make the Musick more full and compleat. There are four Officers called *Vergers*, because they carry Silver Rods in their hands, viz. a Sergeant, two Yeomen, and a Groom of the Chappel. Common Prayers are Read there three times a day. The King has his private Oratory, where some of his Chaplains in Ordinary perform the Office every day of the Week. Upon twelve high and Principal *Festivals* in the Year, the King (after the Service is over,) attended with the Principal Nobility, offers a Sum of Gold to God, *in signum specialis Domini*, that by his Grace he is King, and holds all of Him, which belongs to the Dean to be distributed amongst the Poor. This Gold offered is called the *Bizantine*, which anciently was a Piece of Gold Coyned by the Emperours of *Constantinople*, in *Latin*, *Bizantine*; That which was used by King *James I.* was a piece of Gold, having on the one side, the Pourtrait of the King kneeling before an Altar, with four Crowns before him, and this *Motto* circumscribed, *Quid retribuam Domino, pro omnibus quæ retribuit mihi?* On the other side was a Lamb lying by a Lyon, with this *Motto*, viz. *Cor Contutum & humiliatum non dispiciet Deus.*

The King hath (besides His Extraordinary, which are many



ny) Forty Eight Chaplains in Ordinary, who are Eminent Doctors in Divinity, whereof Four every Month wait at Court to Preach. The Lord High Almoner is usually the Bishop of London, who disposeth of the Kings Alms, and for that use receiveth (besides other Moneys allowed by the King) all *Deodands*, and *bona felonum de se*, to be that way disposed. Under the Lord High Almoner, there is a Sub-Almoner, two Yeomen, and two Grooms of the Almonry. Then there is the Clerk of the Closet, usually some Reverend Divine, much esteemed by His Majesty, who attends at his Right hand in Service time, to resolve Doubts about Spiritual matters, to wait upon His Majesty in his private Oratory or Closet. The Dean of the Chappel's Fee, is 200 l. Yearly. And the Sub-Deans, one hundred pound. The Clerk of the Closet's Fee is, twenty Nobles *per Annum*.

The Chief Officer of Civil Government in His Majesties Court, is, the Lord Steward. To whom the State of the Kings-House is committed, to be Ruled and Guided by his Discretion; whose Commands in Court are to be obey'd; whose Power, State, and Dignity is very great.

He hath Authority over all Officers and Servants of His Majesties Court, except those of His Majesties Chappel, Chamber and Stable, &c. He may by his Office, without any Commission, Judge of all Discords, as Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Bloodsheds, committed within the Court, or the Verge thereof, which is every way within Twelve Miles of the Chief Funnel of the Court, (only London by Charter is excepted;) because where the King is, Justice ought to be immediately sought of the King's own Officers. So that the Jurisdiction of the Verge hath been from very Antient times Executed by the Lord Steward, with great Ceremony, in the Nature of a peculiar Kings-Bench, and that not only within, but without the Kings Dominions.

The Lord Steward is a *White-staff-Officer*, for he in the

the King's presence carrieth a *White-staff*, and at other times going abroad, it is carried by a Foot-man bare-headed. Which *White-staff* is taken for a Commission. When the King Dies, he breaketh his Staff over the Herse made for the King's Body, and thereby discharges all the Officers, whom the succeeding Kings usually establish in their former Offices. His Fee is 100 l. yearly, and 16 Dishes of Meat daily, besides Wine, Beer, &c.

The next Officer is the *Lord Chamberlain*, who hath the Over-sight of all Officers belonging to the King's Chamber (except the Precincts of the Kings Bed-Chamber, which is wholly under the *Groom of the Stole*) and all above Stairs, who are all sworn by him (or his Warrant to the Gentlemen Ushers) to the King. He hath also the Over-sight of the Officers of the *Wardrobe*, at all His Majesties Houses, and of the Removing *Wardrobes*, or of *Beds*, of the *Tents*, *Revels*, *Musick*, *Comedians*, *Hunting*, and of the *Messengers*, of the *Trumpeters*, *Drummers*, of all *Handicrafts*, and *Artizans* retained in the King's Service. He hath also the Over-sight of the *Heralds* and *Pursuivants*, and *Sergeants at Arms*; of all *Physicians*, *Apothecaries*, *Chyrurgeons*, *Barbers*, *Chaplains*, though himself be a *Lay-man*. Also of the Charges of *Coronations*, *Marriages*, *Entries*, *Cavalcades*, *Funerals*, &c. His Fee is 100 l. yearly, and 16 Dishes each Meal, with the Appurtenances.

The third great Officer is Master of the *Horse*, anciently called *Comes Stabuli*, or *Constable*, who hath the ordering and disposal of all the King's *Stables*, and *Races*, or Breed of *Horses*. He hath also power over the *Escuries* and *Pages*, *Footmen*, *Grooms*, *Riders* of the great *Horses*, *Farriers*, *Smiths*, *Coachmen*, *Sadlers*, and all other Trades working to the King's *Stables*; to all whom he (or by his Warrant the *Avenor*) giveth an Oath to be true and Faithful. He hath the Charges of all Lands and Revenues appointed for the Kings Breed of *Horses*, and for Charges of the *Stable*, and for *Litters*, *Coaches*, *Sumpter-Horses*, &c.

At any Solemn Cavalcade, he Rides next behind the King, and leads a Leer Horse of State. His annual Fee is 665*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* and a Table of 16 Dishes each Meal. The Account of the Stables for Horse-meat, Livery, Wages, and Board-Wages, are brought by the *Avenor*, being chief Clerk of the *Avery*, to be passed and allowed by the *Green-Cloath*.

Under these Principal Officers, are almost all the other Officers and Servants, as under the *Lord Steward* in the *Compting-House*, is the *Treasurer* of the *Houhold*, the *Comptroller*, the *Cofferer*, the *Master* of the *Houhold*, the two *Clerks* of the *Green Cloath*, the two *Clerks Comptrollers*, one *Sergeant*, two *Yeomen*, the *Cofferers Clerks*, or *Clerks* of the *Assignments*, the *Groom*, two *Messengers*.

The *Compting-house* is so called, because the Accounts for all Expences of the King's *Houhold* are there daily taken by the *Lord-Steward*, the *Treasurer*, *Comptroller*, the *Cofferer*, the *Master* of the *Houhold*, the two *Clerks* of the *Green Cloath*, and the two *Clerks Comptrollers*, who also there make Provisions for the *Houhold*, according to the Law of the Land, and make *Payments* and *Orders* for the Well-governing of the Servants of the *Houhold*.

In the *Compting-House*, is the *Green Cloath*, which is a *Court of Justice* continually sitting in the King's-House, composed of the Persons last mentioned; whereof the three first are usually of the King's *Privy Council*. To this Court, being the first and most ancient Court of *England*, is committed the charge and oversight of the King's *Court Royal* for matters of Justice and Government, with Authority for maintaining the Peace, within 12 Miles distance wheresoever the Court shall be, and within the King's House, the power of correcting all the Servants therein, that shall any way offend. It is called the *Green Cloath*, of a *Green-Cloath* whereat they sit, over whom are the *Arms* of the *Compting-house*, bearing *Vert a Key*, *Or*, and a *Staff Argent Saultier*,

tier, signifying their power to Reward and Correct, as Persons, for their great Wisdom and Experience, thought fit by His Majesty, to exercise both these Functions in His Royal House.

The *Treasurer* of the *Kings-House* is always of the *Privy Council*, and, in absence of the *Lord Steward*, hath power with the *Comptroller* and *Steward* of the *Ma shassea*, to hear and determine *Treasons*, *Felonies*, and other *Crimes*, committed within the *King's Palace*, and that by *Verdict* of the *King's Household*.

If any *Servants* within the *Check-Roll* be found *Guilty* of *Felony*, they are to have no *Benefit* of *Clergy* allowed them.

The *Comptrollers Office*, is to Controul the *Accompts* and *Reckonings* of the *Green Cloath*. His *Fee* is *Annually* 107*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* A *Table* of 16 *Dishes* each *Meal*: He bears a *White-staff*, &c.

The *Cofferer* is a principal *Officer*, and hath especial *Charge* and *Over-sight* of other *Officers* of the *House*, for their good *Demeanor* and *Carriage* in their *Offices*, and is to pay the *Wages* of the *King's Servants*, above and below *Stairs*. And for *Provision*, by the *Direction* and *Allowance* of the *Green-Cloath*. His *Annual Fee* is 10*l.* and a *Table* of seven *Dishes* each *day*.

All *Bills* of *Comptrolment*, *Parcels* and *Brievements*, are lotted and allowed by the *Clerks Comptrollers*, and summed up by the *Clerks* of the *Green-Cloath*.

Note, That though the *King* pays still the ancient *Fees*, which at first were above ten times the value they are now; yet the *Perquisites* in many *Offices*, make sometimes a place of 10*l.* *Fee*, to be worth near 500*l.* per annum.

Note also, That in each *Office* there is a *Succession* from one to another, the inferior *Degree* still conving into the place of the next above, if he dies, as one of the *Children* may come to be *Groom*, then *Yeomen*, then *Gentleman*, then *Sergeant*, &c. as he happens to out-live them above him.

The *Chief Clerk* waits upon, and appoints the *Kings, Queens, and Households Dyets* every third Month; waits upon all *Foreign Princes, Strangers and Ambassadors*, when his Majesty gives them Entertainment. He keeps all the *Records, Leger-Books, and Papers*, relating to that Office; makes up all *Bills, Parcels, and Debentures*, for Board-Wages, and Provisions and Necessaries, issuing from the Offices of the *Pantry, Buttery and Cellar*. Keeps Account of, and makes up the *Remains*, with several other Duties, which oblige him to constant Waiting. He appoints *Scowrs, Turn-Brochers, and Porters* in his turn, with the *Master-Cook*, in the several Kitchens, and hath a Fee equal to an Officer of the *Green-Cloth*, and Diet, of seven Dishes each Meal.

The second and third *Clerks* wait upon the *Diet*, as abovesaid, each of them one Month in three, and attend the *King and Queen* in their Progresses, when appointed by the *Green-Cloth*, and have a Table of five Dishes. There are three *Master Cooks* for the *King, Queen, and Household*, who have each a Table of five Dishes.

There is a *Knight Harbinger*, three *Gentlemen Harbingers*, and seven *Yeomen Harbingers*. The Office is given to the *Knight-Harbinger* by Letters Patents under the Great Seal of *England*, during Life. When the *King* goes on Progress in *England*, or *Beyond the Seas*, he does by himself, or his Deputy, provide and appoint all Lodgings and *Harbingerage* for all great Persons, all *Noblemen, Bishops*, all His Majesties Servants and Attendants, &c. For all *Ambassadors and Foreigners*, &c. His Salary is 20 Marks per Annum, and 10 s. a day out of the *Exchequer*, besides Fees for Honours given by the *King*, and Homage done to his Majesty, and divers other Perquisites.

In the Court, the Officers, according to their several Degrees, are called either *Lords, Knights, Esquires, Sergeants, Gentlemen, Clerks, Yeomen, Grooms, Pa-*

ges, or Children. There are two Lords, viz. the Lord Steward, and the Lord Chamberlain. Two Knights; viz. the Knight Marshal, and the Knight Harbinger. Four Esquires of the Body, &c.

The Knight Marshal, called *Mareschalus Hospitii Regii*, hath Jurisdiction and Cognizance of all Crimes within the Royal Palace, whereunto one of the Parties is the King's Servant. He is one of the Judges of the Court called the *Marshalsea*, or *Marshal-Seat* of Judicature, which is held in *Southmark*, and hath there a Prison belonging to the same. Upon Solemn Occasions he Rides before the King with a short *Baston* tipt at both ends with Gold, and hath six *Provost Marshals* or *Virgers*, in Scarlet Coates to wait on him, and to take care of the Royal Palace, that no *Beggars*, *Vagabonds*, *Common Women*, that prostitute their Bodies, *Malefactors*, &c. come within or near the Court. There are divers other Officers below Stairs under the Lord Steward, as also the Officers belonging to the Queens Kitchen, Cellar, Pantery, &c. and to the Lords Kitchen, together with Children, Scowrs, Turn Byoaches, &c.

*His Majesties Servants in Ordinary  
above-Stairs are, as followeth:*

THE Gentlemen of the Bed-Chamber, whereof the first is called the *Groom of the Stole*, as it were Servant of the Robe, or Vestment, he having the Office and Honour to present and Put on His Majesties first Garment or Shire every morning, and to order the things of the Bed-Chamber.

The Gentlemen are usually of the prime Nobility of England. Their Office is each one in his Turn to wait a Week in every quarter in the King's Bed-Chamber, there to lie by the King in a Pallet-Bed all Night, and in the absence of the *Groom of the Stole*, to supply his place. They wait on the King when he eats in pri-



vate, for then the *Cup-Bearers*, *Carvers* and *Serviers* do not wait. The yearly Fee to each is 1000*l*. There is a *Vice-Chamberlain*, a *Keeper* of the *Privy-Purse*, a *Treasurer* of the *Chamber*, who pays *Riding* and *Lodging Wages*, as the *Lord Chamberlain* shall direct, a *Surveyor General* of his Majesties Works. The *Master* of the *Robes* belonging to his Majesties Person, whose Office it is to order them at *Coronations*, *St. George's Feast*, and *Parliament-Time*. He has also the ordering of all His Majesties *Wearing Apparel*, of his *Collar of Esses*, *Georges*, and *Garter*, beset with *Diamonds* and *Pearles*.

The *Grooms* of the *Bed-Chamber* are Twelve, besides some *Supernumeraries*. They are to be under the degree of *Knights*, and to attend in the King's *Bed-Chamber*, to dress and undress him in private. The yearly Fee to each is 500*l*. Then there are *Six Pages* of the *Bed-Chamber*, *Four Gentlemen-Ushers* of the *Privy Chamber*, who wait, one at a time, in the *Privy Lodgings*. There are *Forty eight Gentlemen* of the *Privy Chamber* in *Ordinary*; who are all *Knights* or *Esquires* of Note, of which Twelve every *Quarter* wait on the King's Person within doors and without, so long as his Majesty is on *Foot*; and when the King is in the *Privy Chamber*, they wait at the *Table*, and bring in his *Meat*. They wait also at the *Reception* of *Ambassadors*, and every Night two of them lie in the King's *Privy Chamber*. A *Gentleman* of the *Privy Chamber*, by the King's *Commandment* onely, without any written *Commission*, may *Arrest* any *Peer* of *England*, as *Cardinal Wolsey* acknowledged.

There are *Six Grooms* of the *Privy Chamber* in *Ordinary*, all *Gentlemen* of *Quality*. These wait (as all *Grooms*) without *Sword*, *Cloak*, or *Hat*: Whereas the *Gentlemen* of the *Privy Chamber*, wear always *Cloak* and *Sword*. There is also a *Library Keeper*. In the *Presence Chamber*, *Gentlemen-Ushers* daily *Waiters* in *Ordinary* are four, whereof the first hath that consid-  
erable



erable Office of the *Black Rod*, and in time of *Parliament* is to attend every day in the *Lords House*, and is also *Usher* of the most Honourable Order of the *Garter*. *Second Gentlemen Usher*, daily Waiter, &c. their Office is to wait in the *Presence Chamber*, and to attend next the *King's Person*; and after the *Lord Chamberlain*, and *Vice Chamberlain*, to order all Affairs; and all Under-Officers above-stairs are to obey these.

There are *Eight Gentlemen Ushers*, *Quarter-Waiters* in Ordinary, who wait also in the *Presence Chamber*, and are to give Directions in the absence of the *Gentlemen Ushers* daily Waiters to the *Grooms* and *Pages* and other Under-Officers, who are to attend in all Offices, next below the *Gentlemen Ushers* *Quarter-Waiters*. The *Grooms* of the great Chamber are *Fourteen*; *Six Gentlemen-Waiters*, *Four Cup-Bearers*, *Four Carvers*, *Four Sewers*, *Four Esquires* of the *Body*, whose Office is to guard the *King's Person* by Night, to set the *Watch*, and to give the *Word*, and to keep good Order in the whole House by Night; as the *Lord Chamberlain*, and his other Officers, are to do by day. The *Sewers* of the Chamber are *Eight*. The *Groom-Porter's* Office is to see the *King's Lodgings* furnished with *Tables*, *Chairs*, *Stools*, *Firing*; to furnish *Cards*, *Dice*, &c. to decide Disputes arising at *Cards*, *Dice*, *Bowling*, &c.

There are *Sixteen Sergeants at Arms*, all Gentlemen or Knights, attending upon his Majesty. There are also *Four other Sergeants at Arms*, whereof one attends the *Lord President of Wales*, another the *Speaker of the House of Commons*, and another the *Lord Lieutenant of Ireland*.

There are *Forty eight Chaplains* in Ordinary, usually *Doctors* in *Divinity*, and for the most part, *Deans* or *Prebends*, and all principal *Preachers*, who attend by *Four* every Month to *Preach* before the *King*.

There are *Four Physicians* in Ordinary for the *King's Person*, whereof one is assigned to attend the *Queen*.

There are also *Physicians* in Ordinary to the Household, of which one is for the Tower of London. There are besides these, above Twelve able Physicians, who are the King's Sworn Servants, but wait not, nor have Fee.

There is a *Master* and *Treasurer* of the Jewel-house, and three under Officers called *Yeomen* and *Grooms*, whose Office is to take charge of all Vessels of Gold, or Silver Gilt, for the King and Queens Table, of all Plate in the Tower, of Chains and loose Jewels not fixed to any Garment.

The *Master of the Ceremonies*, has a Fee of 200 l. his *Assistant* 120 l. 13 s. 4 d. and one *Marshal*, 100 l. per Annum. This Office of *Master of the Ceremonies*, was instituted by King James I. for the more Honourable Reception of *Ambassadors*, and Strangers of Quality. The *Assistant* Master of the Ceremonies, is to execute the same Employment in all Points; whensoever the other is absent. The *Marshal* of the Ceremonies is their Officer, for the more easie performance of the said Services, and being subordinate to them both, is to act nothing but by the directions of one of them.

Amongst the King's Servants in Ordinary, are three *Kings of Arms*, six *Heralds*, or *Dukes of Arms*, and four *Pursuivants at Arms*. The Title of the first is *Garter*, whose Office is to attend and direct at those Ceremonies and Solemnities that concern the most Noble Order of the *Garter*, and to *Marshal* the solemn Funerals of the *Knights* of that Order, as also of the *Peers of England*, and to direct all things else relating to *Arms*, which appertain to the *Peerage*.

The Title of the Second is *Clarencieux*, who regulates and directs the Proceedings at Solemn Funerals of all Degrees under *Peers*, as shall be celebrated in his Province, which is the Counties on the South of *Trent*, and whatsoever else there relateth to *Arms*.

The Title of the Third is *Norroy*, who regulates and directs like the Second throughout his Province on the North of *Trent*. The

The Offices of the *Heralds* and *Pursuivants* besides their Services at the aforesaid Solemnities, are (together with the *Kings of Arms*) to attend at Publick Solemnities, and some or all of them to proclaim *War* or *Peace*, carry *Defiances*, summon *Fortified Places*, or *Rebels* in Arms, proclaim *Traitors*, and to do their best Service in whatsoever relateth to the Nobility and Gentry of *England*, in point of Honour and Arms.

Amongst the King's Servants in Ordinary, are reckoned one *Geographer*, one *Historiographer*, one *Hydrographer*, one *Library-keeper*, one *Cosmographer*, one *Poet Laureat*, and one *Publick Notary*.

The King, besides the *Great Wardrobe*, hath divers standing *Wardrobes* at *Whitehall*, *Windsor*, *Hampton-Court*, the *Tower of London*, and *Greenwich*, &c. whereof there are divers Officers.

There is the *Removing Wardrobe*, which always attends upon the Person of the *King*, *Queen*, and the *Children*, as also upon *Ambassadors*, *Christenings*, *Masks*, *Plays*, &c. at the Command of the *Lord Chamberlain*, who hath the disposing of vacant places. Here are six Officers, one *Yeoman*, two *Grooms*, and three *Pages*; the Salary of the *Yeoman* is 200 *l.* of the *Grooms* 100 *l.* and of the *Pages* 100 Marks. And to altogether, six Dishes each Meal. The Moveables of this *Wardrobe* are at length divided into three parts, whereof the *Yeoman* hath one for his own use, the *Grooms* another, and the *Pages* the third.

In the Office of the *Tents*, *Sejls*, *Hayes*, and *Pavilions*, are two *Masters*, four *Yeomen*, one *Groom*, one *Clerk Comptroller*, and one *Clerk of the Tents*. The *Master of the Revels* is to order all things concerning *Comedies*, &c. there is one *Yeoman*, one *Groom*, *Engraver*, *Sculptor*, one in each Office. In the Office of the *Robes*, besides the *Master* above-mentioned, there is one *Yeoman*, three *Grooms*, one *Page*, two *Purveyors*, one *Brusher*, one *Taylor*, one *Dyer*, one *Girdler*, one *Clerk*, one *Lace-man*, one *Cutter* and *Racer*.

two Embroiderers, two Silkmen, one Shoemaker, one Perfumer, one Feather-maker, one Millener, one Mercer, one Hosier, one Draper, one Surveyor, &c. One Falconer with Thirty three Officers under him, Master of the Buck-Hounds, with a Sergeant, and Thirty four persons under him. Master of the Otter-Hounds, Master of the Harriers, and five under him. Master of the Ordinance, a Lieutenant, and Master Armourer, with Seventeen Under-Officers. Messengers of the Chamber in Ordinary, two Clerks of the Check, and Forty more, in all Forty two.

Musicians in Ordinary, Sixty two. Trumpeters and Kettle-Drummers, Fifteen. Drummers and Fifes, Seven. Apothecaries Two, one for the King's Person, and one for the Household. Chyrurgeons two. Barbers two. Printers three, besides one for the Oriental Tongues. Bookseller, Stationer, and Book-binder, Silkman, Woollen-Draper, and two Taylers. Post-Masters for all the Port-Towns in England, all sworn to, and paid by the King. A Master of the Game of Cock-Fighting.

One Sergeant Skinner, who hath the care of His Majesties Furrs. Two Embroiderers. Two Keepers of the Privy Lodging. Two Gentlemen, and one Yeoman of the Bows. One Cross-Bow-maker. One Fletcher. One Cormorant-Keeper. One Hand-Gun-maker. One Master and Marker of Tennis. One Mistress Semstress, and one Laundress. One Perspective-maker. One Master-Fencer. One Haberdasher of Hats. One Comb-maker. One Sergeant-Painter. One Painter. One Limner. One Picture-Drawer. One Silver-Smith. One Goldsmith. One Jeweller. One Peruque-maker. One Keeper of Pheasants and Turkeys. Joyner. Copier of Pictures. Watch-maker. Cabinet-maker. Lock-Smith, of each one. Game of Bears and Bulls, one Master, one Sergeant, one Yeoman. Two Operators for the Teeth. Two Coffer-bearers for the Back Stairs. One Yeoman of the Lease. Fifty five

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*Watermen. Uphofterer, Letter-Carrier Foreign-Post, Coffee-maker, of each one.*

Ten Officers belonging to Gardens, Bowling-Greens, Tennis-Court, Pall-Mall, Keeper of the Theatre at Whitehall. Cutler, Spurrier, Girdler, Corn-cutter, Button-maker, Embosser, Enameler, of each one. Writer, Flourisher, and Embellisher, Scenographer, or Designer of Prospects, Letter-Founder, of each one. Comedians, Seventeen Men, and eight Women, Actors.

Gunner, Gilder, Cleanser of Pictures, Scene-keeper, Coffe-maker, Wax-chandler, of each one; Keeper of Birds and Fowl in St. James's-Park, one Keeper of the Volery, Coffee-club-maker, Sergeant-Painter, of each one; with divers other Officers and Servants under the Lord Chamberlain, to serve His Majesty upon occasion. Many of which Offices and Places are of good Credit, and great Profit, and Enjoyed by Persons of Quality.

As to the Officers under the Master of the Horse, there are Twelve *Querries*, so called of the French *Escuyer*, derived from *Efcury*, a Stable. Their Office is to attend the King on Hunting or Progress, or on any occasion of Riding abroad, to help His Majesty up and down from his Horse, &c. Four of these are called *Querries* of the Crown-Stable, and the others are called *Querries* of the Hunting-Stable. The Fee to each of these is only 20*l.* yearly, according to the ancient Custom; but they have allowance for Diet, to each 100*l.* yearly, besides Lodgings, and to Horse-Livelihood.

Next is the chief *Avenier*, from *Avena*, Oats, whose yearly Fee is 40*l.* There is moreover, one Clerk of the Stable, four Yeomen-Riders, four Child-Riders, Yeomen of the Stirrup, Sergeant-Marshal, and Yeomen-Farriers, four Groom-Farriers, Sergeants of the Carriage, three Surveyors, a Squire and Yeomen-Sadlers, four Yeomen-Granators, four Yeomen-Purveyors, a Yeoman-Peckman, a Yeoman Bit-maker, four Coach-men,

eight

eight *Litter-men*, a *Yeoman* of the *Close Wagon*, Sixty four *Grooms* of the *Stable*, whereof 30 are called *Grooms* of the *Crown Stable*, and Thirty four of the *Hunting* and *Pad-Stable*; Twenty six *Footmen* in their *Liveries*, to run by the *King's Horse*. All these Places are in the Gift of the Master of the Horse.

There is besides these an antient Officer, called *Clerk of the Market*, who within the *Verge* of the *King's Household*, is to keep a Standard of all *Weights* and *Measures*, and to burn all that are false. From the Pattern of this Standard, all the *Weights* and *Measures* of the Kingdom are to be taken.

There are divers other considerable Officers, not Subordinate to the Three Great Officers, as the Master of the great *Wardrobe*, *Post-Master*, Master of the *Ordinance*, *Warden of the Mint*, &c.

Upon the King are also attending in his Court the *Lords* of the *Privy-Council*, *Secretaries of State*, the *Judges*, the *College of Civilians*, the *King's Council at Law*, the *King's Serjeants at Law*, the *Masters of Requests*, *Clerks of the Signet*, *Clerks of the Council*, *Keeper of the Paper-Office*, or *Papers of State*, &c.

There is always a *Military Force* to preserve the *King's Person*, which are His *Guards of Horse* and *Foot*. The *Guards of Horse* are in Number 600 Men, well Armed and Equipped; who are generally Young Gentlemen of considerable Families, who are there made fit for *Military Commands*. They are divided into Three Troops, viz. The *King's Troop*, distinguished by their Blue Ribbons and Carbine Belts, their Red Hooves, and Housler-Caps, Embroidered with His Majesties Cypher and Crown. The *Queens Troops* by Green Ribbons, Carbine Belts, covered with Green Velvet, and Gold Lace, also Green Hooves and Housler Caps, Embroidered with the same Cypher and Crown. And the *Third Troop* by Yellow Ribbons, and Carbine Belts and Yellow Hooves, Embroidered as the others. In which Troop, are 200 Gentlemen, besides

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Officers. Each of these Three Troops is divided into Four Squadrons or Divisions, Two of which consisting of one hundred Gentlemen, and Commanded by one Principal Commissioned Officer, two *Brigadiers*, and two *Sub-Brigadiers*, with two *Trumpets*, mount the Guards one day in six, and are Relieved in their turns. Their Duty is always by *Parties* from the Guard, to attend the Person of the KING the *Queen*, the *Prince*, and the *Princess*, wheresoever they go near home, but if out of Town, they are attended by *Detachments* out of the said Three Troops.

Besides this, there is a more strict Duty and Attendance Weekly on the KING's Person on Foot, wheresoever He walks, from His Rising to His going to Bed, by one of the three Captains, who always waits immediately next the KING's own Person, before all others, carrying in his hand an *Ebony-staff* or *Truncheon*, with a Gold head, Engraved with His MAJESTIES Cypher and Crown. Near him also attends a Principal Commissioned Officer, with an *Ebony-staff*, and Silver head, who is ready to Relieve the Captain on occasion; and at the same time also, two *Brigadiers*, having also *Ebony-staves*, headed with Ivory, and Engraven as the others.

There is added a Troop of *Grenadiers* to each Troop of Guards, one Division of which mounts with a Division of the Troop to which they belong; they never go out on small Parties from the Guard, only perform *Centry-Duty* on Foot, and attend the KING also on Foot when he walks abroad, but always March with great *Detachments*. The KING's Troop consists of a Captain, two *Lieutenants*, three *Sergeants*, three *Corporals*, two *Drums*, two *Hautbois*, and eighty private Souldiers Mounted. The *Queens Troop*, of a Captain, two *Lieutenants*, two *Sergeants*, two *Corporals*, two *Hautbois*, and Sixty private Souldiers Mounted. The *Third Troop* consists of the like Number with the *Queens*.

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The *Captains* of His MAJESTIES Guards always Commands as Eldest Colonels of Horse; the *Lieutenants* as Eldest Lieutenant-Colonels of Horse; the *Cornets* and *Guidons*, as Eldest Majors of Horse; the *Quartermasters*, as Youngest Captains of Horse; the *Brigadiers* as Eldest Lieutenants of Horse; and amongst themselves every Officer, according to the Date of his Commission, takes precedence, when on Detachments, but not when the Three Troops march with their Colours, for then the Officer of the Eldest Troop commands those of equal Rank with him in the others, though their Commission be of Elder Date.

Next immediately after the Three Troops of Guards, His MAJESTIES Regiment of Horse Commanded by the Duke of Ormond, takes place, and the Colonel of it is to have precedence, after the Captains of the Guards, and before all other Colonels of Horse, whatsoever change may be of the Colonel; and all the Officers thereof, in their proper Degree, are to take place according to the Dates of their Commissions. As to the Foot, the King's Regiment, Commanded by the Honorable Colonel Sidney, takes place of all other Regiments, and the Colonel thereof is always to precede as the first Colonel. The Colestream Regiment, Commanded by Colonel Tallmarsh, takes the next; the Regiment of Scotch Guards next, and all other Colonels, according to the Dates of their Commissions. All other Regiments of Horse and Foot, not of the Guards, take place according to their Respective Seniority, from the time they were first Raised, and no Regiment loses its precedence by the Death of its Colonel.

At the KING's House there is a Guard for His Person, both above and below stairs. In the Presence Chamber the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners wait, instituted by King Henry the VII. and chosen out of the best and antient Families in England, to be a Guard to His

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*Majesties Person*, and also to be a *Nursery* to breed up hopeful Gentlemen, and fit them for Employments, *Civil* and *Military*, as well abroad as at home; as *Deputies of Ireland*, *Embassadors in Foreign Parts*, *Counsellors of State*, *Captains of the Guard*, *Governours of Places*, *Commanders in the Wars*, both by Sea and Land, of all which there have been Examples. They are to attend the *King's Person* to and from His *Chappel*, only as far as the *Privy Chamber*: also in all other Solemnities, as *Coronations*, publick Audience of *Embassadors*, &c. They are 40 in Number, over whom there is a *Captain*, usually some *Peer of the Realm*, a *Lieutenant*, a *Standard-bearer*, and a *Clerk of the Check*. They wait half at a time quarterly. Those in quarter wait daily five at a time upon the *King* in the *House*, and when He walks abroad. Upon extraordinary occasions, all of them are *Summoned*. Their ordinary Arms are *Gift Pole-Axes*. Their Arms on Horse-back in time of War, are *Cuirassiers Arms*, with *Sword* and *Pistol*. These are only under their own *Officers*, and are always Sworn by the *Clerk of the Check*, who is to take Notice of such as are absent when they should be upon their Duty. Their Standard in time of War, is a *Cross Gules* in a *Field Argent*, also four *Bends*.

In the first Room above stairs, called the *Guard-Chamber*, attend the *Yeomen of the Guard* of His *Majesties Body*; whereof there were wont to be 250 Men of the best quality under Gentry, and of larger *Stature* then ordinary (for every one was to be Six Foot high); there are at present 100 *Yeomen* in daily waiting, and 70 more not in waiting, and as any of the 100 die, his place is filled up out of the 70. These wear *Scarlet Coats* Down to the knee, and *Scarlet Breeches*, both richly Guarded with black *Velvet*, and rich *Badges* upon their Coats both before and behind, moreover black *Velvet* round broad *Crown'd Caps*, with *Ribbons* of the *King's Colour*: One half of them of late bear in their hands *Harquebuzes*, and the other half *Partizans*, with large *Swords*.

Swords by their sides: they have Wages and Diet allowed them. Their Office is to wait upon the King in His standing Houses, 40 by Day, and 20 to Watch by Night, about the City; to wait upon the King's Person abroad by Water or Land.

The KING's Palace Royal (*ratione Regiæ dignitatis*) is exempted from all Jurisdiction of any Court, Civil or Ecclesiastick, but only to the Lord Steward, and in his absence to the Treasurer and Comptroller of the King's Household, with the Steward of the Marshalsea, who by vertue of their Office, without Commission, may Hear and Determine all Treasons, Felonies, Breaches of the Peace, Committed within the KING's Court or Palace. The Orders and Rules for the Deemeanor of all Officers and Servants, are hung upon Tables in several Rooms at the Court, and Signed with the King's own hand, worthy to be Read of all Strangers.

The Court or House where the King resides, is accounted a Place so Sacred, that if any Man presume to strike another there, and, only draw blood, his Right Hand shall be cut off, and he Committed to perpetual Imprisonment, and Fined. All occasions of striking are also there forbidden.

The Court of England, for Magnificence, Order, Number, and Quality of Officers, rich Furniture, Entertainment and Civility to Strangers, and for plentiful Tables, might compare with the best in Christendom, and far Excels most Courts abroad. It hath for a long time been a Pattern of Hospitality and Charity, to the Nobility and Gentry of England. All Noblemen or Gentlemen, Subjects or Strangers, were freely Entertained at the plentiful Tables of His Majesties Officers. Divers Dishes were provided every day extraordinary for the King's Honour. Two hundred and fourty Gallons of Beer a day, were allowed at the Buttery-Bar for the Poor, besides all the broken Meat, Bread, &c. gathered into Baskets, and given to the Poor, at the Court-Gates, by Two Grooms, and Two Yeomen of the

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*Almonry*, who have Salaries of His Majesty for that Service. The Lord *Almoner* hath the privilege to give the King's Dish to whatsoever Poor Man he pleases; that is, the first Dish at Dinner which is set upon the King's Table, or instead thereof four pence a day, (which anciently was equivalent to four Shillings now;) next he distributes to 24 poor men, named by the Parishoners of the Parish adjacent to the King's place of Residence, to each of them four pence in money, a Two-penny Loaf, and a Gallon of Beer, or in stead thereof three pence in money, equally to be divided among them every morning at seven of the Clock at the Court-gate. The *Sub-Almoner* is to scatter New-coined Two-pences in the Towns and Places where the King passes through in his Progresses, to a certain Sum by the Year. Besides there are many poor *Pensioners*, either because so old that they are unfit for service, or the Widows of any of the King's Servants that dyed poor, who have a Competency duly paid them: Besides, there are distributed among the Poor the large Offerings which the King gives on *Collar days*.

The magnificent and abundant plenty of the King's Tables, hath caused amazement in Foreigners. In the Reign of King *Charles I.* there was daily in his Court 86 Tables well furnished each Meal, whereof the King's Tables had 28 Dishes, the Queens 24, 4 other Tables 16 Dishes each, 3 other 10 Dishes, 12 other 7 Dishes, 17 other 5 Dishes, 3 other 4, 32 had 3, and 13 had each two; in all about 500 Dishes each Meal, with Bread, Beer, Wine, and all other things necessary. There was spent yearly in the King's House of gross meat 1500 Oxen, 7000 Sheep, 1200 Veals, 300 Porkers, 400 Sturks, or young Beefs, 6800 Lambs, 300 Flitches of Bacon, and 26 Boars. Also 140 dozen of Geese, 250 dozen of Capons, 470 dozen of Hens, 750 dozen of Pullets, 1470 dozen of Chickens. For Bread 36400 Bushels of Wheat, and for Drink 600 Tun of Wine, and 1740 Tun of Beer. Moreover, of Butter 46640, together

gether with *Fish* and *Fowl*, *Venison*, *Fruit*, *Spice*, &c. proportionably. This prodigious plenty in the King's Court, caused Foreigners to put a high value upon the King, and was much for the Honour of the Kingdom. The King's Servants being Men of Quality, by His Majesties special Order went to *Westminster-Hall* in Term-time, to Invite Gentlemen, to eat of the King's *Acates* or *Viands*, and in Parliament-time, to Invite the Parliament-men thereto.

On the Thursday before *Easter*, called *Maunday Thursday*, the King, or his Lord *Almoner*, was wont to wash the Feet of as many poor Men, as His Majesty had Reigned years, and then to wipe them with a Towel, (according to the Pattern of our *Saviour*) and then to give every one of them two Yards and a half of *Wool-len Cloth*, to make a Suit of Cloaths; also Linnen Cloth for two *Shirts*, and a pair of *Stockings*, and a pair of *Shoes*, three Dishes of *Fish* in Wooden Platters, one of *Salt Salmon*, a second of *Green Fish* or *Cod*, a third of *Pickle Herrings*, *Red-Herrings*, and *Red-Sprats*, a Gallon of *Beer*, a Quart Bottle of *Wine*, and four six-penny Loaves of *Bread*, also a Red-Leather Purse with as many single pence as the King is years old, and in such another Purse as many shillings as the King has Reigned Years. The Queen doth the like to divers poor Women.

The Form of *Government* is by the wisdom of many Ages, so contrived and regulated, that it is almost impossible to mend it. The Account (which is of so many Natures, and is therefore very difficult, must pass through many hands, and is therefore very exact) is so wisely contrived and methodized, that without the Combination of every one of these following Officers, viz. the *Cofferer*, a Clerk of the *Green Cloth*, a Clerk *Comptroller*, a Clerk of the *Kitchen*, of the *Spicery* or *Avery*, or a particular Clerk, together with the conjunction of a *Purveyor* and *Waiter* in the Office, it is impossible to defraud the King of a Loaf of Bread, of a

*Pint*

*Pint of Wine, a Quart of Beer, or Joint of Meat, or Money, or any thing else.*

Having given this brief *Abstract*, if any would be more curious to read it more at large, or about the Courts of the Queen and Royal Family, they are referred to the *Present State of England*.

II. West from *Charing-Cross*, there stood sometimes an Hospital of *St. James*, founded by the City of *London*, before the time of any Mans memory. for 14 Sisters, Maidens that were Leprous. This Hospital was surrendered to King *Henry VIII.* in the 23 of his Reign. The Sisters being compounded with, were allowed Pensions for term of their Lives, and the King built there a goodly *Mannor*, now His Majesty's *Palace*, annexing thereto the beautiful Park called *St. James's*, inclosed with a Wall of Brick, serving indifferently for that *Palace*, and the Court or *Palace of Whitehall*, which, in a word, for extraordinary *Commodiousness*, *Conveniency* and *Situation*, being seated between a Noble *Navigable River*, and a most *Delectable* and *Spacious Park*, full of great and rare *Varieties*, (as hath been hinted) for the Great *Chamber* there, called the *Banqueting-House*, the like whereof for *Spaciousness*, *Beauty Peinture*, and exact *Proportion*, no King in *Europe* can parallel, deserves the View and Notice of all Strangers,

III. Although it might seem more proper to treat of *Westminster-Hall*, under the Head or Chapter of *Publick Halls* or *Courts*, yet being a Place so Eminent, above any one in this Renowned City, and formerly a *Royal Palace*, we shall leave our Remarks upon it with the Reader in this place, and give a brief Account, (1) of its *Foundation* and *Antiquity*; (2) of the *Courts* held there, especially the High Court of *Parliament*, which, we hope, will be acceptable.

1. Many Eminent Authors do affirm, That this Great Hall was built by *William Rufus*, about the Year of our Lord 1097. amongst whom, *Roger of Windover*, and *Matthew*



*Matthew Paris* write, that King *William* being returned out of *Normandy* into *England*, kept his Feast of *Whitsontide* very Royally at *Westminster* in the New-Hall, which he had lately built. This Hall, for all Dimensions, is not to be equalled by any Hall in *Christendom*. It is, (say some) 270 Foot in length, and 74 broad. It is reported that the King should say to one that thought the Hall too big, *That it was not big enough by one half, and was but a Bed-chamber in comparison of what he meant to make.*

This Palace was Repaired Anno 1163. by *Thomas Becket* Chancellor of *England*, with exceeding great celerity and speed, being before ready to have fallen down. It hath been the principal Seat and Palace of all the Kings of *England* since the Conquest, where they keep Coronation, and other Solemn Feasts, till the time of King *Henry VIII.* In this Palace (by a marvelous Inundation or Overflowing of the River of *Thames* in the year 1236. which drowned many Cattle and Men, Women and Children) Men did Row with *Wherries* in the midst of the Hall. The like (or rather more dreadful Inundation) hapned in the Year 1242. the *Thames* overflowing the Banks about *Lambeth*.

In the year 1299. 27 Feb. 1. this Palace was burnt by a vehement Fire, kindled in the lesser Hall of the King's House, by which the same (with many other Houses adjoining, together with the *Queens Chamber*) was consumed, but after that repaired.

In the year 1397. King *Richard II.* caused the Walls, Windows and Roof to be taken down, and new made, with a stately Porch, and divers Lodgings of a marvelous Work, and with great Costs, which being finished, Anno 1399. He kept a most Royal Christmas there, with daily Justings and Rannings at Tilt, whereunto resorted such a number of People, that there was every day spent 28 or 26 Oxen, 300 Sheep, and Fowl without number. He caused a Gown to be made for himself of Gold, garnished with Pearl and precious Stones,



Stones, to the value of 300 Marks. There daily fed there 10000 People, as appeareth by the *Messes*, told out from the Kitchen, to 300 Servitors.

A great part of this Palace was burnt *Anno* 1512, the 4th of *Henry VIII.* since which time it hath not been Re-edified: Only the Great Hall, with the Offices near adjoining, are kept in good Reparations, and serveth, as before, for Feasts at Coronations, Arraignments of Great Persons charged with *Treason*, and keeping of the Courts of Justice. For whereas formerly the Courts and Benches followed the King wheresoever he went, before and since the Conquest, but being found to be troublesome, chargeable, and inconvenient to the People, it was, *Anno* 1224, 9 H. 3. agreed, that there should be a standing place appointed, where matters should be heard and judged, which was in the great Hall at *Westminster*.

### I. The Court of COMMON-PLEAS.

Whereupon he appointed Three Judgment-Seats, *viz.* at the Entry on the Right-hand, the Court of *Common-Pleas*; So called, because there are debated the usual Pleas between Subject and Subject, as about Tenures of Lands, and Civil Actions. None but *Sergeants at Law* may plead in this Court, and so many of them as the King shall appoint, are bound by Oath to assist all that have any Cause depending in that Court.

Pleas are distinguished into *Pleas of the Crown* (as *Treason* and *Felony*, with *Misprision of Felony*, which belong to the *Kings-Bench*) and Common or Civil Pleas, whereof this Court takes Cognizance.

This Court may grant *Prohibitions*, as the *Kings-Bench* doth. The Chief Judge is called the Lord Chief Justice of the *Common-Pleas*, or *de Communi Banco*, the Common Bench, who holds his place by Letters Patents, *quam diu se bene gesserint*, and so do the other inferior Judges of this Court, whereof there are commonly Three.

Here

Here all Civil Causes, Real and Personal, are usually Tryed, according to the strict Rule of the Law. Real Actions are pleadable in no other Court, nor Fines levied, or Recoveries suffered, but only in this Court. The King allows to the *Lord Chief Justice* of this Court, a Fee, Reward, Robes, and two Tun of Wine. Also to the other Judges of this Court, and to four Sergeants, is allow'd Fees, Reward and Robes to each one. The Officers are many, *Custos Brevium*, three *Prothonotaries*, Clerk of the *Warrants*, Clerk of the *Kings Silver*, four *Exigenters*, fourteen *Filazers*, Clerk of the *Juries*, Clerk of the *Essoignes*, Clerk of the *Outlawries*, which belongeth to the Attorney General, who exercises it by Deputy, &c. For which at large, see the *Present State of England*.

## II. KINGS-BENCH.

At the upper End of the *Hall*, on the Right-hand, or South-East Corner, the Court of *Kings-Bench* was appointed, which is of a larger Extent of Power, and more Uncontroulable than any other Tribunal: For the Law presumes, that the King is there still in Person, He being Lord Chief Justice of *England* Himself; yet it is observable, that though He should personally sit upon the Bench, He can pass no Sentence of Judgment, but by the Mouths of His Judges, who did use to sit there at His Feet when he was present. After the House of Lords in Parliament, this is the Highest Court in *England*, and the Judicature, in the Absence of the King, belongs to his Judges.

In this Court are handled the *Pleas of the Crown*, all things that concern loss of *Life* or *Member*, of any Subject; for then the King is concern'd, because the *Life* and *Limb* of the Subject (in the sense of the Law) belong only to the King, so that the Pleas here are between the King and the Subject. Here are handled all *Treasons*, *Felonies*, *Breach of Peace*, *Oppression*, *Misgovernment*, &c.

This

This Court hath power to Examine and Correct all Errors in *Facto*, and in *Jure*, of all the Judges and Proceedings; and this not only in *Pleas of the Crown*, but in all *Pleas Real*, *Personal*, and *Mixt*, except only in the *Exchequer*.

In this High Court sit commonly four Grave Reverend Judges, whereof the first is stiled, *The Lord Chief Justice of the Kings-Bench*, and is Created not by *Patent*, but by a short Writ, yet of large extent in point of Authority, thus—*Rex, &c. Mathæo Hale Militi, salutem. Sciatis quod constitutimus vos Justiciarium nostrum Capitalement ad placita coram nobis tenenda, quam diu se bene gesserint, teste Me Ipso apud Westm. &c.* That is in English, *The King, &c. To Sir Matthew Hale Kt. Greeting. Know ye, That we have Constituted you our Capital (or Chief) Justice in Pleas held before Us, during your good behaviour. Witness My Self at Westminster, &c.*

The rest of the Judges of the *Kings-Bench*, hold their Pleas, by *Letters Patents*, in these words—*Rex omnibus ad quos presentes literæ pervenerint, Salutem. Sciatis quod Constituimus Dilectum & Fidelem nostrum A B. Militem, unum Justiciarium ad placita coram nobis tenenda, quam diu se bene gesserint. Teste, &c.*

These Judges, and all the Officers belonging to this Court, have all Salaries from the King, and the chief of them have Robes and Liveries out of the great *Wardrobe*. In this Court, all young Lawyers that have been called to the Bar, are allowed to plead and practise.

This Court may grant *Prohibitions*, to keep other Courts, both Ecclesiastical and Temporal, within their due Bounds and Jurisdiction. The Jurisdiction of this Court is general, extending to all England, as before. None can be a Judge in this Court, unless he be a *Sergeant* of the Degree of the *Coif*, that is, a *Sergeant at Law*, (and yet in the Writ or Patent to them made, they are not called *Sergeants*) who upon taking this high Degree,

gree, is obliged to wear a *Lawn Coif* under his Cap for ever after. For the Officers of this Court, see the *Present State of England*.

### III. CHANCERY.

On the Left-hand, or South-west Corner, sitteth the *Lord Chancellor*, accompanied with the Master of the *Rolls*, and eleven other Men learned in the Civil Law, and called *Masters of Chancery*, which have the Kings Fee. This Court is placed next the *Kings-Bench*, to mitigate the Rigor of it. It is *Curia Cancellarie*, because (as some think) the Judge of this Court sat anciently *intra Cancellus*, or *Lattices*, as the East-end of Churches are separated *per Cancellus*, from the Body of the Church, as peculiarly belonging to the Priest, and were thence called *Chancels*.

This Court is *Officina-Justitiæ*, the Fountain of all our Fundamental Laws, and Proceedings in Law, and the Original of all other Courts. It is as antient as the Civility of the Nation, though perhaps by another Name.

This Court proceeds, either ordinarily according to the Laws, Statutes and Customs of the Nation, and in *Latin*, granting out Writs *Mandatory*, and Remedial, Writs of Grace: or else according to *Equity* and *Conscience*, and by *English Bill*: so that the *Chancery* hath two Courts in one: The Equitable part is by *Bills*, *Answers*, and *Decrees*, to Examine *Frauds*, *Combinations*, *Trusts*, *Secret Uses*, &c. To moderate the Rigor of the Laws, and Rescue Men out of the hands of their Oppressors. To Relieve a Man, especially in three things, *viz.* against *Cheats*, unfortunate *Accidents*, and *Breaches of Trust*.

Out of this Court Issue out Writs, or Summons for *Parliaments*, *Edicts*, *Proclamations*, *Charters*, *Protection*s, safe *Conducts*, *Writs* of *Moderata Misericordia*, when any Person hath been Amerced too high, are for a reasonable part of Goods for *Widows* and *Orphans*,

*Patents*

*Patents* for *Sheriffs*, *Writs of Certiorari* to remove Records, and false Judgments in inferior Courts, *Writs of Audita Querela*, and *Scire Facias*: here are Sealed and Inrolled Letters *Patents*, *Treaties* and *Leagues* with Foreign *Princes*, *Deeds* between Party and Party touching Lands, Estates, or Purchases, taking Recognizances, and making Extents upon Statutes, and Recognizances for Payment of Money or securing of Contracts, *Writs Remedial* or *Magisterial*, Commissions of Appeal, *Oyer and Terminer*, &c. The Court of *Common Pleas*, which are between Subject and Subject, hath its Original and Commission from the *Chancery*, and cannot hold Pleas without it.

For the *Latin* part of this Court, are the 24 *Cursitors*; and for the *English* part, are the *Six Clerks*.

The Court of *Equity*, that proceeds not according to Law, is no Court of *Record*, and therefore binds only the Person, not his Lands or Goods. The Judge of this Court is the *Lord Chancellor*, or *Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England*. He is here the *Sole Judge*, whereas in other Courts there are three or four Judges. But he may and doth often, in Cases of greater Weight and Difficulty, in Cases of Law, call some of the other Judges to his assistance; and therefore it is said, this Office may be discharged by one that is no professed Lawyer, as it has been frequently to their great Praise. It is the highest Dignity in England, that a Lay-man is capable of, it is *Summum Ambitionis animi quasi substitutum*; and the Chancellor is, *Magistratum omnium Artium*. Antiently the *Lord Chancellor* had sometimes his *Vice-Chancellor*, commonly called *Keeper of the Great Seal*, but of latter times they differ only in Name.

The *Chancellor* is said to be *Keeper of the King's Conscience*, to Judge *secundum equum & bonum*, according to Equity and Conscience; he is to moderate the *rigor legis*, the exact Rigor and Letter of the Law, whereas other Judges are exactly tyed. For the

the Princes of this Realm (in imitation of the KING of Kings, governing the World by Justice and Mercy) have Erected two Supream Tribunals together, at the upper end of *Westminster-Hall*, one of Justice, wherein nothing but the *strict Letter* of the Law is observed; and the other of Mercy, wherein the Rigor of the Law is *tempered* with the sweetness of *Equity*; which is nothing else, but Mercy qualifying the sharpness of Justice.

This Court being a Court of *Conscience*, the less it is perplexed with the *Querks* of *Lawyers*, the more it is guided by Conscience and Equity.

The manner of proceeding in this Court is thus; The Action is by *Bill* or *Plaine*, the Witnesses Examined in private, the Decrees in *English* or *Latin*, not in *French*. No Jury of Twelve Men; but all Sentences are given by the *Judges* of the Court.

The place of *Master of the Rolls* is of great Dignity, in the Gift of the King, for life, or during pleasure. This Officer hath *Jure Officii*, the Gifts of those considerable Officers of the Six Clerks in Chancery, hath the keeping of the *Rolls*, and in the absence of the *Chancellor*, hears Causes, and makes Orders by Vertue of a Commission, with two Masters, and that *Jure Officii*, by right of Office.

This Court is always open, whereas all the others are shut, but only in *Term-time*; so that if a Man be wrongfully Imprisoned, in the Vacation time out of Term, the Lord Chancellor may Grant his Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, and do him Justice according to Law; so likewise may this Court Grant Prohibitions in the time of Vacation, as well as in *Term-time*.

The Defendant is to Answer *Bills* and *Interrogatories* upon Oath, though to the accusing of himself in divers matters Damageable and Penal; the Witnesses are to Depose upon *Interrogatories* and in *perpetuam rei Memoriam*, by the Term and use of Final Decree, agreeable with the Civil Law.

In the *Master of the Rolls* Office are kept all the *Rolls*, since



since the beginning of King Henry the VII. the rest are kept in the Tower of London. In this Gilt are besides the Six Clerks Office, the Offices of the Examiners, and three of the Clerks of the Petty-Bag-Office.

The Office of Clerk of the Crown, is of High importance: he is either by himself or Deputy continually to attend the Lord Chancellor for special matters of State, and hath place in the Higher House of Parliament. He makes all Writs for Election of Members of Parliament, Sitting in Parliament, upon Warrant directed to him upon the Death or Removal of any Member; and also Commissions of Oyer and Terminer, Goal-Delivery, Commissions of Peace, and many other Commissions distributing Justice to His Majesties Subjects.

The Office of the Prothonotary of this Court is chiefly to expedite Commissions for Embassies.

The Office of the Clerk of the Hanaper (or Hamper) is to receive all the Money due to the King for the Seals of Charters, Patents, Commissions, and Writs, and to attend the Keeper of the Seal dayly in Term time, and at all times of Sealing, with Leather Bags now (but antiently probably with Hampers) wherein are put all the Sealed Charters, Patents, &c. And then those Bags delivered to the Comptroller of the Hamper.

The Office of Warden of the Fleet, or Keeper of the Fleet-Prison, is very Considerable. He is to take care of the Prisoners there, who are commonly such as are sent thither from this Court, for contempt of the King, or His Laws, on such as will not pay their Debts, &c. The Sergeant at Arms Office, is to bear a Gilt Mace before the Lord Chancellor or Keeper for the time being. The Six Clerks are Officers of great account, next in Degree to the Twelve Masters in Chancery, whose Office is to Inroll Commissions, Pardons, Patents, Warrants, &c. that are passed the Great Seal. They are Attorneys for Plaintiffs and Defendants, in Causes depending in this Court. Their Offices are at a



place called *Six-Clerks-Office* in *Chancery-Lane*; they keep Commons together in Term time.

The Three Clerks of the *Petty-Bag*, are under the Master of the *Rolls*; they make all *Patents*, for *Customers Comptrollers*, all *Conge d'Eslires*, first Summons of *Nobility, Clergy, Knights, Citizens, and Burgeses* to *Parliament*. From the *Subpœna-Office*, are Issued Writs to Summon Persons to appear in *Chancery*. There are two *Examiners* who are to examin Witnesses upon their Oaths in any suit on both sides. The *Curriers Office* is to make out Original Writs, they were antiently called *Clerici de Cursu*. They are in Number 24, whereof each one hath certain *Counties and Cities* allotted to him. They are a Corporation of themselves.

#### IV. EXCHEQUER.

Within the Port or Entry into the Hall, on either side are ascendings up into large Chambers without the Hall adjoyning thereunto, wherein certain Courts be kept, namely on the Right hand, is the Court of *Exchequer*, which is so called, as some think, from a *Chequer-wrought-Carpet*, covering the great Table in that Court, or else from the French word *Exchequer*, a Chess Board, because the Accomptants in that Office were wont to use such Boards in their Calculation, Here are Tried all Causes that belong to the King's *Treasury or Revenue*, as touching Accounts, Disbursements, Customs, and all Fines imposed upon any Man. In this Court do Sit the Lord Treasurer, the Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, the Lord Chief Baron, and Four other Learned Judges, called *Barons of the Exchequer*, and one other *Currior-Baron*, but the two first seldom Sit, and the five last seldom fail. The first of these five is the Principal Judge of this Court, which is a place of High Honour and Profit, he is stiled *Lord Chief Baron*, is created by *Let-*

ters

*ters Patents* to hold this Dignity, *quam diu bene se gesserint*, wherein he hath a more fixed Estate than the Chief Justices of either Bench, for the Law intends this an Estate for Life: In the absence of the Lord Chief Baron, the other three Barons supply his place, according to their Seniority; but the 5<sup>th</sup> is said to be *Cursitor* of the Court, and Administers the Oaths to the Sheriffs, under-Sheriffs, Bayliffs, Searchers, Surveyors, &c. of the Custom-House.

In the Exchequer are held two Courts, one of Law, another of Equity, all Judicial proceedings, according to Law, are *Coram Baronibus*, before the Barons; but the Court of Equity held in the Exchequer-Chamber, is, *Coram Thesaurario, Cancellario, & Baronibus*, before the Treasurer, Chancellor, and Barons.

The Authority of this Court is of Original Jurisdiction, without any Commission. All the Twelve Judges belonging to these High Tribunals, sit in Robes, and Square Caps like Doctors of Divinity, because (as some say,) they were in old times most commonly Clergy Men.

There are divers Officers belonging to the Upper Exchequer, as the King's Remembrancer, in whose Office are Eight Sworn Clerks. All Accounts pass there that concern the King's Revenue, for Customs, Excise, and other Subsidies, and all aids granted to the King in Parliament, and all other Accounts of what nature soever, concerning the King's Revenue, either Certain or Casual; all Securities whether by Bond or Recognizances to the King for any of His Debts, are taken here. All proceedings upon any Statute, by information for Custom, Excise, or any other Penal Law. All proceedings upon the said Bonds or Recognizances, or any other Bonds taken in the King's Name by Officers appointed thereunto, under the Great Seal of England, and transmitted into this Office for Recovery thereof. From whence Issue forth Process, to cause all Accountants to come in and Account, &c. This Office is in the King's Gift.

The Office of the *Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer* is to make *Process* against all *Sheriffs*, *Receivers*, *Bailiffs*, &c. for their *Accounts*, and many other things of Moment, as *Estreal Rules*, all *Charters* and *Letters Patents*, whereupon any *Rents* are reserved to the *King*. This also is in the *KING's Gift*.

The *Clerk* of the *Pipe* hath all the *Accounts* and *Debts* due to the *King*, drawn out of the *Remembrancers Office*, and chargeth them down out of the *Remembrancers Office*, and chargeth them down in the *Great Roll* or *Pipe* (and therefore probably called the *Pipe-Office*;) he hath under him *Eight Sworn Clerks*. Here *Accountants* have their *quietus est*, and here are made *Leases* of *Extended Lands*.

The *Comptroller of the Pipe* writes out all *Summons* twice every *Year* to the *High Sheriffs*, to *Levy* the *Farm* and *Debt* of the *Pipe*. He keeps a *Roll* of the *Pipe-Office Accounts*, whereby to discover any thing that shall be amiss.

In the Office of the *Clerk of the Pleas*, all the *Officers* of the *Exchequer*, and other privileged *Persons*, as *Debtors* to the *King*, &c. are to have their *Privilege* to *Plead*, and be *Impleaded*, as to all matters at the *Common Law*. And the *Proceedings* are accordingly by *Declarations*, *Pleas*, and *Trials*; as at the *Common Law*, because they should not be drawn out of their own *Court*, where their *Attendance* is *Required*. In this Office are four *Sworn Attorneys*.

To the *Foreign Opposers-Office*, all *Sheriffs* repair to be by him opposed of their *Green-Wax*; and from thence is drawn down a *Charge* upon the *Sheriffs*, to the *Clerk of the Pipe*. This Office is kept in *Grays-Inn*.

The Office of the *Clerk of the Estreats* is to receive every Term the *Estreats* or *Extracts* out of the Office of the *Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer*, and to write them out to be *Levied* for the *King*. Also to make *Schedules* for such *Sums* as are to be discharged.

The

The *Auditors of the Imprest*, Audit the Great accounts of the King's Customs, Wardrobe, Mint, First Fruits and Tenth, Naval and Military Expence, Moneys imprested, &c.

The *Auditors of the Revenue*, Audit all the accounts of the King's other Revenue, that arise by Aids granted in *Parliament*.

The *Remembrancer of the first Fruits and Tenth*, takes all Compositions, for first Fruits and Tenth, and makes the Process against such as pay not the same. This Office is kept in *Hatton-Garden*, &c.

As to the other part of the *Exchequer*, where the King's Revenue is received and disbursed; the Principal Officer is the *Lord Treasurer*, whose place is sometimes (and is at this present) managed by Commissioners, appointed by His Majesty.

The next is the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, who is an Officer of great Account and Authority. He hath a Principal Power, not only in the *Exchequer-Court*, but also here, in the managing and disposing of the King's Revenue: he hath the Custody of the *Exchequer-Seal*. He hath the Gift of the *Comptroller*, or *Clerk of the Pipe*, of the *Clerk of the Pleas*, of the *Clerk of the Nichels*, and of the *Seal of the Court*. He is also under *Treasurer*, and hath the Gift of the two *Praisers of the Court*.

Then there are two *Chamberlains of the Exchequer*, in whose Custody are many ancient Records, Leagues and Treaties with Foreign Princes, the Standards of Moneys, Weights and Measures; those ancient Books called *Dooms-Day*, and the *Black Book* of the *Exchequer*. The former was six Years a making by *William the Conqueror*, and is a Cense or Compute of all *England* as it was then, viz. all the Lands with the value and Owners, and Account of all the Cities, Towns, Villages, Families, Men, Souldiers, Husbandmen, Bondmen, Servants, Cattle; how much Money, Rents, Meadows, Pasture, Wood, Tillage, Common, Marsh, Heath, every one possessed. So that in Disputes about

Taxes, this determined it without further controversy, as the Book of the *Great day of Doom* will then (and therefore so called.) It is kept under three Locks, and not to be lookt into under 6 s. 8 d. And for every Line Transcribed; is to be paid 4 d.

The *Auditor of the Receipts*, is to File the Bills of the Tellers, whereby they charge themselves with all Money Received, and to draw all Orders to be Signed by the *Lord High Treasurer*, for Issuing forth all Moneys by virtue of the *Privy Seals*, which are Recorded and Lodged in his Office. He makes all *Deventures* to the several Persons who have Fees, Annuitie, or Pensions by *Lesters Patents*, from the King out of the *Exchequer*, and directs them for payment to the Tellers. He receives every Week the state of the Account of each Teller, and also weekly certifies the whole to the *Lord High Treasurer*, who presently presents the Estimate or Ballance to the King. He takes the Tellers Account in Gross at *Easter* and *Michaelmas*. By him are kept the several Registers appointed for paying all Persons in Course, upon several Branches of the King's Revenue; he is *Scriptor Talliorum*, hath five Clerks to manage the whole Estate of Moneys received, disbursed, and remaining.

There are four Tellers who Receive all Moneys due to the King, and thereupon throw down a Bill through a *Pipe* into the *Tally Court*, where it is received by the *Auditors Clerk*, who there attends to write the words of the said Bill upon a *Tally*, and then delivers the same to be Entered by the *Clerk of the Pells*, or his under Clerk, who Enters it in his Book. Then the *Tally* is cloven by the two Deputy *Chamberlains*, who have the Seal; and while the *Senior Deputy* reads one part, the *Junior* Examines the other part with the other two Clerks.

The *Clerk of the Pells*, Enters every Tellers Bill into Parchment of Skin (in *Latin Pells*, whence this Office hath its Name) all Receipts and Payments for the King,  
for

for what cause, or by whomsoever, and is in Nature of a *Comptroller*, hath four *Clerks*, whereof one is for the *Introitus*, and another for the *Exitus*. Moreover he is to make *Weekly* and half *Yearly Books*, both of the *Receipts* and *Payments* which are delivered to the *Lord Treasurer*.

He that Pays the *King* any Moneys, receives for his *Acquittance* a *Tally* (so called from the *French Verb Talier* to cut) that is, one half of a Stick cloven with certain proportionable Notches thereon, expressive of the Sum from the said *Deputy Chamberlains*, who keep the other cloven part of the Stick, called the *Foyle*, and Delivers it to the *Tally-joyners* on the other side of the *Exchequer*, who are also *Deputies* to the *Chamberlains*, and they joyn it with the *Foyle*, which agreeing, they give it their *Test*, and send it by an *Officer* of their own to the *Pipe*, where their *quietus est* is *Ingrossed* in *Parchment*.

In the Office of the *Deputy-Chamberlains* at *Westminster*, are preserved all the *Counterfoyles* of these *Tallies*, so exactly ranged by *Months* and *Years*, that they are to be presently found out, to be joyned with their respective *Stock* or *Tally*, when required, which proving true, they deliver it *Attested* for a lawful *Tally*, to the *Clerk of the Pipe*, for to be allowed in the great *Roll*; but in case any *Corruption* have been used, the same is easily and soon discovered, and the *Offender* severely punished, by *Fine* and *Imprisonment*.

This ancient way of striking of *Tallies* hath been found by long Experience, to be absolutely the best way that ever was invented, for it is *Morally* impossible so to Falsify or Counterfeit a *Tally*, but that upon rejoining it with the *Counterfoyle*, it will be obvious to every Eye, either in the *Notches* or in the *Cloaving*, in the *Longitude*, *Latitude*, *Natural growth* or *Shape* of the *Counterfoyle*; whereas *Acquittances* in *Writing* cannot be so done, but that they may be *Counterfeited* by skilful *Penmen*, and that so exactly, as that he who wrote the *Original* shall



not be able to know his own hand from the Counterfeit, as hath been frequently seen in all the Courts of Westminster.

There are two *Ushers*, whose Office is to secure the *Exchequer* by Day and Night, and all the Avenues leading to the same, and to furnish all Necessaries, as Books, Paper, &c.

There is a *Tally-Cutter*, and four *Messengers*. This *Exchequer* is the best ordered publick Revenue in the World.

#### *Court of the Duchy of Lancaster.*

Before we come to treat of the High Court of Parliament, we will give an Account of the Court of the *Duchy of Lancaster*, kept at *Westminster-Hall*, on the left hand above Stairs, which takes Cognizance of all Causes that any way concern the Revenue of that *Duchy*, which hath been long since Annexed to the Crown.

The Chief Judge of this Court, is the *Chancellor* of the *Duchy*, who is assisted by the *Attorney* of the *Duchy*. To this Court belong divers other Officers. It is kept near the lower *Exchequer*, and at the Office of Sir *Gilbert Gerrard* at *Grays Inn*.

#### *Of the High Court of PARLIAMENT.*

Sir *Richard Baker* tells us in his *Chronicle* that King *Henry the 1<sup>st</sup>* instituted the Form of the High Court of Parliament: and that the first Council of this sort was held at *Salisbury*, on the 19<sup>th</sup> of *April*, and the 16<sup>th</sup> of his Reign, which is 560 and odd Years ago. Before the Conquest, the great Council of the King, consisting only of the Great Men of the Kingdom, was called *Magnatum Convivium*, the Convention or Meeting of the *Grandees*, or Great Men, or else *Prelatorum Procerumque Concilium*, and by the Saxons in their own Tongue, *Micel Gema*, the great Assembly. After the Conquest

it was called *Parlementum*, a French word derived of *Parler*, to talk together, consisting still only of the great Men of the Nation, till the aforesaid Kings Reign.

None but the King hath Authority to Summon a *Parliament*: In the Kings absence out of the Realm, the *Custos Regni* in the Kings Name, doth Summon a *Parliament*; and during the Kings Minority within the Realm, the *Protector Regni* doth the same.

When the King of England is with His *Parliament*, in the time of Peace, He is then said to be in the height of His Royal Dignity, as well as when He is at the head of His Army in the time of War.

He can with the concurrence of his Lords and Commons then do any thing in point of Enacting or Repealing Laws, *Legitimate* one that is born *Illegitimate*, *Barbadoze*, or one that is born *Legitimate*. He can make an *Infant* of full Age, make an *Alien* or *Foreigner* an *English Man*, can attain a Man of Treason when he is Dead, and when he is no more a Man, &c.

A *Parliament* is Summoned in manner following: About forty Days before the *Parliament* doth Assemble, the King Issues out His Writ out of the *Chancery*, *cum advisamento Consilii sui*, with the advice of His Council, and the Warrant is, *per ipsum Regem & Consilium*, by the King Himself and His Council.

The Kings Writ (which is a short Letter or Epistle) is directed and sent to every particular Person of the Lords *Spiritual* and *Temporal*, commanding the Lords *Spiritual*, in *Fide & Dilectione*, in Faith and Love; and the Lords *Temporal*, *per fidem & allegantiam*, by their Faith and Allegiance, to appear at a certain time and place, to Treat and give their Advice in some certain Important Affairs, concerning the Church and State, &c.

Other Writs are sent to the High Sheriff of each County, to Summon the People to Elect two *Knights* for each County, two *Citizens* for each City, and one or two *Burgeses* for each Burrough, according to *Statute*, *Charter*, or *Custom*.

It

In these Elections, antiently all the People had their Votes, and most Votes carried it; but for avoiding of Tumults and Trouble, it was Enacted by Henry the VI. that none should have any suffrage in the Election of Knights of the Shire, but such as were Free-holders, did Reside in the County, and had of Yearly Revenue 40 s. which till the discovery of Gold and Silver in America, was as much as 20 or 40 L. now.

The Persons Elected for each County, are to be *Milites Notabiles*, or at least Esquires or Gentlemen, fit to be made Knights, as it is in the Statutes of Henry the VI. they ought to be *de discretionibus Militibus Et ad laborandum potentioribus*, of the discreetest Knights, and most able to endure Labour, of age (*viz.* 21 Years at least) and Experience, without Rancor, Malice, Heat and Envy, to be constant so as not to be swerved from Right, by Fear, Reward, or Favour, and in Judgment no respecters of Persons; of a ripe and good Memory, that remembering Perils past, they may prevent Dangers to come. They are to be Vigorous, Active and Temperate, and content to give their Attendance for Publick Good, with which they are Intrusted, Men of Noble Spirits and good Estates, to prevent their being Mercenary or Bribed, to betray their great Trust; Men well vers'd in National and Political Affairs, and of Capacious Understandings, that so they might not be imposed upon, by the Subtily of such as would overreach them. They ought also to be well acquainted with the Laws of the Land, and the Transactions of former Parliaments, in order to the Repeal of Old Laws; which though so for the times they were made, may not be so for the present times (the Circumstances of things being varied much from what they were, by divers Revolutions) and to Enact New Laws for general Good. And indeed we have had of late Parliaments of this Character, Men of such brave Spirits, such Sagacity, Prudence, and Integrity, to promote the General Welfare of that great Body Politick, whose Worthy Re-

representatives they were, as have exceeded their Predecessors, and will hardly be out-done in succeeding times.

They ought to be Native *English Men*, or at least such as have been *Naturalized* by Act of Parliament. No *Alien* or *Denizen*, none of the twelve Judges, no Sheriff of a County, no Ecclesiastical Person that hath *curam animarum*, the cure (or care) of Souls, may be chosen to Serve for any County, City, or Burrough.

This Grand and Illustrious Senate, Consists of the three great Estates of the Kingdom (the Kings most Excellent Majesty being the Head) viz. The Prelates and the Peers of the Realm, and the Commons; in which is such a Co-ordination of Power, such a Wholsome mixture betwixt Prince and Commonalty, during the time of Consultation, that they make but one Body Politique; their Results, when they concur, being as so many Harmonious Diapasons, arising from the Touch of different Strings. This Great Council is the great Bulwark of the *English Liberty, Property, and Religion*, and the great Bank that keeps them from Slavery, and the Inundations of Tyrannical Incroachments, and unbounded Will-Government.

The People are lyable to no Laws but what they themselves make, and are subject to no Contribution, Tax, Assessment, or Pecuniary Leveys whatsoever, but what they themselves Vote, and Voluntarily yield to. For there all Degrees of People be Represented, the Yeoman, Merchant, Tradesman, Mechanick, &c. have their inclusive Votes, as well as the Gentry, and Free-holders, their Burgesses, and Knights.

The House of Lords consists of 14 Dukes, whereof two are of the Royal Family, viz. His Highness Prince George, who is Duke of Cumberland, and his Son William, Duke of Gloucester; then the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, the Lord Treasurer, and the Lord Privy Seal, takes Place before all Dukes not of the Royal Blood.

There are two Marquesses; the Lord High Chamberlain of England, the Lord Steward of the King's Household.

*hold*, and the Lord Chamberlain of the King's Household (in respect of their Offices) takes place of all *Earls*, who at present are in Number (*viz.* such as may sit in the House of Lords) about 70. Then there are nine *Vifcounts*, and about 60 *Barons*. Then there are two *Archbishops* and twenty four *Bishops*, so that the whole Number may be about 179. some of which Lords are under Age, some Employed abroad by the King, some Sick or Infirm: so that the ordinary Number that Sits (besides such as are Excluded by Act of Parliament for Recusancy, &c.) may be about one hundred and twenty.

The House of Commons consists of two *Knights* for each of the 40 *Shires* in England, being 80. One for each County in Wales, being 12 *Knights*. Two for each of the 25 *Cities* in England, and four for London in all 52. Sixteen *Barons* for the *Cinque-Ports*. Two *Burgeses* for each of the two *Universities*. About 230 *Burgeses*, for 168 *Burroughs* in England, of which some few send but one *Burges* a piece. Lastly, of twelve *Burgeses* (*viz.* one for one *Burrough* in each County of Wales; so that the Total, according to the aforesaid Computation, is 513. Of which many are absent, sometimes by permission of the House upon business, or because of Sicknes, &c.

The Number of the Parliament Men; that each County sends, are as followeth:

1. Bedfordshire.	4	8. Derbyshire.	4
2. Berkshire.	9	9. Devonshire.	26
3. Buckinghamshire.	14	10. Dorsetshire.	20
4. Cambridgeshire.	6	11. Durham.	4
5. Cheshire.	4	12. Essex.	8
6. Cornwall.	44	13. Gloucestershire.	8
7. Cumberland.	6	14. Herefordshire.	8

15. Hart-

# of LONDON:

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15. Hertfordshire.	6	29. Shropshire.	12
16. Huntingdonshire.	4	30. Somersetshire.	18
17. Kent.	10	31. Southampton, Or,	
18. Lancashire.	14	Southamptonshire.	26
19. Leicestershire.	4	32. Staffordshire.	10
20. Lincolnshire.	12	33. Suffolk.	16
21. Middlesex.	8	34. Surrey.	14
22. Monmouthshire.	3	35. Sussex.	20
23. Norfolk.	12	36. Warwickshire.	6
24. Northamptonshire.	9	37. Westmorland.	4
25. Northumberland.	8	38. Wiltshire.	34
26. Nottinghamshire.	8	39. Worcestershire.	9
27. Oxfordshire.	9	40. Yorkshire.	30
28. Rutland.	2		

## BARONS of the CINQUE-PORTS.

Port of Hastings.	2	Port of Hieth.	2
Town of Winchelsey.	2	Port of Dover.	2
Town of Rye.	2	Port of Sandwich.	2
Port of new Romney.	2	Port of Seaford.	2

## W A L E S.

1. Anglesey.	1	Town of Flint.	1
Bewmaris.	1	8. Glamorgan.	1
2. Brecon.	1	Town of Cardiff.	1
Town of Brecon.	1	9. Merioneth.	1
3. Cardigan.	1	10. Pembroke.	1
Town of Cardigan.	1	Town of Haverford-	
4. Carmarthen.	1	west.	1
Town of Carmarthen.	1	Town of Pembroke.	1
5. Carnarvan.	1	11. Montgomery.	1
Town of Carnarvan.	1	Town of Montgome-	
6. Denbigh.	1	ry.	1
Town of Denbigh.	1	12 Radnor.	1
7. Flint.	1	Town of Radnor.	1

The



The *Barons* of the *Cinque Ports*, are at this Day, only as *Burgesses* in *Parliament*, yet they are still called *Barons*, after the ancient manner, because heretofore they got Renown by their Exploits at Sea, in defending the Kingdom, in Memory whereof, they have yet the privilege to send *Burgesses*, to bear the *Cloth of State* over the *King's Head* on the day of His Coronation, and to Dine that Day in the *King's* presence.

The *Writ* or *Summons* to the *Sheriff*, for Election of Members to Serve in the *House of Commons*, runs to this purpose :

The *KING* and *QUEEN* to the *Sheriff*, &c. Greeting.

**W**Hereas by the Advice and Assent of our Council, for certain arduous and urgent Affairs concerning Us, the State and Defence of our Kingdom of England, and the Church of England, We have Ordained a certain Parliament of Ours, to be held at this Our City of ——— the ——— Day of ——— next Ensuing, and there to have Conference, and to Treat with the Prelates, Great Men and Peers of Our said Kingdom; We command and strictly enjoin you, that making Proclamation at Our next County Court, after the Receipt of this Our Writ, to be holden the day and Place aforesaid, you cause two Knights girt with Swords, the most fit and discreet of the County aforesaid, and of every City of that County two Citizens; of every Burrough, two Burgesses, of the discreetest and most sufficient, to be freely and indifferently chosen, by them who shall be present at such Proclamation, according to the Tenor of the Statutes in that Case made and Provided; and the Names of the said Knights, Citizens and Burgesses so chosen, to be inserted in certain Indentures, to be then made between you and those that shall be present at such Election, whether the Parties so Elected be present or absent, and shall make them to come at  
the

the said Day and Place; so that the said Knights for themselves, and the County aforesaid, and the Citizens and the Burgeses for themselves and the Commonalty of the said Cities and Burroughs, may have severally from them, full and sufficient Power, to do, and to consent to those things, which then by the Favour of GOD shall happen to be Ordained by the Common Council of our said Kingdom, concerning the busin<sup>esses</sup> aforesaid; so that the business may not by any means remain undone for want of such Power; or by reason of the improvident Election of the foresaid Knights, Citizens and Burgeses: But we will not in any Case that you, or any other Sberiff of our said Kingdom, shal be Elected; and at the Day and Place aforesaid, the said Election being made in a full County Court, you shall certifie without Delay unto Us, in Our Chancery under your Seal, and the Seals of them who shall be present at the Election, sending back unto Us the other part of the Indenture aforesaid, affixed to these presents, together with the Writ. Witne's Our Self at, &c.

The King is in the sence of Law the Fountaine of Justice, He is Lord Chief Justice of England, and therefore all the Laws of the Realm are called His Laws; for He is *Caput, principium, & finis Parliamenti* (that is, the head, beginning, and end of Parliament) and nothing can have the Force of Law, but what has His Royal Assent.

The Highest Court of Judicature in England, is the House of Lords in Parliam<sup>en</sup>, who are assisted with the most Grave and Eminent Lawyers of England, both in Common and Civil Law, who are only Ministerial there, and have no Voices; but to give their Opinions in matters of Law which become doubtful.

To the Judicature of this Supreme and most Honorable Court, all other Courts and Persons that are Subjects of England, are accountable for all Crimes not properly Tryable, Remediable, or Punishable in other inferior

inferior Courts of Justice, and to this Court all last Appeals are made, from whose Sentence there lies no Appeal; but to a succeeding Parliament; and this Supreme Judicatory, or Judicial Power, lies only in the King and House of Lords, and at the Bar of this High Court may the House of Commons, as the Grand Inquest of the Nation, Impeach the Highest Subject in England, whether of the Clergy or of the Laity, and prosecute them till it come to a Sentence.

All Members of Parliament, both Lords and Commons, that they may attend the Publick Service of their Country, are priviledged with their Menial Servants attending on their Persons, together with all their necessary Goods brought along with them, from all Attachments and Imprisonments for Debts, Treppasses, Account, or Covenant, all the time that they are on the way to the Place of Parliament, all the time that they tarry there, and return; *Eundo, Morando, & ad propria redeundo*; but not from Arrests for Treason, Felony, or breach of the Peace.

The place of Meeting for this High and Honourable Assembly, is in whatsoever City, Town, or House, the King pleaseth; but most usually at *Westminster*. All the Lords Sit in a fair Room by themselves, and the Commons not far from them in another Fair Room, heretofore the ancient Free Chappel of St. Stephen.

The King, as oft as he comes, (which is usually at the opening of Parliaments, passing of Bills, or Solemn Debates) is placed at the upper end of the Room in a Chair of State, under a Cloth of State, under which, on either hand, sit none but the King's Children.

On the King's right hand is a Seat for the Prince of Wales, on His left hand is a Seat for the Duke of York.

On the King's Right Hand next the Wall, are placed on a Form, the two Archbishops, next below on another Form, the Bishops of London, Durham and Winchester.

Upon

Upon other Forms, on the same side, the rest of the *Bishops* sit, according to the Priority of their Consecration.

On the *King's* left hand, upon Forms are placed the *Lord Chancellor*, *Treasurer*, *President* of the *King's* Council, the *Lord Privy Seal*, if they are *Barons*, above all *Dukes*, except those of the *Royal Family*; if they are not *Barons*, then they sit uppermost on the *Wool-Sacks*.

On the same side sit the *Dukes*, *Marquesses*, and *Earls*, according to their Creations. Upon the first Form, across the House below the *Wool-sacks*, sit the *Viscounts*, and upon the next Forms the *Barons*, all in Order,

The *Lord Chancellor* or *Keeper* (if the *King* be present,) stands behind the *Cloth of Estate*, otherwise sits on the first *Wool-sack*, thwart the *Chair of State*, his *Great Seal* and *Mace* by him, he is *Lord Speaker* of the *Lords House*. Upon other *Wool-sacks* sit the *Judges*, the *Privy Councillors*, and *Secretaries of State*, the *King's Council at Law*, the *Masters of Chancery*; who being not *Barons*, have no suffrage by Voice in *Parliament*, but only sit (as was said,) to give Advice when required.

The Reason of their sitting upon *Wool-sacks*, is thought to be to put them in mind of the Great Importance of our *Woolen Manufactories*, which is the *Grand Staple Commodity of England*, and so not to be by any means neglected.

On the *Lowermost Wool-sack* are placed the *Clerk of the Crown*, and *Clerk of the Parliament*, whereof the former is concern'd in all *Writs of Parliament*, and *Pardons in Parliament*. The other Recordeth all things done in *Parliament*, and keepeth the *Records* of the same. This *Clerk* hath also two *Clerks* under him, who kneel behind the same *Wool-sack*, and write thereon.

Without the *Bar* of the *Lord House*, sits the *King's* first-Gentleman *Usher*, called the *Black-Rod*, from a *Black*

*Black-st* iff he carries in his hand, under whom is a Yeoman Usher that waits at the Door within, a Cryer without, and a *Sergeant* at Mace, always attending the Lord Chancellor.

When the King is present with His Crown on his Head, none of the *Lords* are covered. The *Judges* stand till the King gives them leave to sit. When the King is absent, the *Lords* at their entrance do Reverence to the *Chair of State*, as is or should be done by all that enter into the *King's Presence Chamber*.

The *Judges* then may sit, but may not be covered, till the *Chancellor* or *Keeper* signifies unto them the leave of the *Lords*. The *King's Council*, and *Masters of Chancery* sit also, but may not be covered at all.

The *Commons* in their House sit Promiscuously, only the *Speaker* hath a Chair placed in the middle, and the *Clerk* of that House near him at the Table. They never had any Robes, (as the *Lords* ever had,) but wear every one what he fancieth most.

The time of Sitting in *Parliament*, is on any day in the Morning, or before Dinner. When the day prefixt by the King in his *Writs* of Summons is come, the KING usually in his *Royal Robes*, with His Crown on His Head, declares the cause of their being Assembled, in a short Speech, leaving the rest to the Lord Chancellor, who then stands behind His MAJESTY; the *Commons* in the mean time standing bare at the Bar of the *Lords House*, who are Commanded to chuse them a *Speaker*, which, without the KING's Command they may not do; whereupon they Return to their own House, and choose one of their own *Members*, whom they present on another Day to the KING; and being approved of his MAJESTY, sitting in his Chair, and all the *Lords* in their *Scarlet Robes*, he makes a modest refusal, which not allowed, he Petitioneth His Majesty, That the *Commons* may have, during their Sitting,

1. *A free Access to His Majesty.*
  2. *A freedom of Speech in their own House.*
  3. *Freedom from Arrests.*
- Which the King Grants.

Before they enter upon Affairs, all the Members of the House of Commons take the Oath of *Allegiance* to the King and Queen in the presence of an Officer, appointed by the KING. And since the *Papists* have been found (by the Wisdom of the KING and Parliament) to be Plotting and Contriving to introduce the Pretended Supremacy of their Pope, and enslave the Nation to their Tyranical Anti-spiritual Jurisdiction, by Horrid Projections, Plots, Intrigues, &c. To prevent any such from *Voting* in either House, it was thought meet, (though no Oaths can bind such who profess the Impious Doctrine of *Equivocation*.) that all are to declare their Opinion against the Doctrines of *Transubstantiation*, *Invocation* and *Adoration* of Saints, and the Sacrifice of the Mass: Which Test, the Lords also are Obligated to take in their House, before they can Sit and Debate upon any Affair.

The Lords House hath a power not onely in Making and Repealing Laws, but also in *tractando* & *Consilium impendendo*, (that is, in Treating and Counselling, &c.) as the words of the Writ are; also in Judging of Controversies, Judging in the Arraignment of any Peer of the Realm, putting Men to their Oaths, especially in matters of Importance, as the Corruption of Judges and Magistrates in Illegal proceedings in other Courts, in Appeals from Decrees in *Chancery*. No *Papist* is to Sit, or have Suffrage in the Lords House.

The Lords, in case of necessary or unavoidable absence, may make their *Proxies* to Vote in their place, after License obtained under the KING's Signet.

The Commons (as was said,) have a Power in Making and Repealing Laws: They have a *Negative Voice*, as the KING and Lords have; for nothing can pass



pass into a Law without the joynt concurrence of the King and both Houses. Bills for Levying of Mony upon the Subject, begin in the *House of Commons*, because the greater part of the same arises from them. The *Commons* have a power to Supplicate and propose Laws and (as before,) to Impeach publick *Delinquents* of the Highest Quality that are Subjects; for they are the Grand *Inquest* of the Nation; and are to present Publick Grievances to be Redressed, and *Delinquents* to be punished.

To this end the *Lords* sit in their Robes on the Bench covered, they Swear and Examine Witnesses, and at last pass Sentence; the Members of the *House of Commons* stand bare at the Bar of the *Lords House*, produce Witnesses, manage Evidences, &c.

Though every Member of the *House of Commons* is chosen to Serve for one particular County, City or Borough, yet he Seves for the whole Kingdom, and his Voice is equal to any other; his power is absolute, to consent or dissent.

They are to make it their special care to promote the good of that County, City, or Borough, for which they Serve; so as that, no particular benefit may interfere with, or be prejudicial to the Good of the whole Kingdom.

The *Lords* are to bear their own Charges, because they Represent only themselves. The *Commons* usually had their Reasonable expences. In the 17 of Ed. II. they had Ten Groats for *Knights*, and Five Groats for *Burgesses* a day, and not long after, Four s. a day for Dubbed *Knights*, and two s. for all others, which in those days, as appears by the Prices of all things, was a considerable Sum, above Twenty Times more that it is now. So that some decayed *Boroughs* finding the expence heavy, Petitioned that they might not be obliged to send *Burgesses* to Parliament, and sower *Un-burgessed*, &c.

It is the Practise of each House to debate all publick

Affairs, relating to the general or particular Welfare of the Kingdom or Subject. And every *Parliament* may get a *Bill* drawn, and give it to the *Speaker*, or *Clerk* of the *Parliament*, to be presented in convenient time. Whatsoever is proposed for a *Law*, is first put in Writing and called a *Bill*, which being read in a full Assembly, it is either unanimously *rejected*, or else allowed to be Debated, and then it is Committed to a certain Number of the House, presently Nominated, and called a *Committee*. After it hath been Amended, and twice Read two several Days in the House, it is *Ingrossed*, that is; Written Fair in a Parchment, and Read the Third time another day, and then (if in the *Lords House*) the *Chancellor*, or (if in the *House of Commons*;) the *Speaker* demands if they will have it put to the question, whether, *a Law or no Law?* If the Major part be for it, there is Written on the *Bill* by the *Clerk* (of the *Lords House*;) *Soit baille aux Seigneurs*, ————— or (of the *House of Commons*;) *Soit baille aux Communes*, retaining the Antient Custom, which was to speak in *French*.

When the *Speaker* finds divers *Bills* prepared to be put to the Question, he gives Notice the day before, that to morrow he intends to put such *Bills* to the passing, or third Reading, and desires the special attendance of all the Members.

If a *Bill* be rejected, it cannot be any more proposed during that Session. All *Bills* sent by the *Commons* to the *Lords House*, are usually attended (to shew their respect) with several of their Members, and as they come up to the *Lords Bar*, the Member that's to present the *Bill*, maketh three profound Reverences, and delivers it to the *Lord Chancellor*, who comes down to the Bar to receive it.

A *Bill* sent by the *Lords* to the *Commons* is usually by some of the Masters of *Chancery*, or some other whose seat is on the *Wool-sacks* (and by none of the Members) who coming up to the *Speaker*, bow thrice, and

and deliver it to him, after one of them hath read the Title, and desired it might be taken into Consideration. If it pass that House, then is Written on it, *Let Commons ont Assentiz.*

When any Member of the House of Commons speaks to a Bill, he stands up uncovered, and directs his Speech only to the Speaker; then if what he Delivers be confuted by another, yet he is not allowed to Answer again the same day, lest the whole time should be spent in a Dispute between two talkative persons.

A so if a Bill be debating in the House, no man may speak to it in one day, above once. If any one speak words of offence, which the House takes cognizance of as such, he is called to the Bar, and sometimes sent to the Tower. The Speaker is not allowed to persuade or dissuade in passing of a Bill, but only to make a short and plain Narrative; nor to Vote, except the House be equally Divided. In Committees, though of the whole House, it is allowed to Speak and Reply as often as they please.

In the House of Lords they give their Suffrages or Votes; beginning at the lowest Baron, and so to the highest Peer in order, every one Answering apart [*Content, or No Content*].

In the House of Commons, they Vote by Yea's and No's, and if it be doubtful which is the greater Number, then the Yea's are to go forth, and the No's sit still, because these are content with their present condition, without any addition or alteration of Laws, as the other desire; and then some are appointed to Number them: But at a Committee, though it be of the whole House (as it is sometimes) the Yea's go on one side, and the No's on the other, whereby they may be discerned.

If a Bill pass in one House, and being sent to the other House they of the other House Demur upon it, then a Conference is demanded in the Painted-Chamber, where certain deputed Members of each House

Meet

Meet, the Lords sitting covered at a Table, and the Commons standing bare: The business is then debated; if they agree not, it is *Null'd*; if they do agree, it *Passes*.

When *Bills* have pass'd both Houses, they are presented to his Majesty for his Royal Assent, who comes in his Robes with the Crown on his Head, and being Seated in his Chair of State (the Lords being all in their Robes) the Clerk of the Crown reads the Title of each Bill, and as he reads, the Clerk of the Parliament, according to his Instructions from the King (who before hath maturely considered each Bill) pronounceth the Royal Assent. If it be a Publick Bill, the Answer is (*Le Roy le veut*) and then that Bill becomes a Law. If a Private Bill, the Answer is (*Soit fait comme il est desire.*) If it be a Publick Bill which the King likes not, then the Answer is (*Le Roy s'avisera*) which is taken for an absolute Denial, in a more Civil way, and that Bill wholly null'd. So that nothing but what the King confirms by his Royal Assent, hath the force of Law.

The King can by Commission granted to some of His Nobles, gave His Royal Assent to any Bill that requires haste.

If it be a Bill for Monies given to his Majesty, then the Answer is (*Le Roy remercie ses Loyaux Sujets accepte leur Benevolence, & aussi le veut*) which is an ancient Ceremony of Thanking the Subjects for parting with their Money.

The Bill for the King's General Pardon hath but one Reading in either House, because they must take it, as the King will please to give it; so the Bill for Subsidies granted by the Clergy Assembled in Convocation, for the same Reason. When the Bill for the General Pardon is pass'd by the King, the Answer is thus (*Les Prelates, Seigneurs & Communes en ce Parlement Assemblez au nom de tous vos autres Sujets, remercient tres humblement votre Majeste & prient Dieu vous donner en sante bonne vie & Conque.*)

All Acts of Parliament before the Reign of Henry 7. were Passed and Inrolled in *French*, now in *English*. The stile runs thus; *Be it Enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, &c.*

When it pleases the King, the Parliament is *Adjourned*, *Prorogued*, or *Dissolved*, thus:

*Adjournments* are usually made in the Lords House, by the Lord Chancellor in the King's name, to what other day and place the King pleases; and then all things already Debated and Read in one or both Houses, may be *resumed*, because they continue in the same State they were in before, to the next Meeting.

When the Parliament is *Prorogued*, there is a *Session*; and then all Bills and Debates must begin anew, at there-assembling of the Parliament.

The *Speaker* of the House of Commons, upon notice given that it is the King's pleasure, that that House shall also Adjourn, doth say with the Assent of the House, *This House is Adjourned*.

When the King *Prorogues* or *Dissolves* the Parliament, He commonly comes in Person to the House of Lords in his *Robes*, with the *Crown* on his Head, and sends (by the *Usher* of the *Black-Rod*) for all the House of Commons, to the Bar of that House, and after the King's Answer to each Bill signified as aforesaid, his Majesty usually makes a *Solemn Speech*, the Lord Chancellor another, and the *Speaker* of the House of Commons a Third. Then the Lord Chancellor by the special Command of the King, doth pronounce the *Parliament Prorogued* or *Dissolved*.

The King being Head of the Parliament, if his Death doth happen, during the Sitting of the Parliament, it is *ipso facto* Dissolved.

IV. *Somerset-House* in the Strand is the *Queen Dowager's Palace*. In the Year 1549. *Edward Duke of Somerset*

Set. Uncle to *Edward the 6<sup>th</sup>*, and Lord Protector, pulled down several adjoining Buildings to make him a Mansion-House there, the Stones of which Houses, and some other more remote Buildings which he demolished, were converted to this Spacious and Beautiful Palace; of which we cannot add much more, but that it was the Fatal place, where the wicked *Romish* Assassins (prompted by Hell and their accursed Principles) most barbarously Murdered that Noble Patriot and never to be forgotten Knight, Sir *EDMOND-BURY GODFREY*, on *Saturday the 12<sup>th</sup> of October, 1678*. The Bloody Villains being enraged at the Discovery of their Execrable Plot, in which this brave Gentleman was very active, made him a Sacrifice to their Revenge; so that he may be truly stiled the *Martyr of the English Protestant Interest*, and deserves a Memorial in all Loyal Christian Hearts. The Narrative is published at large, to which we refer our Reader; only we cannot omit *K. Charles II's* Royal Act, who so resented this Abominable Villany, that he issued his Proclamation the *20<sup>th</sup> of October*, promising *500 l.* to the Discoverer; and a Pardon, if one of the Malefactors; and another soon after, promising on the word of a King, not only the said Reward of *500 l.* but such care for the Security of the Discoverer, as he could in Reason propose; upon which Captain *William Bedlow* (since Dead) and Mr. *Miles Prance*, a *Silver-Smith* in *Princes-street* (which last confessed to have been in the Fact) made the Discovery; and upon their clear and undoubted Evidence, three of the Wretches were Executed, *viz, Green, Berry, and Hill*. the rest fled from Justice, but cannot escape *Divine Vengeance*.

Having spoken of these principal Palaces, it may be expected that we should speak something of the Great and Famous Houses of the Nobility, which are very many and Magnificent, not yielding to any in *Europe* as; *Berkley-House, Wallingford-House, Northumberland-*



*House, Salisbury and Worcester Houses, Bedford, Leicester, Newport, Mountague and Southampton Houses, and indeed most Houses of the great Peers: But the brevity of our Volume will not admit a large Description, only in General we shall say something of them in the Section that Treats of the Fire, Anno 1666. and the Re-building of the City.*

## S E C T. 5.

*Of Exchanges and Publick-Halls.*

**T**HE Royal Exchange in Cornbil-Ward, was Erected in the Year 1566, just one hundred Years before it was Burnt, in this manner.

Certain Houses upon Cornbill, containing Eighty Households, were purchased by the City of London for above 3532 l. which they sold for 478 l. to such as would take them down and carry them away. Then the Ground or Plot was made plain at the Charges of the City, and Possession thereof was given to Sir Thomas Gresham Knight, a Noble Merchant, and Agent to Queen Elizabeth, by certain Aldermen in the name of the whole, for to build an Exchange thereon for Merchants to Assemble. On the 7th of June he laid the first Stone in the Foundation, being accompanied with some Aldermen, where every one of them laid a piece of Gold, which the Work-men took up; the Work was advanced with such Expedition, that in November 1567, it was finished, and afterwards in the presence and by the special Command of the Queen, it was proclaimed by a Herald, and with sound of Trumpet named, *THE ROYAL EXCHANGE*. It was Built most of Brick, and yet was the most splendid Bourse (all things considered) that was then in Europe. The Bourse for Merchants was kept before in *Lumbard-street*.

In the great and dismal Conflagration, Anno 1666.  
the

the *Royal Exchange* was consumed; But it is since Re-built in a far more stately and Magnificent manner, of excellent *Portland Stone*, almost as durable as *Marble*, with such curious and admirable *Architecture*, especially for a *Front*, a *Turret*, and for *Arch-work*, that it far surpasseth all other *Burses* in *Europe*.

The Form is *Quadrangular*, with a large *Paved Court* where the Merchants meet, it is *Quadratum Oblongum*, an Oblong square, and on each side are stately Galleries or *Portico's* Chequered with a smooth and delicate *Stone-Pavement*, the Arches supported with strong *Stone Pillars*, where in case of Rain or extream Heat, the greatest part may be sheltered. The whole *Fabrick* cost above 50000 *l.* whereof one half was disbursed by the Chamber of *London*, and the other by the Company of *Mercers*: And to reimburse them, there are to be let 190 Shops above-stairs, at 20 *l. per annum*, and 30 *l.* Fine, besides the several Shops below on the several sides, and the huge *Vaulted Cellars* under ground, so that it must needs be the richest piece of Ground in the World. For, the Exact Dimensions of the Ground whereon this goodly *Fabrick* is Erected, is but 171 Foot from *North* to *South*, and 203 Foot from *East* to *West*, and little more than three quarters of an Acre of Ground, yet producing above 4000 *l.* Yearly Rent.

The *New Exchange* on the *Strand* was called *Durham-House*, Built by *Thomas Hatfield* Bishop of *Durham*, who being made Bishop of that See, Anno 1549. continued so 36 Years. It was a very Capacious Edifice; on the *North* side stood a row of Thatcht low Stables, which the Right Honourable *Robert Earl of Salisbury*, then Lord High *Treasurer* of *England*, purchased and pulled down, Erecting in the room thereof, at his own charge, a very goodly and beautiful Building, with *Cellars* underneath, and a *Walk* fairly Paved above it, with Rows of Shops, and the like above stairs.

The first Stone was laid the 10th of June 1608, and it was finished in November following. The Shops above and under were curiously adorn'd, and in April following the Earl Invited King James I, the Queen, the Prince, the Duke of York, to come thither, who came attended with many of the Nobility, where after a Rich Banquet, the King named it *Britains Burse*.

There are also two *Exchanges* more, viz. The Middle Exchange, and *Exeter Exchange*, which last was lately built ; in both which Goods are sold, as at the *Royal Exchange*.

Having done with *Exchanges*, we shall proceed to the *Publick Halls* or *Companies*.

As for the Great Guild-Hall, for Orders sake, the Reader is referred to the Section in the Chapter of Government that Treats of Courts. And as for the *Publick-Halls* of Companies, the Reader is also Referred to the Third Section of the 5th Chapter, that Treats of the Respective Corporations.

## S E C T. 6.

### Of Colleges and Inns of Courts.

THIS RENOWNED CITY may not unfitly be stiled an *University*, for all *Liberal Arts* and *Sciences* are here Taught and Profest. Here is *Divinity*, *Law*, and *Physick* Read ; the *Municipal* or *Common-Laws* of the Nation Taught, and *Degrees* taken therein, which can be said in no other Nation : Here a man may learn all sorts of *Languages*, all the Branches and Parts of the *Mathematicks*, and the *Military Art*, whatsoever is necessary to make an Ingenious Nobleman or Gentleman thoroughly accomplished in *Geography*, *Chronology*, *History*, *Hydrography*, *Navigation*, *Arithmetick* of all sorts, *Vulgar*, *Instrumental*, *Decimal*, *Algebraical*, or *Geometry*, *Astronomy*, *Fortification*,  
Gun-

*Gunnery, Gaging, &c. Brachygraphy or Short-hand; the Arts of Riding, Fencing, Dancing, all sorts of Musick, Vocal and Instrumental, Fire-works of all kinds, Limning, Painting, Enamelling, Sculpture or Ingraving, Heraldry, Architecture, Grammar, Rhetorick, Poetry, and indeed any thing that may be nam'd of European Art, whether Liberal or Mechanick, may be here Learnt with most Exquisite Curiosity.*

But that which is to be most commended as the chief Blessing is, that this Famous City excells all others in this World for *number* of Pious and Godly Protestant-Christians, of Reverend, Godly and Learned Divines, and Ministers, who Preach the Gospel in order to its propagation, in the Power and Truth thereof; Men eminent for Ability in all sorts of Learning, and for Piety and Holiness in their Lives and Conversations; such Examples, as very well second their Preaching. (Which is spoke not to boast of any humane perfection, as meritorious, nor to magnifie any without cause, nor including universals, because some that take that Sacred Function upon them prove otherwise, but is represented as a motive to provoke the Inhabitants to thankfulness for so great a Mércy, and to make a seasonable and profitable Improvement of this Blessing, least their Candle be removed.)

In a few words, it may be said of this City (in allusion to what is spoken, *Rev. 22. 11. — He which is filthy, let him be filthy still, — and he that is holy, let him be holy still;*) That whosoever has a mind to Associate himself with sincere, pious Christians, may have the opportunity to do so as much as can be desired; and such as are driven by the impetuosity of irregular and too much prevailing evils, may find (which ought to be lamented, and if it may be, restrain'd) Companions in all sorts of wickedness; which is not mentioned by way of disparagement to any individual, much less to the City (which is certainly better Govern'd than any in the World,) and more free from those vile Debaucheries so

extraordinarily frequent in other great Cities; but as a check to those licentious persons, that (when they would act the parts of ill persons) Resort to the Suburbs without the Jurisdiction of the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor. It is indeed admirable to see what Order is kept, and with what Harmony; so that upon any extraordinary occasion a civil man may walk any hour in the night, giving good words, and a good account to the well order'd and regular Watches, &c. But of this more in the Chapter of Government.

*Of Gresham-College.*

The same Noble Merchant and Citizen of London, Sir Thomas Gresham (of whom we spoke before) that gave the *Royal Exchange*, and built *Alms-houses* in *Broad-street*, that gave considerable sums of Money to be distributed quarterly for ever to five *Prisons* and four *Hospitals* in and about this City, built *Gresham-College*, and endowed it with the Revenue of the *Royal Exchange*, of which he gave one Moiety to the Lord Mayor and Commonalty and their Successors, and the other Moiety to the Right Worshipful Company of *Mercers*, in trust; that the Lord Mayor and Aldermen should find in all time to come four able Persons to Read *Divinity*, *Geometry*, *Astronomy*, and *Musick*, and to allow each of them, besides fair Lodgings 50*l.* a Year. And that the Company of *Mercers* should find three more able men, to Read *Civil-Law*, *Physick*, and *Rhetorick*, each of which to have also, besides fair Lodgings, 50*l.* a Year, which Lectures are to be read every Day in the Week (except the Lords Day) in Term-time, in the Morning in *Latine*, and in the Afternoon the same in *English*, except the *Musick* Lecture, which is to be read only in *English*. There was also within these few Years a *Mechanick* Lecture for *Natural Philosophy*, instated by a worthy Gentleman, Sir John Cutler, with a Salary for the Reader of 50*l.* per annum,

*annum*, to be read at the time and place where the *Royal Society* shall meet.

Of the *Charter-House*, called *Sutton's Hospital*, where are 80 decay'd Gentlemen, Soldiers, and Merchants, with a Governor and Chaplain; 44 Scholars, with a Master and Usher, plentifully maintained in Diet, Lodging, Cloaths, Physick, &c. living in a Collegiate manner, with much neatness and handsomeness; the 44 Scholars (when fit for the Universities) being to receive an Allowance of 20*l.* a Year for eight Years after their Reception there, out of the Revenute of this Colledge. And such as are fit for Trades, a considerable Sum to bind them Apprentices; where there are also all meet Officers, as a *Physician*, *Apothecary*, *Steward*, *Cooks*, *Butlers*, &c. with competent Salaries; of which we have spoke largely already in the *Section* of *Hospitals*, to which we refer.

Of *Sion College*.

This Colledge stands not far from *Cripplegate* in *Cripplegate-Ward*, where there was in ancient Times a House of Nuns. This being in great decay, *William Elsing* Mercer, anno 1329. 3 E. 3. began in the place thereof the Foundation of an *Hospital* for one hundred blind men, to which he gave two Houses of a considerable value. But 'twas anno 1332. made a *Priory* for *Canons Regular*, and in the same place there was at last a Colledge erected by *Thomas White* Doctor in Divinity, for the use of the Clergy of *London*, and the Liberties thereof, and a part thereof to be for 20 poor People, 10 Men; and 10 Women. To perform all this (besides several Sums of money, and considerable yearly Revenues given by the said Doctor *White*, to pious and charitable Uses in divers places) he gave 3000*l.* to purchase and build this Colledge; and for the maintenance of those Poor, he settled 120*l.* a year for ever, and 40*l.* a year for four plentiful Dinners for the Cler-



gy that shall meet there, who are to have four *Latin* Sermons, one at the beginning of every quarter.

In this Colledge is a fair spacious *Library* built by *John Sympson* Rector of *St. Olaves Hart-street, London*, and one of the said Doctor *White's* Executors, who fitted it with Waincoat, Stalls, Desks, Seats, and other necessary and useful Ornaments, befitting the place, at his own charge. This Library is well furnished with choice Books of all sorts, but chiefly such as are useful for Divines, and that by the bounty of several Benefactors. This Colledge felt the Rage of the great Fire, anno 1666. but it is very handsomly repaired; and the damage of the Library, which was very great, made up; it receives Increase every year, by the Legacies or Gifts of worthy Persons, and the Piety of good Authors, who commonly bestow one Book of what they publish, (especially of Subjects that are Voluminously handled,) upon this Colledge, where they are Chain'd up, and kept very well; which is a very good work, much tending to the advancement of Learning. Here any Student may repair at seasonable hours, morning and afternoon, and may study six hours in a day without interruption, and may enter himself a Member, if he pleases, paying Half a Crown to the Library-keeper, and Twelve-pence to the Person that sweeps and keeps it clean. To conclude, it is extraordinary useful, especially for the poorer sort of Students, who cannot purchase a necessary store of Books for their own use. And I could heartily wish, that some of our Learned men, who are of brave, publick, and generous minds, would examine wherein it is deficient, and set on foot some *Medium* to furnish it better, especially with *Mathematical, Physical, Common and Civil Law-Books*, of all which there are many of our Modern Writers have Treated more Exquisitely, than any of their Predecessors.

*Of the Colledge of Physicians.*

In this Renowned City, there is a Colledge or Corporation of *Physicians*, who by Charters and Acts of Parliament of *Henry VIII.* and since his Reign, have certain Priviledges, whereby no Man, though a Graduate in *Physick* of *Oxford* and *Cambridge*; may without License under the said Colledge Seal, practise *Physick* in *London*, or within seven Miles of the said City (nor in any other part of *England*, in case he hath not taken any Degree in *Oxford* or *Cambridge*) whereby also they can administer an Oath, Fine and Imprison any Offenders; in that and divers other Particulars, can make By-Laws, purchase Lands, &c. whereby they have Authority to search all the Shops of Apothecaries in and about *London*, to see if their Drugs and Compositions be wholesom, and well made, whereby they are freed from all troublesome Offices, as to serve upon *Juries*, to be *Constables*, to keep Watch and Ward, to bear Arms, or provide Arms or Ammunition, &c. Any Member of this Colledge may practise *Chyrurgery* if he please, not onely in *London*, but in any part of *England*.

This Society had anciently a Colledge in *Knights-riders-street*, the Gift of *Dr. Linacre*, Physician to King *Henry VIII.* since which, a House and Ground was purchased by the Society of Physicians, at the end of *Amen-Corner*, wheron the Famous *Dr. Harvey*, Anno. 1562, at his own proper charge did erect a magnificent Structure both for Library and a Publick-Hall, and for the meeting of the several Members of this Society, endowed the same with his whole Inheritance, which he resigned up while he was living and in health, part of which he Assigned for any Anniversary *Harangue*, to commemorate all their *Benefactors*, and exhort others to follow their good Example, and to provide a plentiful Dinner for the Worthy Company.

This Goodly Edifice was burnt Anno. 1666; and the Groupals

Ground being but a Lease, the present Fellows of the Colledge, have purchased with their own Moneys, a Fair piece of Ground in *Warwick-lane*, whereon they have raised a very Magnificent Edifice.

Of this Colledge there is a *President*, four *Censors*, and eight *Elects*, who are all principal Members of the Society, and out of whom the *President* is Yearly chosen. The four *Censors* have by their Charter, Authority to Survey, Correct and Govern all *Physicians* or others that shall Practise in *London*, or within Seven Miles of the same, to Fine, Amerce, and Imprison any of them, as they shall see Cause.

The usual Fee of a Doctor in ancient times was 20 s. and one that had not taken that Degree, 10 s. But now there is no certain Rule, but some that are Eminent have received in Fees Yearly 2000 or 3000 l. and purchased great Estates, which in other Countries (because the Fees are exceedingly less) is very rare. Besides the Members of this Colledge, there are divers able Physicians in *London*, that have great Practice, although they never had any License, which is conniv'd at by the Colledge; and so is the too much practice of *Empericks*, *Mountebanks*, *Apothecaries*, *Chyrurgeons*, &c. with other Pretenders to Cure, by things which they call *Universal Medicines*, or *Panpharmica*. And certainly it is a very Perilous and Destructive Abuse, to suffer unskilful Persons, that know not the Nature of Diseases, nor are able from the Constitution of the Patient, and requisite Symptoms, to infer a Rational Conclusion, or make a true discovery of Causes, or give probable Prognosticks of the Event, to take up th's Profession; because they neither understand the Nature of Simples, nor the proper and fit mixture of Compounds; and consequently cannot apply suitable Medicaments to the languishing Patient, but where (by meer chance) they Cure one, they destroy hundreds; such being as great Murtherers of the Body, as some Audacious, Graceless, Heretical, and unskilful Pretenders

to Preach the Sacred Mysteries of the Gospel, are instruments to prevent their too too Credulous Disciples, and consequently to destroy their Souls; which is hindered not to cast any disparagement upon those Honourable Functions, but only such as abuse them, and are not fitly qualified to practise them. And it could be wished that there were a Reformation of the Abuses in each, their Errors having a direct tendency to destroy both Body and Soul.

Indeed the Law of *England* has provided, that if one who is no Physician or Chirurgion, or is not expressly allowed to practise, shall undertake a Cure, and the Patient die under his hand, it shall be *Felony* in the Person presuming so to do. And the Law of God is as expressly against the other, who must give a strict account to the Physician of Souls, for infecting, instead of Spiritually healing (as far as instruments may do) his Flock. But this by the way.

*Of the Colledge of Civilians, called Doctors  
Commons.*

The *Civil Law* is most practised in *London*, though Degrees therein are taken only in *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, and the *Theory* there best acquired. The Colledge called *Doctors Commons*, was first purchased by Doctor *Henry Harvy*, Dean of the *Arches*, for the Professors of the *Civil Law*, where commonly did reside the Judge of the *Arches*, the Judge of the *Admiralty*, and the Judge of the *Prerogative Court*, with divers Eminent *Civilians*, who living in a Collegiate manner, and Commoning together, it was called *Doctors Commons*. It stood near *St. Pauls* in the Parish of *St. Bennets Pauls-Wharf* in *Farringdon-Ward-within*. The Buildings were utterly consumed by the Dreadful Fire in 1666, and they resided at *Exeter-House* in the *Strand*, but it has been since Re-built at the proper Cost and Charges of the said *Doctors*, in a most Capacious and Beautiful

tiful manner, where they keep their Courts and Pleadings every Term, which begins and ends almost at the same time with the Term at *Westminster*.

The Chief Court is that of the *Arches*, so called from the Arched Church of *St. Mary-le-Bow*, in *Cheap-side*, where this Court was wont to be held, but now in the *Common-Hall* at *Doctors Commons*; the Judge whereof, is called the *Dean of the Arches*, having Jurisdiction over a *Deanry*, consisting of thirteen Parishes within *London*, exempt from the Jurisdiction of the Bishop of *London*. Hither are directed all Appeals in Ecclesiastical matters, within the Province of *Canterbury*; to this belong divers Advocates, all Doctors of the *Civil Law*, two Registers and ten Proctors. The Dean or Judge of the *Arches*, sitteth alone without any Assessors, and Heareth and Determineth all Causes, without any Jury of Twelve men. The manner is briefly thus.

First goes out a Citation, then a Bill and Answer, then by Proofs, Witnesses and Presumptions, the matter is argued *pro* and *con*, and the Canon and Civil Laws quoted, and then the Definitive Sentence of the Judge passeth; and upon that, Execution. But by Statute 25 *Henry the VIII.* it was provided that if shall be Lawful for any Subject of *England*, in Case of Defect of Justice in the Court of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, to Appeal to the King's Majesty in his Court of *Chancery*, and that upon such an Appeal, a Commission under the Great Seal shall be directed to certain Persons, particularly Designed for that business; so that from the Highest Court of the *Archbishop*, there lies an Appeal to this Court, and beyond it to none other. It is called the Court of *Delegates*, and in Civil Affairs is the Highest Court in *England*.

Ecclesiastical Criminal Causes are Tried by way of Accusation, Denunciation, or Inquisition. The first, When some one takes upon him to prove the Crime. The second, When the *Church-Wardens* Present; and are not bound to prove, because it is presumed they

do

do it without Malice, and that the Crime is Notorious. Thirdly, By Inquisition, when by Reason of Common Fame, enquiry is made by the Bishop *ex Officio suo*, by calling some of their Neighborhood, or the Party Accused, to their Oaths. But this Oath *ex Officio*, was taken away by Parliament, in the time of King Charles the First.

If the Party Accused, after Admonition, submits not, he is Excommunicated from the Church, and is disenabled to be a Plaintiff in a Law Suit, &c. Which is called *Excommunicato Minor*.

*Excommunicato Major* excludes from the Church, and from Society in Temporal Affairs, and that for Heresie, Schism, Perjury, Incest, or such grievous Crimes; then a Man cannot be Plaintiff, or Witness, in any Civil or Ecclesiastical Court. And if he continues Excommunicated 40 Days, the King's Writ *de Excommunicato Capiendo* is granted out of the Chancery against him, whereupon he is cast into Prison, without Bail, there to lye till he hath submitted to the Bishop, and satisfied for what he is charged with; by which many tender Consciences have suffered deeply. There is an *Anathematismus* inflicted upon an obstinate Person, that is Judged an Heretick, wherein he is Curs'd and Rejected to Damnation. There is also an *Interdict*, Prohibiting all Divine Officers to a Place or People; if against a People, it follows them any where: if against a Place, the People may go elsewhere to hear.

Sometimes a Person Adjudged a Delinquent, is punished another way, which is called *Publick Penance*, and is to stand in the Church-Porch upon Sunday, bare Headed and bare Footed, in a White sheet, and a White Rod in his Hand, then he is to go into the Church, and his Crime being publicly repeated, and he professing Repentance, is Absolved; but in some Cases the Party may come off for Money to the Poor, or some Pious Use, which is not always converted that way.

*Christian Burial* is denied to Persons Excommunicated,



nicated or Perjured, to such as are Hang'd for *Felony*, or Kill themselves, to *Apostates*, *Hereticks*, and *Extortioners*. Sometimes the Clergy Men are suspended, *ab Officio*, viz. from the Exercise of their Functions, sometimes there is a *Deprivatio a Beneficio*, when deprived of their Livings; sometimes they are Degraded, that is, Deprived of their Orders, which is commonly for some Heinous Crime. So much Briefly of these Censures and Punishments.

The Office of *Actuary* attending the Court of *Archies*, is to set down the Judges Decrees, Register the Acts of the Court, and send them in Books of the Registry. The Office of the Register is to Attend the Court by himself or Deputy, and receives all Libels or Bills, Allegations, and Exhibits of Witnesses, Files all Sentences, and keeps the Records of the Court.

The *Beadle* attends the Court, carrieth a Mace before the Judge, and calls the Person Cited to appear. The Judge and all the Advocates (who are all Doctors of the Civil Law) wear Scarlet Robes, with Hoods lined wit Taffata (if they be of *Oxford*) or White *Miniver Furr* (if of *Cambridge*) and the Proctors ought to wear Hoods lined with Lambskin, if not Graduates; but if Graduates, Hoods according to their Degree.

The *Proctors* are Persons that Exhibit their Proxies for their Clients, and make themselves Parties for them, and draw and give in Pleas, or Libels and Allegations, in the behalf of their Clients, produce the Witnesses, prepare the Causes for Sentence, and attend the *Advocates* with the proceedings.

All Arguments made by *Advocates*, and all Petitions made by *Proctors*, are to be in Latin. All process of this Court, runs in the Name of the Judge, and returnable before him, heretofore in *Bow-Church*, but now in the Common-Hall at *Doctors Commons*. The Places and Offices of this Court are in the Gift of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

These Ecclesiastical Laws consist of *Canons* made by  
General

*General Councils*, the *Opinion of Fathers*, the *Decrees* of several *Bishops* of *Rome* formerly admitted, and our own *Constitutions*, made anciently in several *Provincial Synods*, which by 22 *Henry VIII.* are in Force so far as they are not Repugnant to the *Laws* and *Customs* of *England*, or the *King's Prerogative*. Then the *Canons* made in the *Convocation* of latter times, as *Primo Jacobi I.* and confirmed by him; some *Statutes* Enacted by *Parliament*, and divers old *Customs* not written, but yet in use; and where these fail, the *Civil Law* takes place.

Amongst the *Great Officers* of the *Crown*, which are Nine (*viz.* the *Lord High Steward* of *England*, the *Lord High Chancellor*, the *Lord High Treasurer*, the *Lord President* of the *KING's Council*, the *Lord Privy Seal*, the *Lord Great Chamberlain*, the *Lord High Constable*, the *Earl Marshal*, and the *Lord High Admiral* of *England*.) The last only appertains to this place; his *Trust* and *Honour* is so great, that it has been usually given to the *KING's Younger Sons*, near *Kinsmen*, or some of the *Highest* and *Chiefest* of all the *Nobility*. He has the management of all *Maritime Affairs*, as well in respect of *Jurisdiction*, as *Protection*; he *Governs* the *Navy Royal*, and decides all *Civil* and *Criminal Causes* in *Sea Affairs*, whether done upon or beyond *Sea*, in any part of the *World*, on the *Sea Coasts*, in all *Ports* or *Havens*, and all *Rivers* beyond the *First Bridge* next towards the *Sea*. Which *Dignity* is now executed by *Commission*.

To the *ADMIRALTY* belong several *Courts*, but this at *Doctors Commons* is the *Principal* or *Supreme*, and it may not be improper in *Treating* of this *Colledge*, to give a brief account of it; for the rest, the *Reader* is referred to the *Present State of England*. In this *Court*, called the *COURT* of *ADMIRALTY*, he hath usually a *Lieutenant*, called *Judge* of the *Admiralty*, who is commonly some *Learned Doctor* of the *Civil Law*. The proceedings in all *Civil Matters*,  
are

are according to the Civil Law, because the Sea is without the Limits of the Common Law, and by Libel they proceed to the Action, the Plaintiff giving Caution to prosecute the Suit, and to pay what shall be Adjudged against him, if he fail in the Suit; the Defendant on the Contrary, securing the Plaintiff by a sufficient Surety or Caution, as the Judge shall think meet, that he will appear in Judgment, and pay what shall be Adjudged against him, and that he will ratifie and allow all that his Proctor shall do in his Name, whereby the Clients are well assured to obtain that which by Law shall be Adjudged to them, let the Cause fall on which side soever.

They make use of all the Laws of *Rhodes* and *Oleron*, whereof the former is an Island in the *Mediterranean Sea*, about 20 Miles distant from the Continent of *Asia Minor*, and is now under the *Turk*; the antient Inhabitants whereof, by their mighty Trade and Power at Sea, grew so expert in the Regulation of all *Maritime Matters* and Differences, that their Determinations therein were esteemed so Just and Equitable, that their Laws in such Affairs, have ever since been observed for *Oracles*. Those Laws were long ago incorporated into the Volumes of the *Civil Law*: and the *Romans* who gave Laws to other Nations for their Sea Affairs, referred all Debates and Differences to the Judgment of these *Rhodian Laws*.

*Oleron* is an Island antiently belonging to the Crown of *England*, seated in the *Bay of Aquitaine*, not far from the Mouth of the *Garoone*, where our Famous King *Richard* the first caused to be compiled such Excellent Laws for Sea-Matters, that in the *Ocean-Sea* West-ward, they had almost as much repute as the *Rhodian-Laws* in the *Mediterranean*; and these Laws were called *La Rool d' Oleron*. What we have of the *Rhodian-Law*, with the Comments thereon, inserted by the old *Juris-Consults* in the *Pandects*, and the Constitutions made by the *Roman Emperors*, contained in the

the *Code* and in the *Novelles*, still hold preheminence of all others. Under this Court there is a *Court of Equity* for Determining Differences between Merchants. Former Customs and Decrees are of Force also to decide Controversies.

The proceeding in Criminal Affairs, as about Piracy, is, according to two Statutes made by H. VIII. to be Tried by Witnesses, and a Jury, by special Commission of the KING to the Lord Admiral, wherein some of the Judges of the Realm are ever Commissioners, and the Trial according to the Laws of England, directed by those Statutes.

All Causes that happen between the High and Low-Water-Mark, are determinable at *Common-Law*, because that place belongs then to the body of the *Adjacent Country*; but when it is full Sea, the Admiral hath Jurisdiction there also, (so long as the Sea flows) over matters done between Low-Water Mark and the Land, as appears in Sir Henry Constables Case, 5 Report, Coke, p. 107.

For Regulating and Ordering His Majesties Navy, Ships of War, and Forces by Sea, see those excellent Articles and Orders in Stat. 13. Car. 2. Cap. 9.

The Writs and Decrees of this Court run in the Name of the Lord High Admiral, and are directed to all Vice-Admirals, Justices of Peace, Mayors, Sheriffs, Bayliffs, Constables, Marshals, and other Officers and Ministers of our Sovereign Lord the King, as well within Liberties as without.

To this Court belongs a Register; a Marshal, who carries a Silver Oar before the Judge, whereon are the Arms of the King, and the Lord High Admiral. The Lord High Admiral hath here his Advocate and Proctor, and all other Advocates and Proctors are presented by them, and admitted by the Judge.

This Court is held on the same day with the *Arches*, but in the afternoon, in the same Common-Hall at Doctors-Commons. But the Admiralty Session is held at St. Mar.

*St. Margarets-Hill in Southwark*; where it was antiently kept for the Tryal of Malefactors, and Crimes Committed at Sea.

The Places and Offices of this Court are in the gift of the Lord High Admiral.

At *Doctors-Commons* is another Court belonging to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, called the *Prerogative Court*, which Judges all Estates fallen by Will, or by Intestates; It is so called, because the Archbishop, by vertue of his Prerogative, hath this Power throughout the whole Province, where the Party at the time of Death had 5 *l.* or above, in several Diocesses. All Citations and Decrees run in the Name of the *Archbishop*.

This Court is kept in the same Common-Hall in the Afternoon, next day after the *Arches*, and was heretofore held in the Consistory at *Pauls*.

The Judges attended with a *Register*, who sets down the Decrees and Acts of the Court, and keeps the Records, all Original Wills and Testaments of Parties Dying, having *Bona Notabilia*, &c. The place is commonly called the *Prerogative Office*, now kept in the Deans Court near *St. Pauls Church-yard*, where for a moderate Fee, one may search for, and have a Copy of any such Testament, made since the Rebellion of *Wat. Tyler* and *Jack-Straw* (which is above 300 years ago, in the Reign of *Richard the Second*) for by those Rebels many Records and Writings in *London* and other places were then burnt and destroyed.

The Places belonging to this Court are in the Gift of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

The Court of *Delegates*, who upon every New Business have a New Commission, and New Judges, according to the Nature of the Affair, is kept also in the same Common-Hall in the Afternoon, the Day after the *Prerogative*; but of this we have spoken something before: the Citations and Decrees here run in the King's Name.

## Of the College of Heralds.

Not far from the College of *Doctors-Commons*, stood the College of Heralds, now Rebuilt.

It was an antient House Built by *Thomas Stanley* Earl of *Derby*, who Married the Mother of King *Henry* the VII. and was bestowed by Queen *Mary* on the King's Heralds, and Pursuivants at Arms for ever, to the end that they and their Successors might dwell together (if they so pleased) and Assemble, Confer and Agree for the good Government of their Faculty, and that their Records might there be safely preserved.

These are to be the Messengers of *War* and *Peace*, they are skilful in *Descents*, *Pedigrees*, and *Coats of Arms*. They were made a College or Corporation by Charter of King *Richard* the III. and by him had several Privileges granted unto them; as to be free from Subsidies, Tolls, and all troublesome Offices of the Kingdom. Another Charter of Privileges was granted unto the Society by King *Edward* the VI, in the Third year of his Reign.

Of this Collegiate Society are three stiled Kings at Arms, six called Heralds, and four Pursuivants at Arms.

The first and principal among the Kings at Arms, is called *Garster*, Instituted by King *Henry* the V, whose Office (as was said in the Section wherein the King's Court is treated of) is to attend the Knights of the *Garster*, at their Solemnities, and to Marshal the Solemnities at the Funerals of the higher Nobility of *England*, to advertise those that are chosen of their New Election, to call on them to be Installed at *Windfor*, to cause their Arms to be hung up upon their Seats there, to carry the *Garster* to Kings and Princes beyond Seas; for which purpose he was wont to be joyn'd in Commission with some principal Peer of the Realm, &c.

The next is *Clarencieux*, so called from the Duke of *Clarence*, to whom he first belonged: For *Lionel*,  
Third



Third Son to *Edward* the Third, Marrying the Daughter and Heir of the Earl of *Ulster* in *Ireland*, had with her the honour of *Clare* in *Thomond*, whereupon he was afterwards Created Duke of *Clarence*, or the Territory about *Clare*; which Dukedom Escheating to King *Edward* the Fourth, by the Death of his Brother *George* Duke of *Clarence*, he made this Herald, who properly belonged to that Duke, a King at Arms, and named him *Clarencieux* in *French*, and *Clarencius* in *Latin*. His Office is to Marshal and dispose the Funerals of the Lower Nobility, as Barons, Knights, Esquires and Gentlemen on the South-side of *Trent*, and therefore sometimes called *Surroy*, or *Southbrox*.

The Third King at Arms is *Norroy*, or *Noribroy*, whose Office is to do the like on all the North-side of *Trent*. These two are called *Provincial Heralds*, *England* being divided by them into two Provinces.

These, by Charter, have power to visit Noble Mens Families, to set down their Pedigrees, to distinguish their Arms, to appoint men their Arms or Ensigns, and with *Garter* to direct the Heralds.

The six Heralds, antiently belonging properly to Dukes, have been called *Dukes at Arms*, and are thus called and Ranked. 1. *Windsor*. 2. *Richmond*. 3. *Chester*. 4. *Somerset*. 5. *York*. 6. *Lancaster*, who now wait at Court, attend publick Solemnities, Proclaim War and Peace, &c. Of these Heralds there are at present but four, who are named *Rouge-Cross*, *Rouge-Dragon*, *Portcullice*, and *Blew-mantle*; from such Badges heretofore worn by them, as it is thought. The Service of the whole College is used in Marshalling and ordering Coronations, Marriages, Christnings, Funerals, Interviews, Feasts of Kings and Princes, Cavalcades, Siewes, Justs, Tournaments, Combats before the Constables and Marshals, &c. to take care of the Coats of Arms, of the Genealogies of the Nobility and Gentry; and whatsoever concerns Honour. They all receive yearly Sallaries out of the Exchequer, and are to be Gentle-  
men

men at least. The six Heralds are Expressly made Esquires by the King, when they are Created; which is now done by the Earl-Marshal, who hath a special Commission for every particular Creation, which antiently was performed by the King himself. For the Creating and Crowning *Garter* King at Arms, there are provided a Sword and Book, whereon to take a Solemn Oath; and then a Gilt Crown, a Collar of SS's, a Bowl of Wine, which Bowl is the Fee of the New Created King, also a Coat of Arms of Velvet, richly Embroidered.

He is thus Created. First he Kneels down before the Earl-Marshal, and laying his hand on the Book and Sword, another King at Arms reads the Oath; which being taken, and the Book and Sword, the Letters Patents of his Office being read, during which the Earl-Marshal pours the Wine on his head, giving him the Name of *Garter*, then puts on him the Coat of Arms and Collar of SS's, and the Crown on his head.

His Oath is, To obey the Supream Head of the Most Noble Order of the *Garter*, and then the Noble Knights of that Order, in such things as appertain to his Office; to inquire diligently what Notable or Noble Acts are performed by every Knight of the Order, and certify the same to the Register of the Order, that he may Record it, and to give Notice to the King and the Knights of the Order, of the Death of any of that Society: To have an exact knowledge of all the Nobility, to instruct Heralds and Pursuivants in doubts concerning Arms, and to eschew and avoid all persons of ill reputation; to be more ready to excuse then to blame any Noble Person, unless called by Authority to Witness against them, &c.

This Officer hath a Double Sallary, that is, twice as much as the other two Kings; he hath Fees at Installments, yearly Wages given by the Knights of the *Garter*, and their uppermost Garment when Installed, &c.

The two Provincial Kings at Arms, *Clarencieux* and *Norroy*, are Created by Letters Patents, a Book, a  
Sword

Sword &c. as *Garret*, and with almost the same Ceremonies.

A *Herald* at Arms is Created with the like Ceremony, but his Coat of Arms is to be *Satin*, Embroidered richly with Gold; he is brought in by two *Heralds*, as a King at Arms is by two Kings of Arms.

They take a Solemn Oath to be true to the King, to be serviceable to Gentlemen, to keep Secrets of Knights, Esquires, Ladies, and Gentlewomen; to assist distressed Gentlemen and Gentlewomen, Widows and Virgins, to avoid Taverns, Dicing, and Whore-Houses, &c. The Pursuivants at Arms are Created likewise by Letters Patents, a Book, a Bowl of Wine, and a Coat of Arms of *Damask*, and to be brought in as the *Heralds* before the *Earl-Marshal* or his Deputy; to Swear Solemnly to be true to the King, to be serviceable to all Christians, to be Secret and Sober, more ready to commend than to blame, to be humble, lowly, &c.

This Colledge felt the fury of the great Fire, but is since very beautifully re-built by the Members, and the bountiful contribution of Honourable Persons. Here are always Officers waiting to satisfy Comers, touching Descents, Pedigrees, Coats of Arms, &c. These Officers are the King's Sworn Servants, of which see the fourth Section of the third Chapter, where we treated of the King's Court.

#### *Inns of Courts.*

The Colleges of *Municipal* or *Common-Law-Professors* and Students are Fourteen, which may be (not unfitly) stiled an *University*, where the Students of the Law and Practitioners thereof live, not of common Stipends, but by their Places or Practice, or their own Proper Revenues, or their Friends Exhibition, for they are most commonly *Gentlemen* by Descent, and it was the command of King *James I.* that none but such should

should be admitted, because others may be prone to debase the honour of the Law, and play *tricks*; whereas the sense of Honour, in persons of Birth and Fortune, engages them to preserve their *Reputation*.

These Colleges are called *Inns*, which was the old *English* Word for the Houses of Noblemen or Bishops, or Men of great Note, as the *French* word *Hôtel* at *Paris*.

There are Two *Inns* of *Sergeants*, Four *Inns* of *Courts*, and Eight *Inns* of *Chancery*, of which there are Nine within the Liberty of the City, and five in the Suburbs. Those within the City Liberties are

*Sergeants Inn Fleetstreet* } For Judges and  
*Sergeants Inn Chancery-lane* } *Sergeants* only.

*The Inner* } *Temple*, in *Fleetstreet*, are *Inns*  
*The Middle* } of Court.

*Cliffords Inn, Fleetstreet* }  
*Thavies Inn* }  
*Furnivals Inn* } *Holborn* } Are *Inns* of *Chancery*,  
*Bernards Inn* }  
*Staple Inn* }

Without the Liberties are

*Grays Inn Holborn* }  
*Lincolns Inn Chancery-lane* } *Inns* of Court.

*Clements Inn* }  
*New Inn* } *Inns* of *Chancery*.  
*Lyons Inn* }

Of these we shall briefly speak in this Order:  
 1. The *Sergeants Inns* are so called, because Divers Judges and *Sergeants* at Law keep their Commons, and Lodge there in Term-time. In these *Inns* (or Colleges,

Colleges) the Students of the Common-Law (when they are arrived to the highest Degree) have Lodging and Dyet. They are called *Servientes ad Legem*, Sergeants at Law. These are bred two or three years in the University, and there chiefly versed in *Logick* and *Rethorick*, which are expedient for a Lawyer, as also in the Theory of the *Civil-Law*, and some knowledge in the *French Tongue* as well as *Latine*, then the Student is admitted to be one of the Four Inns of Court, where he is first called a *Moot-man*, and after about Seven years Study, is chosen an *Utter Barrister*; and having then spent twelve years more, and performed his Exercises (of which more hereafter) he is chosen a *Bench*, and sometime after a *Reader*. During the Readings, which heretofore was three Weeks and three Days, as afore-mentioned, the Reader keeps a Constant and Sumptuous Feasting, Inviting the Chief Nobles, Judges, Bishops, Great Officers of the Kingdom, and sometimes the King himself, that it costs them sometimes 800 *l.* or 1000 *l.* Afterwards he wears a long Robe different from other Barristers, and is then in capacity to be made a Sergeant at Law, when his Majesty shall be pleased to call him, which is in this manner.

When the Number of *Sergeants* is small, the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, by the advice and consent of the other Judges, makes choice of six or eight more or less, of the most grave and learned of the *Inns of Courts*, and presents their Names to the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, who sends by the Kings Writ to each of them, to appear on such a Day before the King to receive the State and Degree of a Sergeant at Law; at the appointed time, they being habited in Robes of two Colours, *viz.* Brown and Blew, come accompanied with the Students of the Inns of Courts, and attended by a Train of Servants and Retainers, in peculiar Cloath-Liveries, to *Westminster-Hall*, and there in publick take a Solemn Oath, and are Cloathed with certain Robes and Coifs, without which they may be

be seen no more in publick: After this, they Feast the great Persons of the Nation, in a very Magnificent and Princely manner; give Gold Rings to the Princes of the Royal Family, the Archbishops, Chancellor and Treasurer, to the value of 40 s. each Ring, and to Earls and Bishops Rings of 30 s. To other Great Officers, to Barons, &c, Rings of less value.

Out of these are chosen all the Judges of the King's Bench and Common-Pleas; Wherefore all those Judges do always wear the white Linnen Coif, which is the principal Badge of a Sergeant, and which he has had the privilege to wear at all times, even in the King's presence, and whilst he spake to the King, though anciently no Subject may be so much as capped in the King's presence. When any of the Judges are wanting, the King by advice of the Council makes choice of one of those Sergeants at Law to supply his place, and by Letters Patents Sealed by the Lord Chancellor, who Constitutes him (sitting in the middle of the rest of the Judges) by a set Speech, Declaring to the Serjeant that upon this occasion he is called to do Justice with Expedition and Impartiality to His Majesties Subjects, causing the Letters Patents to be read, and then Departs; after which the Lord Chief Justice places the said Serjeant on the Bench, Junior to all the rest, and having taken an Oath well and truly to serve the King and his People in his Office, to take no Bribe, to do equal and speedy Justice to all, &c. He sets himself to the Execution of his Charge. Being thus advanced, he hath great honour and a considerable Salary, besides perquisites, for each one hath 1000 l. a year from the King. His habit of a Sergeant is somewhat altered; his long Robe and Cap, his Hood and Coif, are the same; but there is besides a Cloak put over him, and closed on his Right Shoulder, and instead of a Caputium lined with Minever, or *de minuto vario*, divers small pieces of white rich Fur; only the two Lord Chief-Justices, and the Lord Chief-Baron have their



Hoods, Sleeves and Collars turned up with *Ermine*.

✠ Note that the two *Sergeants Inns* belong to the twelve Judges, and about Twenty-six Sergeants.

The Fees in old times from a Client to a Sergeant at Law, for advice in his Chamber, or for pleading in any Court of Judicature, was but 20 s. and the Fee of a Barrister 10 s. which is now more then is given in our Neighbouring Nations, but at present it is usual to give some Sergeants 10 l. and some 20 l. and to a Barrister half as much, at the pleading of any Considerable Cause; so that some Lawyers gain 3000 or 4000 l. yearly in Fees, and purchase great Estates in a few years, and are sometimes advanced to be Peers of the Realm, as late times especially have shewn.

When there was a call of Serjeants at Law, it was almost incredible to hear of their preparations in old times, they have often kept their Feasts in *Ely House*, which was the Bishop of *Ely's* Palace in *Holborn*.

There was a call of seven Sergeants, in the year 1464. 4 E. 4. in *Michaelmas Term*, who kept their Feast in this Palace, to which Sir *Matthew Philip*, Lord Mayor of *London*, with the Aldermen, Sheriffs, and the most eminent Commoners, were invited, to which they came; but the Lord *Gray of Ruthen*, then Lord Treasurer of *England*, was placed (against the minds of the Serjeants, as they said) before the Lord Mayor, who thereupon took such Distaste, that he went away with the Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Commons, without partaking of the Feast, to the great trouble of the New Sergeants, as well as the dissatisfaction of the City.

There was another Feast kept there for Five days by the Sergeants, in the Year 1531. 23 Henry VIII. where the King, Queen, and Foreign Ambassadors Dined, as also the Lord Mayor, the Judges, the Barons of the Exchequer, the Aldermen of the City, and several Eminent Persons, Merchants, and Publick Officers, and many Gentlemen of Quality. There were brought to the Slaughter-House 24 great Beefs, at 26 s. 8 d. a piece, from

from the *Shambles*; one *Carca's* of an Oxe at 24 s. One hundred Fat *Muttons*, at 2 s. 10 d. a piece. 31 great *Veals*, at 4 s. 8 d. a piece; 34 *Porks* at 3 s. 8 d. a piece; 91 *Piggs* at 6 d. each; 10 Dozen of *Capons* of one *Pou'terer* (for they had three) at 20 d. a piece; *Capons* of *Kent* 9 Dozen and a half at 12 d. a piece; *Capons* *Course*, 19 Dozen at 6 d. a piece; *Cocks* of *Gros* 7 Dozen and 9, at 8 d. a piece; *Cocks* *Course* 14 Dozen and 8 at 3 d. a piece; *Pullets* the best 2 d. half penny, other *Pullets* two pence; *Pidgeons* 37 Dozen, at 10 d. the Dozen; *Swans* 14 Dozen; *Larks* 340 Dozen, at 5 d. the Dozen, &c. with all other Appurtenances needful for a Splendid and Magnificent Entertainment. Which is mentioned the rather, to shew the Charge of Prices, this being but 160 Years ago.

The two *Temples* near *Temple-Bar*, were formerly the dwelling of the *Knights Templers*, who founded them in the Reign of *Henry* the II. These *Templers* took beginning about the Year 1118. Their first profession was for safeguard of *Pilgrims*, coming to visit the *Sepulchre* at *Jerusalem*, and increased mightily. They bare *Crosses* of red Cloth on their uppermost Garments, to be known from others, they were called *Templers*, or *Knights* of the *Temple*, because their first Mansion was near the *Temple* in *Jerusalem*, granted to them by King *Baldwin*. Many Noblemen afterwards in all parts of Christendom became Brethren of this Order, and built themselves Dwellings in every great Town, but this at *London* was their chief Dwelling in *England*. *Matthew Paris* Reports, that they were first so Poor, that they had but one Horse to serve two of them, but they became very Rich and Pompous afterwards, and entertained the Nobility, and Foreign Ambassadors, and the Prince himself frequently; their Seal for the reason aforesaid, was two Men Riding upon one Horse. Many Parliaments and Great Councils have been there kept, as appears in our Histories. In the year 1308. all the *Templers* in *England* and all Christendom were

apprehended, and committed to divers Prisons, for Hereſie and other Articles, by means of *Philip King of France*, who procured them to be Condemned by a General Councel, whose *Laws* were given by a Councel at *Vienna*, Anno 1324. to the Knights *Hospitallers*, called the Order of *St. John of Jerusalem*, who took the Island of *Rhodes* from the Turk, and bravely maintained it, till the time of *Solyman the Magnificent*; who after a most sharp and tedious Siege of Six Months, took it, when they had Valourously kept it about 200 Years, and made a dismal slaughter in *Solymans* great Army consisting of about 200000 Men, and 300 Gallies, &c. These Knights have since Inhabited *Malta*, another Island in the *Mediterranean Sea*, given them by the King of *Spain*. In the Reign of *Edward III.* this Temple was purchased by the Students of the Common Law, which is above 300 Years ago: they are called the *Inner* and *Middle Temple*, in Relation to *Essex-House*, which was part of the *Knights Templers*, and called the *Outer-Temple*, because Seated without *Temple-Bar*. As to the Casualties of Fire and Tumults, by which this Temple suffered (but now restored in a Beautiful and Stately manner) we refer to the Chapter that particularly Treats of such things.

*The Inns of CHANCERY, are*

*Cliffords-Inn* in *Fleet-street*, sometimes belonging to the Lord *Clifford*, but afterwards let to Students of Law, *Twavies-Inn* in *Holborn*, begun in the Reign of *Edward the III.* and since purchased by *Lincolns-Inn*, as was also *Furnivals-Inn* in *Holborn*, *Bernards-Inn*, and *Staple-Inn*, belonging to the Merchants of the *Staple*; These Five Inns of Chancery are within the Liberties of the City: And *Clements-Inn*, so called, because it stands near *St. Clements Church* without *Temple-Bar*; *New-Inn*, so called, because of a Newer Foundation than the others, and *Lyons-Inn*, antiently a *Common-Inn*,  
with

with the Sign of the *Lyon*; which three last are without the City Liberties. These were heretofore Preparatory Colledges for younger Students, and many were entered here, before Admitted to the *Inns of Courts*. But now they are for the most part taken up by *Attornies, Solicitors, and Clerks* who have here their Chambers apart, and their Dyet at a very easie rate, in a Hall together, where they are obliged to appear in Grave long Robes, and Black round knit Caps. These Colledges belong all to some *Inns of Court*, who send Yearly some of their *Barristers* to Read to these. In each of which, one with another, there are about 60 or 70 Persons.

There are two *Inns of Court* without the City Liberties, called *Lincolns-Inn*, which antiently belonged to the Earls of *Lincoln*; and *Greys-Inn*, belonging to the Noble Family of the *Greys*. These two *Inns* are very Capacious and Stately Colleges, with very lovely Walks, and Gardens; *Greys-Inn* especially being Seated upon the very Edge or Skirt of the Suburbs in *Holborn*, yields a most Gallant Prospect into the Country, and in its Beautiful Walks, one may partake of the fresh Country Ayr, as well as if in the Country.

In these two *Inns*, and in the two *Temples* (which are our four *Inns of Court*, as we said) the Gentlemen that are Studios of the Common Law, reside in a Collegiate manner. And in the Reign of *Henry the VI*, they flourished so that there were in each about 200 Students, each expending Yearly about 20*l*. which was as much as 200*l*. now, and were, as *Fortescue* saith, *Ultra Studium legum, quasi Gymnasia omnium morum*; that is, Besides the Studies of the Law, as it were Schools of all sorts of Civility and Good Breeding, or manners.

These Societies are no Corporations, nor have any Judicial Power over their Members, but have certain Orders among themselves, which have by consent the Force of Law. For lighter offences they are Excommunicated,

or put out of *Commons*, not to eat with the rest; and for greater Offences they lose their Chambers, and are expelled the College; and being once expelled, they are never received by any of the three other Societies. Which deprivation of Honour to Young generous Spirits, is more grievous than perhaps Deprivation of life.

They wear a Grave Black Robe and Cap, when they meet at *Chappel*, at the *Hall*, or at *Courts of Justice*, and at other times walk with *Cloak and Sword*, or what they please. These Colleges have no Lands nor Revenues, because being no Corporations they cannot purchase, but the charges of the House are defray'd by what is paid at *Admittances*, and *Quit-Rents* for their Chambers.

The whole Company of Gentlemen in each Society, may be divided into four parts, *Benchers*, *Utter-Barristers*, *Inner-Barristers*, and *Students*.

*Benchers* are the Seniors, to whom is Committed the Government and Ordering of the whole House, and out of these is Chosen Yearly a *Treasurer*, who Receiveth, Disburseth, and Accounteth for all Monies belonging to the House.

*Utter-Barristers* are such as from their Learning and Standing, are called by the *Benchers* to Plead and Argue in Society doubtful Cases and Questions, which are called *Moors* (from *Meeting*, the old Saxon word, for the French *Assemblée*, or else from the French *Mot*, a word) and whilst they Argue the said Cases, they sit outermost on the Forms of the *Benchers*, which they call the Bar.

Out of these *Moot-Men* are chosen *Readers* for the *Inns of Chancery* belonging to the *Inns of Court*, where of they are Members, where, in *Term-time*, and *Grand Vacations*, they Argue Cases in the presence of *Attornies* and *Clerks*.

All the rest are accounted *Inner-Barristers* who for want of Learning or time, are not to Argue in these *Moors*; and yet in a *Moot* before the *Benchers*, two of these

these *Inner-Barristers* sitting on the same Form with the *Outer-Barristers*, do, for their Exercises, recite by heart, the pleading of the same *Moot-Case*, the one taking the part of the *Plaintiff*, and the other the *Defendant*.

They divide the Year into three parts.

1. *The Learning Vacation.*
2. *The Term times.*
3. *The Dead, or Mean Vacation.*

They have two *Learning Vacations*, v<sup>z</sup>. *Lent Vacation*, which begins the first Monday in *Lent*, and continues Three Weeks and Three Days: and *Summer Vacation*, which begins the Monday after *Lammas-day*, and continues also Three Weeks and Three Days. In these *Vacations* are the greatest Conferences and Studious Exercises in this manner.

The *Benchers* appoint the Eldest *Outer-Barristers* to Read among them openly in the Hall, whereof he hath Notice half a Year before; he then, the first day about Eight of the Clock, makes choice of some *Act* or *Statute*, whereupon he Grounds his whole Reading for that *Vacation*, and declares such Mischiefs and Inconveniences as were not provided against before the same *Act*, and then Reciteth certain Doubts and Questions which he hath devised, that may grow upon the said Statute and declareth his Judgment therein: after which one of the Younger *Outer-Barristers*, repeats one Question propounded by the Reader, and doth by way of Argument labour to prove the Readers Opinion to be against Law; and after him, the Senior *Outer-Barristers* and *Readers*, one after another, according to Seniority, do declare their Opinions and Judgments in the same, and then the Reader who did put the Case, endeavours to Confute the Objections laid against him, and to confirm his own Opinion. After which the Judges and Sergeants (if any be present) declare their Opini-



ons; then the Youngest *Utter-Barrister*, again Re-hearseth another Case, which is Prosecuted as the former was. And this Exercise continues Daily Three or Four Hours. Out of those who have Read once in the *Summer Vacation*, and are *Benchers*, is chosen always one to Read in *Lent*, who observes the same Method and Order as the former. Out of these *Readers*, *Sergeants at Law* are usually chosen.

The manner of *Mooting*, is thus: In these *Vacations* after Supper in the Hall, the *Reader* with one or two of the *Benchers* comes in, to whom one of the *Utter-Barristers* propounds some doubtful Case; which being Argued by the *Benchers*, and lastly by him that moved the Case, the *Benchers* sit down on the Bench at the upper end of the Hall (whence they are called *Benchers*) and upon a Form in the middle of the Hall sit two *Utter-Barristers*: and on both sides of them on the same Form sits one *Inner-Barrister*, who doth in *Law-French*, declare to the *Benchers* (as the *Sergeants* do at the Bar in the King's Court to the Judges) some kind of Action, the one being (as it were) retained by the Plaintiff, and the other for the Defendant. Which ended, the two *Utter-Barristers* Argue such Questions as are Disputable within the Case. After which the *Benchers* do likewise declare their Opinions, how they take the Law to be in those Questions.

In those *Mootings* the *Junior* always argueth first, as is used among the Judges in the *Exchequer-Chamber*, and among the *Sergeants* in open Courts of Judicature. The *Inner* and *Utter-Barristers* Plead in *Law-French*, and the *Benchers* in *English*, and at the Readings, the *Readers* Cases are put in *English*.

*Mootings* in the *Inns* in *Chancery*, are thus: In the *Learning Vacation*, each *Utter-Barrister*, who is a *Reader* in the *Inns* of *Chancery*, goes with two Students of the same *Inn* of Court, to the *Inn* of *Chancery*, where he is appointed to Read, and there meet him Commonly two of each of the other *Inns* of Court, who (sit-  
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ting as the *Benchers* do in the *Inns of Courts* at their *Moors*) hear and Argue his Case: In the Four *Inns of Chancery*, the *Moors* are read by those of *Greys-Inn*, or *Lincolns-Inn*; in the other Four, by those of the two *Temples*.

In *Term Time* the only Exercises of Learning is Arguing and Debating Cases after Dinner, and *Mooting* after Supper, in the same manner as in the *Vacation time*.

The time between the *Learning Vacations* and *Terms*, is called the *Mean Vacation*, during which time, every day after Dinner, Cases are Argued as at other times, and after Supper *Moors* are brought in, and Plead by the *Inner-Baristers* in the presence of the *Utter-Baristers*, which sit there in the Room of the *Benchers*, and Argue as they do in *Term Time* and *Learning Vacation*.

Every quarter Commonly the *Benchers* cause one of the standing Officers of the House to Summon a *Parliament*, which is only an Assembly and Conference of *Benchers*, and *Utter-Baristers*, which are called the *Sage Company*, and meet in a place called the *Parliament-Chamber*, and there Treat of such matters as shall seem expedient for the good ordering of the House, and the Reformation of such things as they shall Judge meet to be Reformed. Here are the *Readers* for *Lent* and *Summer Vacation* Elected; also the *Treasurer* is here chosen, and the *Auditors* appointed to take accounts of the old *Treasurer*, &c. Here Offences Committed by any of the Society are punished, &c. In these Four *Inns of Courts*, are estimated to be about 800 Students.

## S E C T. 7.

Of Bridges, Rivers, &c.

WE shall begin with the *Bridge*, which for admirable Workmanship, vastness of Foundation, for all Dimensions, for Solid, Stately Houses, and Rich shops built thereon, surpasseth all others in Europe;

Europe ; it hath Nineteen Arches, besides the *Draw-Bridge*, Founded in a deep broad River. It is 800 Foot in Length, Sixty High, and Thirty Broad ; it hath a *Dram-Bridge* almost in the middle and 20 Foot between each Arch. It was about the Year 1276, begun to be Built of Stone, and after the Labour of 33 Years Finished, viz. Anno 1209. which was a work of exceeding cost and difficulty, considering the great flux and reflux of the River in that place, so that it hath been frequently known that at the Ebbing and Flowing of the water, it falls with so violent a *Cataract*, that it has Drown'd many that would adventure to Shoot through the Arches at such times. Before some part of the Houses was burnt (for there hapned many grievous Fires there, of which and other Accidents, more hereafter) it lookt more like a Stately and Continued Street, than a Bridge. The Charges of keeping this Bridge in Repair are so great, that there is a large House, a vast Revenue in Lands and Houses, and Divers considerable Officers set apart for the constant care and repair thereof. The principal whereof are the two *Bridge-Masters*, chosen out of the Body of the *Liveries* upon Midsummer-day, after the *Sheriffs* and the *Chamberlain*. Concerning this Bridge, and the stupendious site and structure thereof, take the ingenious fancy of Mr. *James Howell*, in imitation of *Sannazarus* the famous *Venetian* Poet, who writ the like about that City and the *Realto*, the prime Bridge there.

*Cum Londinensam Neptunus viderat Urbem,  
Vestis ibi propriam atque revectus Aquas,  
Dum Deusum penebrat sylvam, hincq; ferentes  
Pro Ramis fagus, pro foliisq; cruces,  
Cum superimpositum torrenti flumini Pontem  
Viderat & Rapido ponere jura freato,  
Cum tantos Muros, ferrumina, Castra, tot Archus  
Vidit, & hac tergo sancta jacere suo.*

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*Arcus, qui possunt totidem formare Rialtos  
Metiri si quis summa vel ima Cupit;  
Hæc Deus undarium aspiciens, fluxusque rector sum-  
Tundere, & horrendos inde Boare Jonos,  
Nunc mihi quanta vellis terra miracula pandas,  
Est primus Mundi pons, ait, iste Stupor.*

The same Paraphas'd in English.

*When Neptune from his billows, London spy'd,  
Brought proudly thither by a high Spring-Tide:  
As through a floating Wood he steer'd along,  
And moving Castles cluster'd in a throng:  
When he beheld a mighty Bridge give Law  
Unto his Surges and their fury awe;  
When such a shelf of Cataracts did roar,  
As if the Tnames with Nile had chang'd her shoar;  
When he such Massy Walls, such Towers did eye,  
Such Posts, such Irons on his back to lie:  
When such vast Arches he observ'd, that might  
Nineteen Rialtos, make, for depth and height:  
When the Cerulean God these things survey'd,  
He shook his Trident, and, astonish'd, said,  
Let the whole Earth now all her Wonders count,  
This Bridge of Wonders is the Paramount.*

There was first a Ferry where this Bridge is built, and the Ferry-man and his Wife Dying, his only Daughter, a Maid, named Mary, with what her Parents left her, and the profits of this Ferry, built a House for Nuns, where the East part of St. Mary-Overy's Church now stands, and gave them the oversight and profits of the Ferry. This Nunnery was afterwards converted into a College of Priests, who built the Bridge of Timber, but the time when, is uncertain, but mention is made of it, Anno 994. when the Londoners overthrew a part of Sweyn King of Denmark's Army, who besieged them; many of the Danes being Drowned.

Drowned in the *Thames*, because in their hasty flight they took no heed of, or could not recover the Bridge.

This Bridge was burnt, *Anno* 1136. It was afterwards new built; but the Charges of continual Reparation being so great; it was by the Aid of the Citizens and others built of *Stone*, as before said; the Timber Bridge having been maintain'd partly by the proper Lands thereof, partly by Legacies and Liberality of Divers Persons, and partly by Taxations in divers Shires, at least 215 years before the Bridge of *Stone* was built. And that we may give an Estimate of the Payments and Allowances belonging to this great Bridge, it is recorded that in *Henry* the 7<sup>th</sup>'s time, it amounted in one year to above 815 *l.* by which may be guessed what improvement and increase it is come to by this time, the prices of things being so vastly altered.

But by reason of the Narrowness and Straitness of the Street, and the Floors of the Houses that lay cross the Street, being very low, it not onely rendred those places very dark, but likewise obstructed the free passage of Carts (especially if they were loaded any thing high) and Coaches, so that they could not pass by one another, which often times occasioned great Stops upon the Bridge, and was a great hinderance to Passengers. To prevent which Inconvenience, and for the ease of all Passengers, as well as to add to the Beauty and Magnificence of this Noble Structure, *Anno* 1685. All the Old Houses upon the Bridge from one end to the other (except that stately and admirable Building adjoining to the Draw-Bridge) were pulled down, and the Street enlarged from Twelve to Twenty Foot wide, and the Arch of the great House by the Draw-Bridge was made two Stories high; as were also the other Arches cross the Street. And then (the Street being so enlarged) the Houses were all new built again in a very Beautiful, Regular, and Uniform manner; which has so effectually remedied the former Inconvenience of Passage, that it is now as rare to find a stop upon the Bridge, as it was difficult

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cult before to pass over it without one. In Memory of which noble Work, upon the South-side of the High Arch of the great House adjoining to the Draw-Bridge, there is set up the following Inscription, in Letters of Gold.

ANNO MDCLXXXV. Et Primo JACOBI II.

This Street was Opened and Enlarged from Twelve, to the Width of Twenty Foot.

Sir James Smith Knight, Lord Mayor.

Besides this Bridge, there are three other curious Stone Bridges over that mighty Chargeable and Beautiful work or Channel, rendring Navigable the Fleet Brook, from the River Thames to Holborn-Bridge, which is 100 Foot Broad, on the sides of which are many huge Vaults to treasure up Coals for the use of the Poor. &c. About the middle of this Channel stands Fleet-Bridge, being considerably advanced, though it lies in a level with Fleet-Street, and the bottom of Ludgate-Hill, so that all Waggons, Coaches, Carmen, &c. pass over it, the other two Bridges, viz. Bridewel-Bridge, and Fleet-lane-Bridge, are raised 14 Steps or Stairs above the Streets on each side the said Channel, in order to the admittance or giving passage to all Lighters, Barges, Boats, Hoys, &c. which bring in plentifully every Tide, Coals; for which, and other Goods brought, there are certain Duties paid to the City, which were granted to the City by an Act of Parliament. This Channel was finished, Anno 1676. at the cost of above 74000 l. And by the same Act of Parliament, Holborn-Bridge, at the North-end of this Channel, was ordered to be enlarged, which is very commodiously done, to the great advantage of Passengers. There were several other inferior Bridges mentioned by Stow and others, but being of no great eminency (and can hardly now be discovered) we pass them by.



*The Present State  
Of Rivers, Aqueducts, &c.*

The Great and famous River of *Thames* deserves precedence, not onely of all other Rivers in *England*, but perhaps of the World; because it's *breadth, depth, gentle strait and even Course*, extraordinary wholesome Water and Tides, render it more commodious for Navigation, than other that we read of. The Sea Flows up this River near fourscore miles, that is, almost to *Kingstons*, 12 miles above *London* by Land, and 20 by Water, bringing the greater Vessels to *London*, and the smaller beyond; then against the Stream, Boats are drawn to *Oxford*, and higher many miles.

It is High Water at this City when the Moon comes to the *North-East* and *South-West* points of Heaven, the one in our *Hemisphere*, and the other is the opposite *Hemisphere*. The highest Tides are upon a Land Flood, the Wind *Northwest* at the *Equinoctial*, and the Moon at Full; when these Four Causes concur (which is very rare) the River over-flows its Banks in some places, endamaging *Westminster* in their Cellars.

This Noble River opening *Eastward* towards *Germany* and *France*, is much more advantageous for Traffique then any other River of *England*.

There is a variety of excellent Fish, especially incomparable *Salmon*, and along its Banks on either side a fat and fruitful Soyl, pleasant with Meadows and innumerable Palaces, and stately Buildings of the Nobility, Gentry, and great Citizens, that it yeilds as beautiful a sight as can any where be met withal; Which may be thus Described only from *Windfor* to *London*, with a little alteration of Mr. *Draytons* Lines.

*But now this Flood upon his Voyage prest,  
(That finds with strength his beauty still increast,  
Where Windfor stood on Tip-toe to behold  
The Goodly Thames so far as e're he could:*

*With Royal Houses Crown'd, of stately pride,  
On either Bank as he along doth glide)  
With sweet Delight doth his long Course pursue,  
Doth Oatlands, Hampton-Court, and Richmond view,  
Then Westminster great Thames doth entertain,  
That vaults her Palace and her sumptuous Fane :  
The Lands Chief Seat, that challengeth for hers  
Kings Coronations and their Sepulchres.  
Then goes along by that more beautiful Strand,  
That shews the Wealth and Glory of the Land.  
(Such sumptuous Seats within so little space  
Th' all-viewing Sun scarce sees in all his Race)  
By London leads, which like a Crescent lies,  
Whose Windows vie with the be-spangled Skies,  
Her rising Spires so thick themselves do show,  
As do the Reeds that on her Banks do grow,  
There sees his Wharffs and People-crowded Shores:  
His bosom spread with shoals of labouring Oars:  
With that great Bridge that doth him most Renown,  
By which he puts all other Rivers down.*

This Noble River hath her Original out of the side of an Hill in *Cotswold Downs*, a little above a Village called *Whinchcomb*, in *Oxfordshire*, where it was anciently called *Isis*, or the *Ouse*, running to *Oxford*, and by the way receiving many small Rivulets and Brooks, joyning at that City with the *Charwel*, then by *Abington*, *Dorchester*, where the River *Thames* and *Isis* joyn, from whence it is called *Thamesis*, or *Thames*; thence by *Reading*, *Maiden-head*, *Windsor*, *Stanes*, and several other considerable Palaces, Towns, and stately Houses, to *London*, and receives the *Medway*, a considerable River that runs by the City of *Rocheſter*, and Waters all the Southern parts of *Kent*: The length of it, being at least, if measured by the Journeys at Land, 180 Miles, and Ebbs and Flows, as before, near 80 Miles. The Common difference betwixt Tide and Tide is found to consist of 24 Minutes, which wanteth but

but 12 of a whole hour in 24, by which they come later than the other. Mr. Stow tells us that in his time (the first Edition of his *Survey* being Printed above 90 years ago) there were 2000 Wherries or small Boats, whereby 2000 *Water-men* got their Living, their Gains being most in Term-time, but now there are a great many more, this River being a Nursery to breed young Men fit for the Sea to serve his Majesty, or the Merchants, &c. Besides these, there is an Infinite Number of Wherries, Tide-Boats, Tilt-Boates, Barges, Hoys, &c. for Passengers, or to bring necessary Provision of all sorts from all Quarters of Oxford, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire, Middlesex, Essex, Surrey, and Kent, unto the City; but of the Navigation of London, we refer to the Chapter of Trade; and the Rates of *Water-men* to a distinct head, to be Treated of hereafter.

*The Extent of the Jurisdiction and Prerogative of the Lord Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens of London on the River Thames, &c.*

**T**HE Lord Mayor of LONDON for the time being, and his Successors for ever in that great Dignity, have full Power and Authority over the Rivers of Thames and Medway, to inflict punishment upon all Transgressors relating to the said Rivers, the Water-Bailly of London being his Substitute.

The Extent of this Jurisdiction begins at a place called *Colnie-Ditch*, a little above *Stains-Bridge*, Westward, as far as *London-Bridge*, and from thence to a place called *Tendall*, otherwife *Tenland*, or *Tenleet*, and the Waters of Medway. This Authority and Jurisdiction belongs to the Lord Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of London, by divers Grants, Charters, and Confirmations made by the Kings and Queens of England, besides sundry Acts of Parliament. Yet

Yet there have been some contests betwixt the *Lord Mayor*, and the *Lord High Admiral of England* about it, but after a fair and Judicial Tryal in open Court, the Controversie was decided in favour of the *City*, and the *Lord Mayor* was adjudged to be Conservator of the *Thames*. There were also some Controversies about the Rivers of *Thames* and *Medway*, but all differences were absolutely concluded, Anno 1613. Sir *John Swinnerton* being then *Lord Mayor*, and *Thomas Sparrey Esq;* being then his Deputy in that Office. So that the *Lord Mayor* bears always since (as in former times) the stile of Conservator of the said River, within the said Limits and Bounds.

And whereas there was a Company of Fishermen called *Tinkermen*, that with unlawful Nets and other devices, made an infinite Destruction of the young Brood, or Fry of Fish, to feed their Hogs; by the singular care and cost of the *Lord Mayor*, and vigilance of the *Citizens*, they were many years ago suppressed, and a regular and orderly manner of Fishing brought in use, that such a havock may not be made of the young Fry; as also sundry other abuses by unlawful Fishing, and some annoying Timbers in *Tilbury-hope*, dangerous to Passengers, and destructive to the young Brood of Fish and Fishermens Nets, were also to general benefit reformed. Likewise they took care to clear and cleanse the River Westward of about 79 Stops or Hatches, consisting of divers great Stakes and Piles, erected by Fishermen for their private lucre, and standing ill-favourably for Passengers near the *Fair-Deep*; but none now are left, except such as stand out of the passable high stream, that can prejudice none. The like Course was kept in the time of *Henry the 4th*, and *Henry the 8th*s time. There is also a watchful Eye that no *Carrion* nor Dead *Carkasses* be thrown into the River to pollute or infect the stream.

To all these intents and purposes the *Lord Mayor* and the *Aldermen* his Brethren, with the under Officers,

cers, meet eight times a year in the four Counties of *Middlesex, Surrey, Kent, and Essex*, and have a Judicial sitting for Maintenance of the Rivers Rights and Priviledges, where they have power to Impanel *Juries*, to make *Inquisition* after all Offences committed upon the River within their Extent, and as the Verdict given by the Jury makes it appear, so they proceed to the punishment of the Transgressors according to the quality of the offence; whereof it may be proper to give this *Memorable Instance*, as it is Recorded by Mr. *Stow* in his Survey, page 20, Printed Anno 1633. and more briefly delivered by Mr. *Howel* in his *Londinopolis*, Printed Anno 1657. page 15. Thus.

Sir *John Rolls* Knight, and Lord Mayor of the City of *London*, and Conservator of the River of *Thames*, and Waters of *Medway*, assisted and accompanied by the *Aldermen* and two *Sheriffs* then contemporary, and attended by the *Recorder*, and the Sub-conservator, or Water-Baylv, with 30 Officers and Servants, took their Barges at *Billings-gate*, the third of *July*, 1616. and in a few hours arrived at *Graves-end* in *Kent*, where a Session for Conservancy of the said River was kept before the said Lord Mayor and his said Assistants, at which place and time a Jury of the Free-holders of the said County being sworn to enquire of all Offences committed in any part of the River whatsoever within the said County; The *Common Sergeant* of the City (the *Recorder* being then absent upon extraordinary occasions) Delivered them a Charge to this effect, that for as much as there had not been any Session of Conservancy in many years passed kept by any Lord Mayor of *London* in that place, it was probable and evident they could not be well informed, neither of the Lord Mayor's Jurisdiction and power to Reform Annoyances and Offences there, and to inflict due punishments upon the Offenders; nor of the Nature of the Service to be by them performed in the Course of their Inquiry; therefore he thought it convenient to make both

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the one and the other known unto them. Hereupon he shewed them that the Jurisdiction of the Court of London in the River of Thames, from Stanes Bridge Westward, unto the points of the River next unto the Sea Eastward, appeared to belong to the City, in manner and form following.

I. First in point of Right by *prescription*, as appears by an ancient Book called *Dunbrop*, That *Civitatis fundacionis, edificacionis, & constructionis causa erat Thamefis Fluvius, quorum vero Civitatis & fluminis gubernationem tam duces, Majores, Custodes, Vicecomes, Aldr. & Magnates Civitatis Memoratae hucusque obtinuerunt & habuerunt*. Whence he inferr'd that the Government of the River hath belonged to the City time out of mind.

In 21. H. 3. *Jorden Coventry*, one of the Sherffs of the City, was sent by the Mayor and Aldermen to remove certain Kiddlesthat Annoyed the Rivers of Thames and Medway; who, *ultra Tenland versus mare*, did take divers persons that were Offenders, and imprisoned them; whereupon complaint being made to the King, he took the matter ill at the first, and sent for the Lord Mayor and Citizens to Kennington; Where, upon hearing of the matter before the said King, the Cities Jurisdiction over the said River, was set forth and allowed, and the Complainants convinced, and every one of them Amerced at 10*l.* and the Amercements adjudged to the City; and afterward their Nets were burnt by Judgment given by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen in the *Hustings*.

I. R. 2. Writs were directed to the Sheriffs of *Essex* and *Kent*, Reciting the Cities Title, with Command not to suffer the Citizens of London to be molested contrary to the Liberties formerly granted and allowed unto them.

II. Secondly, In point of Right by *Allowance in Eire*, the Conservation of the Thames belongs to the City: For it was produced that 1 R. 2. before *Hugh Bigot*,



gor, Justice Itinerant, the Sheriffs and Citizens of London were called into Question for their Jurisdiction exercised on the Thames, before whom it was found, by a Jury in Southwark, *Quod nullus habet aliquid Juris in Thamisia, usq; ad Novum Gurgitem nisi Civis London.*

In the 14. E. 2. The Constable of the Tower was Indicted by divers Wards of London before the Justices in Eire at the Tower, *De muneris & recep. Cove. pro Kidellis in Thamisis & Constabularius ad Kidellas respondet quod Justic. non habent Jurisdictionem extra London, prolium: inde cognoscere cum predict. Kidelli sunt in aliis Comitatus, & Justic. dixerunt, aqua Thamisie pertinet ad Civitatem London, usque Mare, & si velit respondeat; Who then Pleaded, Not Guilty.*

III. He went further, in point of Right; that this Jurisdiction belongeth to the City by ancient Charters, 8. R. 1. that is 480 and odd years ago. *Dominus Richardus Rex, Filius Regis Henrici secundi confessit & firmiter præcepit, ut omnes Kidelli qui sunt in Thamisia amoveantur ubicunque fuerint in Thamisia;— 1 Joh. Rex concessit, & firmiter præcepit ut omnes Kidelli qui sunt in Thamisia vel in Medway amoveantur, & ne ceteri Kidelli alicubi ponantur in Thamisia vel in Medway super forf. 10l. sterlingorum.*

Then he urged the Famous Charter of King Henry the III. which ran thus: Henry by the Grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Normandy, and Aquitain, and Earl of Anjou, unto all Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Priors, Earls, Barons, Justices, Sheriffs, Stewards, Ministers, and to all Bayliffs, and to all his True Men, Greeting: *woteth well, that we for the health of our Soul, and the health of the Soul of King John our Fader, and the Souls of our Ancestors; and also for the Common profit of our City of London, and of all our Realms, have Granted and stedfastly Commanded, That all the Weares that be in Thames or in Medway, be done away: and that from henceforth no Weares be set in Thames or Medway upon the forfeiture of 10l. Also*

*we claim quit to our Citizens of London, all that, that our Constable of our Tower of London was wont to take of the said Weares. Wherefore we will, and stedfastly Command, that no Constable of the aforesaid Tower at any time from henceforth forward, any thing ask, nor any Grievance do to any of the same City by Enchessen of the same Weares; it is to us known enough, and by our true Men do us to understand, that most privacy and least profit might fall unto the same City, and to the whole Realm by Enchessen of the same Weares; which we make for ever firm and stable unto the same City, as the Charter of our Lord King John our Fader, which our Barons of London thereof have reasonably Witnessed. Witnesses Eustace of London, Peter of Westminster, &c. at Westminster the 18th of February, in the the Year of our Reign Eleven. Besides these, he produced divers others in this King's Reign, to the purpose aforesaid, and the 7th of E. III.*

IV. This Jurisdiction belongs to the City of London by Acts of Parliament, *W. 2. cap. 47. an 13.* No *Salmons* to be taken from the Nativity of our *Lady*, unto *St. Martins Day* in all points, nor none to be taken in *Mill-Pools* from the midst of *April*, until *Midsummer*, under penalty for the first Offence, of burning of Nets and Engines; the second Offence, Imprisonment for a Quarter of a Year; the third Offence, for a whole Year.

13. *R. II.* confirms the restraint of taking *Salmons* in many Waters, from the midst of *April*, until *Midsummer*, upon the said pain; nor within that time to use any Nets, called *Stalkers*, nor any other Engine, whereby the Fry may be destroyed. He urged likewise 17 *R. II. cap. 9.* and the 11. *H. VII. cap. 15.*

1 *Eliz. cap. 17.* Against Nets, Wheelles, and other Engines, for destroying the Fish, against killing of *Salmon* and *Trouts* out of season, against killing *Pike* or *Pickerel*, not ten Inches long, or *Salmon* not 16 Inches long, or *Trout* not 8 Inches long, or *Barbel* 12 Inches

and more; nor to Fish with any Nets, but such where-  
of every Meash or Mash shall be two Inches and a-half  
broad, Angling excepted. This not to extend to *Smelts*,  
*Roches*, *Minoes*, *Bullhead*, *Gudgeons*, or *Eeles*, in place  
where the same have been used to be taken; the Offen-  
der to lose for every Offence 20 s. and the Fish, also  
the unlawful Nets, Engines and Instruments.

The Mayor of London (*Inter alia*) hath full Power  
and Authority by this Act to Inquire of all Offences  
Committed contrary thereunto, by the Oaths of 12 Men  
or more, and to Hear and Determine all and every the  
same, and inflict Punishments, and impose Fines ac-  
cordingly.

V. He proceeds to assert the Cities Right, to the  
Conservation of the *Thames*, and the Waters of *Med-  
way*, by way of Inquisition, whereof there were two. the  
one taken at *Raynam* in *Essex*, the other at *Gravesend*  
in *Kent*, before Sir *William Cambridge* Grocer, then  
Lord Mayor of London, 9 Henry V. where it was pre-  
sented, that whereas by the antient Ordinances of *Lon-  
don*, the Meshes of Nets should be two Inches in the  
forepart, and one Inch in the hinder part, and it being  
found that the Offences according to the said Inquisi-  
tions, are *Contra libertates & consuetudines Civitatis*, it  
was adjudged that the Nets should be burnt, according  
to the antient Custom in that behalf provided.

VI. He goes on after to prove that this Right be-  
longs to the City by *Decrees*. In 8 Henry IV. the Mayor  
and Aldermen did exhibit their humble Petition to the  
King's Council, reciting, that (time out of mind) they  
had the Conservation and Correction of the River of  
*Thames*, or all Trincks, Nets, and other Engines what-  
soever, in the River of *Thames* and *Medway* placed,  
and have used to make a Sub Conservator under them:  
and complaining that *Alexander Bonner* then Sub-Con-  
servator, having discharged his Duty in removing *Kid-  
dles*, he was ill intreated by the owners, dwelling in  
*Erith*, *Brainerferry*, *Barking*, *Woolwich*, and other places  
in

in the Countries of *Kent* and *Essex*: and upon hearing of the matter in *Camera Stellata*, they were found Guilty, and Constrained to submit themselves to the Lord Mayor, and ordered to bring always their Nets unto him, before they should use them, and that the *Kiddles* then taken should be at the disposition of the Lord Mayor: so the Offenders made their submission accordingly.

VII. He proceeds; This Right appertains to the City of *London*, by *Letters Patents*, which he proved by a Grant made by *Edward IV.* to the Earl of *Pembroke*, for setting up a *Wear* in the River of *Thames*: which Grant was Revoked, and Cancelled at the Request of the Lord Mayor and *Aldermen*, upon shewing their *Right*, therefore alleaged it was contrary to their antient Liberties. At which time the Cities Title to the Conservancy of the *Thames* and *Medway* was at large set forth, and recited to have been shewn to the Lord Chancellor, and to the said Earl and his Counsel, which accordingly was also read.

VIII. He reinforceth the Right of the City by *Proclamations*, whereof one was made by *H. VIII.* in the 34 of His Reign, wherein it is affirmed, that the Lord Mayor and his Predecessors, have had by divers Grants of the Kings of *England*, and by *Acts of Parliaments* enjoyed always the Conservacy of the *Thames* without Impediments or Interruption: By which *Proclamation* it was Commanded that none should resist, deny, or impugne the Lord Mayor or his *Deputy* in doing or executing any thing that might conduce to the Conservacy of the River, and of the Fish and Fry within the same.

IX. He produceth *Report*, for in a Controversie betwixt the Lord Admiral, and the Lord Mayor, for the Measuring of Ccales and other things upon the *Thames*, it then fell into Debate, to whom the Conservacy of the *Thames* did belong, which cause was referred by Queen *ELIZABETH's* Council of State, 1597, to the Attorney-General, and Solicitor, who joyntly Certified amongst

mongst other things, that the Conservancy and care of the said River, did, and ought, to belong to the City of London.

X. By *quo Warranto* it was proved that the Conservancy of the *Thames*, belongs to the City: for 3 Jac. a *quo Warranto* was brought against the City in the *Exchequer*, to know by what Title she claimed the Conservancy of the River of *Thames*, and the Waters of *Medway*; whereupon the City made her Title good thereunto, by antient Prescription, and otherwise: so Judgment was given in her Favour.

XI. He goes on afterwards to confirm the Right of the City, by *Proof of Usage*, in regard the Lord Mayor and Aldermen have time out of mind made Ordinances, concerning the Good Government of the River of *Thames*, as well for the Seasons and Manner of Fishing beneath *London-bridge* Eastward, upon pain of certain Penalties, as appears from time to time, from the Reign of Henry III. and so downward.

The Lord Mayor hath removed *Kiddles*, *Wears*, *Trinks*, and other unlawful Engines, and reformed the disorders of such as have offended besides in the River of *Thames*, and inflicted punishment upon Offenders accordingly.

The Right of the City appears also by the *Writs* and *Precepts* under the *Teste* of the Lord Mayor, to the *Sheriffs* of *Kent* and *Essex*, for the Returning of *Juries* before him, to inquire of Offences done in the River. The same Right of the City appears also by *Commissions*, whereof divers have been directed to the Lord Mayor, to put in Execution the *Acts of Parliament*, made for Conservance of the *Thames* and *Medway*, and to inquire of all Offences made, or done in the said Waters, and to punish the Delinquents accordingly.

Last y, He makes good the Right and Title of the City, by the *Continual Claim* She has made thereunto, as appears in those various Contests She had with the Lord Admiral of England, wherein after divers Debates and

Dis-

Disputes, She still came off well, and made her Title good. Which moved King *James* in the 3d Year of his Reign, to put a Final Determination to the business, by the Letters Patents he passed unto the City, wherein he saith, That *ad omnem Controversiam in hac parte Temporibus, tam presentibus quam futuris tollendam, & omne Dubium amo vendam*; that to cut off all Controversies, as well of the present times, as of future, and to remove all Doubts, he did Confirm and Ratifie the said Right unto the City of *London*, &c.

I. This Office of *Conservation* of so Noble a River, is of great Extent, for he is to preserve the *Currency* of the stream, on the Banks on both sides.

II. To preserve the Fish and Fry within the same, that no Fishermen use unlawful Nets or Engines, or fish at Prohibited Seasons.

III. To hinder the erection of any Weares, Kid- dles, or Engines, and the knocking in of any Posts, Piles, or Stake, which may in any sort hinder the Stream, or Navigation; and to pull them up, if already done, and punish the Offenders: also to prevent all incroachments upon the Rivers, and the Banks thereof: likewise to inquire of all *Bridges, Flood-Gates, Mill-dams*, and such like Annoyances; and whether any do hurl in any Soyl, Dust, or Rubbish, or other Filth whatsoever to choak her.

But for the strength and safety of the River against the Invasion of an Enemy, by Block-Houses, Forts Bastions, or Castles, and the securing of the Merchant and Navigation to and fro, that Charge belongs to the *Sovereign Prince*.

The former Charge, Care, and Circumspection belongs properly to the City of *London*, which is Seated in a fit place to be watchful over her, for which Vigilance, the *Thames* Rewards the City abundantly, by bringing her in the Spices of the South, the Jewels of the East, and the Treasures of the West, yea a considerable share of the richest Merchandizes of the



World, &c. so that this Famous River may be said, to be (as it were) the *Radical Moisture* of London, and its best Friend ; which was hinted by the Lord Mayor to King James ; for the King being displeased, because the City would not lend him a Sum of Money, told the Mayor and Aldermen, that he would remove his Court with all the Records of the Tower, and the Courts of Westminster-Hall, to another place, with further expressions of that kind. The Lord Mayor calmly heard all, and at last Answered, *Your Majesty hath Power to do what You please, and Your City of London will obey accordingly ; but She humbly Desires, that when Your Majesty shall remove Your Courts, You would please to leave the Thames behind You.*

Besides the inestimable Benefit that this Noble River brings to the City, and the Adjacent places, by the easie conveyance of all Sorts of Goods and Merchandizes, almost all the Fuel for Firing being also brought by it from Newcastle, Scotland, Kent, Essex, &c. It supplies the City in very many places with excellent wholesome Water, convey'd into all the Adjacent Houses by Water Engines, of great cost and Artifice. So much for the Thames.

The City of London is supply'd with pure Spring-Water, from above Twenty Conduits, so Commodiously placed, that they serve all the Chiefest parts of the City. And in all parts, though on the highest Ground, it is abundantly Served with Pump Water, and those Pumps in many places hardly Six Foot deep in the Ground.

#### *Of the New-River.*

This Famous and never-to-be-forgotten Work brought by the Liberal Charge and Exquisite Skill of one Wor hy Man, Sir Hugh Middleton, Knight and Baronet, Citizen and Goldsmith of London, deserves an everlasting Memorial. Several Wells and Springs of sweet and fresh Water with which the City was served, being

being Decayed, sundry Projects were on Foot to supply that want; but this Principal Device was found out by the aforesaid Gentleman, and the Difficulties and vast Expence made it for some time to be retarded, but Courage and a Resolution to promote the Publick Good, prompted him on to the Atchievment, which since hath proved happily Commodious, and of infinite Utility to the whole City, so that the brave Adventurer deserves a *Statute* to Eternize his Name, and Transmit his Memory, to keep it Fresh (like his *Waters*) to future Ages. Now as Mr. *Stow* speaks very ingeniously, if thole Enemies to all Good Actions, *Danger*, *Difficulty*, *Detraction*, *Contempt*, *Scorn*, and *Envy*, could have prevailed by their Malevolent Interposition, either before, at the beginning, and in the very Birth of the Attempt, and a good while after, this work had never been accomplished.

Queen *Elizabeth* granted Power to the Citizens by *Act of Parliament* for Cutting and Conveying of a River, from any part of *Middlesex* or *Hartfordshire* to the City of *London*, with a Limitation of ten Years time, for the performance thereof. But she dyed before it was undertaken. King *James* granted the like, but without limitation of time. And when others would not undertake it, Sir *Hugh Middleton* did, with infinite Pains and vast Charge, both begin and finish it. He brought it from *Amuel* and *Chadwel*, two Springs near *Ware* in *Hartfordshire*, from whence, in a turning and winding Course, it runs threescore Miles before it reaches the City.

At the North-side of the City, at *Islington*, he built a large Cistern to receive it, and from thence it is dispersed in Pipes, serving the highest parts of *London* in their lower Rooms, and the Lower parts in their higher Rooms.

It was begun the 28th of February, *Anno Dom.* 1608 and finished in five Years.

It can hardly be imagined what difficulties and rubs

there were in the way, through which the water was to pass, some being *Ozie, Soft and Muddy*; other again as *Hard Craggy, and Stony*; in some places the Channel is Thirty Foot deep; in other places it is carried over Valleys in open Troughs betwixt Hills, which Troughs are supported by Wooden Arches, some of them fixt in the Earth very deep, and rising in Height above 23 Foot. Over this *New-River* are made 800 Bridges, some of Stone, some of Brick, and some of Wood, and six hundred Men have been at once employed in this Great Work.

The River being brought to the said Great Cistern, the Water was not let in till *Michaelmas-Day, Anno 1613*. Sir *John Swinnerton*, then Lord Mayor, and Sir *Thomas Middleton*, Brother to the said Sir *Hugh*, being Elected Lord Mayor for the Ensuing Year. In the Afternoon, Sir *John Swinnerton*, and Sir *Thomas Middleton*, with Sir *Henry Mountague*, the Recorder of *London*, and many of the Worthy Aldermen, Rode in a Solemn manner to see the Great Cistern, and first Issuing of the strange River thereunto, which was then made Free *Denizen* of *London*; and the Solemnity was thus:

A Troop of Labourers of the Number of Sixty or more, well Apparrelled, and wearing Green *Monmouth* Caps, after the *Brittish* manner, all alike, carried Spades, Shovels, Pickaxes, and such like Instruments of Laborious Employment, and marching after Drums twice or thrice about the Cistern, presented themselves before the Mount, where the Lord Mayor and the Aldermen were (with a Worthy Company besides) and one Man in the behalf of the rest, delivered a handsome Speech in Verse; at the Conclusion of which, the *Flood-Gates* flew open, and the Stream run Cheerfully into the Cistern, the Drums Beating, and Trumpets Sounding in Triumphant manner, and a Gallant Peal of Chambers gave a Period to the Entertainment.

Upon

Upon which brave Man, these Lines were made.

*Ad Hugonem Middleton Equitem Auratum,  
De stupenda hac Aquarum opera.*

*Compita qui fluxum per Londinensia Duxit,  
Ut jam quæque suis vicus abundet aquis,  
Non Aganippe tuas satis est depromere laudis,  
Hæc scaturigo novæ quam tibi fundit aquæ.*

Before we leave this *Head*, although it is not necessary to give a particular Account of every *Conduit*, whereof there are many in and about the City (as was said) and now one a Rearing in the place of the Old *Conduit*, at the West end of *Cheap-side*, which is intended to be a Stately one, and befitting the Magnificence of the City, and that Gallant Street where it is to be Erected, &c. Yet the neatly-wrought *Conduit* in *Stocks-Market*, at the West end of *Lumbar-street*, is not to be omitted, whereupon is placed a very Magnificent Statue of KING CHARLES the II. on Horseback, Trampling upon an Enemy, all in Excellent *White-Marble*, at the Sole Cost and Charges of Sir Robert Viner, who was Lord Mayor of London, in the Year, 1675.

There is likewise a very Magnificent Statue of King CHARLES the I. on Horse-back, all of Solid Brass at *Charing-Cross*.

## CHAP. IV.

### *Of the Government of London.*

IN this Chapter we shall briefly Treat of the Government of this Renowned City, in Three Sections.

1. The Ecclesiastical Government.
2. The Temporal or Civil Government.
3. The Military Government.

## S E C T. I.

*Of the Ecclesiastical Government.*

**T**He Government of *London*, considering how great and populous it is, is very admirable, and might take up a volume in the Description thereof.

The *Ecclesiastical Government* is by a *Bishop*, and I have read that in the *Brittains* time it was an *Archbishops See* (of which see page 55. before) but removed in the *Saxons* time to *Canterbury* for the sake of *Austin* the Monk, who first preached the Gospel to the *Heathen Saxons*, and lies buried there. To the Cathedral of *London* belongs a *Dean*, a *Chapter*, a *Treasurer*, and 30 *Prebendaries*.

In the several *Parishes* there are placed many learned and eminent *Divines*, a *Rector* or *Vicar* for every *Parish*, who are reputed the most excellent *Preachers* in *Christendom*, insomuch that divers *Foreigners* have come hither, on purpose to learn their way.

There is in every *Parish* a *Vicarage*, no *Parsonage-House* for these *Divines* and their Families, with good allowances for their Maintenance, of which and the Union of the *Parishes*, take the following account.

By an Act of *Parliament* made in the 19. *Car.* 2. *Cap.* 3. *Seet.* 31. It was Enacted that the *Parishes* to be Rebuilt within the City of *London*, in lieu of those which were demolished by the late Dreadful Fire, should not exceed the number of 39. But in the 22 *Car.* 2. *Cap.* 11. *Seet.* 62. It was Enacted that for as much as upon an exact Survey taken of the Number of Houses to be Rebuilt, and of the Extent of the respective *Parishes* necessary to be continued within the said City, it doth appear that the *Parishes* to be settled and continued, and the *Parish-Churches* to be Rebuilt within the said City of *London*, in lieu of those demolished or consumed by the said late Fire, cannot conveniently

veniently by Union, or otherwise, be reduced to a less Number than fifty one; it was therefore further Enacted, that the Number of Parishes to be settled, and of Parish-Churches to be Rebuilt within the said City of London, should be Fifty One, the aforesaid Act, or any thing therein contained to the contrary, notwithstanding.

There was also *Anno*, 22. and 23. *Car.* 2. *Cap.* 15. An Act of Parliament for the better Settlement of the Maintenance of the Parsons, and Vicars, and Curates of the said Parishes, to prevent Controversies of Law that might arise about the alteration of Houses in the Rebuilding of the City; It was therefore reduced to a certainty of Tythes, or a sum of Money in lieu of Tythes, as in the following Table may be seen.

Note that the first Seventeen Parishes after mentioned, are to remain and continue as heretofore they were: And that the respective Parish Churches to each of the said Parishes belonging, were to be Rebuilt for the use of the said Parishes.

Note likewise that the rest that are joyned in Order, are the united Parishes, and that the first Parish mentioned in each line, is the Parish-Church of the Parishes so united, and that the sum annexed to each is the annual payment to be made to the Parson, Vicar, or Curate of the same, in lieu of Tythes.

	<i>l.</i>
1. <i>Albhallows Lumbardestreet</i>	110
2. <i>S. Bartholomew Exchange</i>	100
3. <i>S. Bridget, alias Brides</i>	120
4. <i>S. Bennet-Fink</i>	100
5. <i>S. Michael Crooked-lane</i>	100
6. <i>S. Christopher</i>	120
7. <i>S. Dionys Back-Church</i>	120
8. <i>S. Dunstons East</i>	200
9. <i>S. James Garlick hith</i>	100
10. <i>S. Michael Cornhill</i>	140



11. S. Michael Bassishaw	132 l. 11 s.
12. S. Margaret Lathbury	100
13. S. Mary Aldermanbury	150
14. S. Martin Ludgate	160
15. S. Peter Cornhill	110
16. S. Stephen Colemanstreet	110
17. S. Sepulchres	200

## Parishes United.

18. Allhallows Breadstreet and S. John Evangelist	140
19. Allhallows the Great, and Allhallows the Less	200
20. S. Alban Woodstreet, and S. Olaves Silverstreet	170
21. S. Ann and Agnes, and S. John Zachary	140
22. S. Augustine, and S. Faith.	172
23. S. Andrew Wardrobe, and S. Anne Black-Fryers	140
24. S. Antholin, and S. John Baptist	120
25. S. Bennet Grace-Church, and S. Leonard East-cheap	140
26. S. Bennets Pauls-Wharff, and S. Peter Pauls-Wharff	100
27. Christ-Church, and S. Leonard Foster-lane	200
28. S. Edmond the King, and S. Nicholas Acons	180
29. S. George Botolph-lane, and S. Botolph Billingsgate	180
30. S. Laurence Jewry, and S. Magdalen Milkstreet	120
31. S. Magnus, and S. Margaret New Fishstreet	170
32. S. Michael Royal, and S. Martin Vintry	140
33. S. Matthew Friday-street, and S. Peter Cheap	150
34. S. Margaret Pattons, and S. Gabriel FenChurch	120
35. S. Mary at Hill, and S. Andrew Hubbard	200
36. S. Mary Woonoth, and S. Mary Wool-Church	160
37. S. Clement East-Cheap, and S. Martin Ogars	140
38. S. Mary Abchurch, and S. Laurence Pountney	120
39. S. Mary-Aldermary, and S. Thomas Apostles	150
40. S. Mary-le-Bow, S. Pancras Soper-lane, and Allhallows Honey-lane	200

41. S. Mildred

1.

41. S. Mildred Poultry, and S. Mary Cole-Church 170  
 42. S. Michael Woodstreet, and S. Mary Staining 100  
 43. S. Mildred Breadstreet, and S. Margaret Moses 130  
 44. S. Michael Queen-hith, and Trinity 160  
 45. S. Magdalen Old Fish-street, and S. Gregory 120  
 46. S. Mary Sommerset, and S. Mary Mountbaw 110  
 47. S. Nicholas Cole-Abby, and S. Nicholas Olaves 130  
 48. S. Olave Jewry, and S. Martin Ironmonger-lane 120  
 49. S. Stephen Walbrook, and S. Bennet Sheerhog 100  
 50. S. Swithin, and S. Mary Botbaw 140  
 51. S. Vedast, alias Fosters, and S. Michael Quern 160

These respective sums, in lieu of Tyths, are to be yearly paid over and above Glebes, Perquisites, and Bequests, the Assessment to be made by the Alderman of each Ward or his Deputy, the Common-Councilmen, and Church-Wardens, and one or more of the Parishoners. *Impropriators* are by the said Act to make the same allowances to the Incumbents, as they did before the Fire. Upon Refusal of Payment, the Lord Mayor may Grant his Warrant to the Collector, who with a Constable in the Day-time, may Levy the same by Distress and Sale of the Goods of the Party so refusing, &c. restoring the overplus; but may deduct the reasonable Charges of making distress, &c. Provided that it shall and may be lawful to and for the Wardens and Minor Canons of St. Pauls Church London, Parson and Proprietors of the Rectory of the Parish of S. Gregory aforesaid, to receive and enjoy all Tythes, Oblations, and Duties arising or growing due within the said Parish, in as large and beneficial a manner as formerly. &c.

The Parish-Churches were to be Rebuilt according to Models appointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, and the Lord Mayor of London, with the King's Approbation.

The Church-yards of the Demolished Churches

were to be inclosed with Brick or Stone-Walls, for Burial for the Parishes formerly belonging to the same, and the Parishes to which they are respectively united, and not used or employed for any other purpose whatsoever, except such parts thereof as the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, with the Consent of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and Lord Bishop of *London*, and by his Majesties Approbation, shall be thought necessary to be laid into the Streets and Markets for Enlargement and Accommodation thereof, and for publick Store-places, &c.

This Brief account we hope is not impertinent, and being pursuant to our promise, *page 24.* and for common Information; we could not well omit it.

These Parish-Churches are for the most part Built (or a Building) in a very stately and beautiful manner, far excelling their former Condition.

So much for the *Ecclesiastical Government*. I will only add, That for the sincere and pure Worship of God, and Profession of the Reformed Religion, there is no City or place in the World can compare with *London*. There being, besides the Learned Divines of the Established Church of *England*, a great Number of very Pious, Learned and Reverend Ministers of the Gospel, who are called *Dissenters* (and I wish some peevish Persons would forbear Nicknames) because they disapprove somethings, with respect to Discipline, and some Opinions of the Church of *England*. But it is my hearty wish, that since they all agree in the Fundamentals of Religion, that there may be no clashing or disunion in point of Brothery Love and Charity betwixt them, for so God *Commands*, and the times call for it, the common Enemy (like the Kite in *Esop*) hovering for an opportunity to Devour us all: To prevent which (next the Divine Providence) there cannot be used a more certain *Medium*, then for all Protestants to Joyn (with heart and hand) together against their combining and united Foes, of whose tem-

per they have had instruction enough, by Plots, Massacres, Fires, and other Barbarous Actions, of which all Protestants (but such as are *Masqueraded*) are convinced by demonstrations, as clear as any *Geometry* can afford a *Mathematician*.

But (though I am no professed *Divine*, yet) I have admired, why men will be so angry with others for not agreeing with them in some Point or Opinion in Religion, not Fundamental; that is, not absolutely necessary to salvation: Yea so *Barbarous* and *Inhumane* are some grown: as to reproach, disgrace, yea, persecute each other, because one will not be persuaded to see with the others Eyes; Which is certainly a most irrational and *Unchristian*, (if not *Antichristian*) practice, and I cannot but suspect such a persons Religion to be no other then humour and fancy, acted by pride and spite, to such as perhaps cannot in Conscience agree with them.

A thing may be clear to one man, that would seem impose it, but it may be doubtful to him on whom it is imposed, which no man can help; Must he therefore be persecuted? If the point be clear in Scripture, what needs any Article of Faith to impose it? If only deduced, what one thinks clearly deduc'd, another, as learned and able as he, may think not to be so.

Mens Understandings are as *various* as their *Speech* or *Faces*, and is it just for one man to quarrel with another, because different from him in either of these, or to put him upon a Rack in order to stretch him to his own Dimensions, if not so tall as he? Certainly that man is *defective* in charity, that thinks all Dissenters are either maliciously or willfully blind. No man can be forced to believe; he may be compelled to say this or that, but not to believe it. His brains may be sooner knockt out then made clear, and able to see or perform an action morally beyond his power. A man may as easily make a man stark blind to read Greek, or distinguish Colours, as an unbeliever to believe, for that

is God's Gift. Arguments are good inducements, but force has no countenance in the Gospel, much less a Command, *John* 20. 31.—5. 39. *2 Tim.* 3. 25. *Deut.* 12. 32. Force may make one blind, but never to see clearer; it may make a Hypocrite, but no true Convert.

The Magistrate is (and ought) to punish *evil doers*, but not *evil believers*, God reserves that to himself: And man can never have a right cognizance of evil thoughts in another, for the greatest Professor may be the greatest Atheist. Nothing is more derogatory to the honour of God, than for men to think that he wants their help to defend him: Nor can any thing more affront him, than for any one to intrude into his Tribunal, and usurp his Sovereignty. *Christ* conquered his Enemies by Preaching and Suffering. And he that takes up Arms to preserve himself from Persecution, is either a stark Atheist, because he believes there is no such Reward, as *Mat.* 5. 12. or a stark Fool (or mad-Man) to reject the opportunity of gaining it.

In a word, what to me seems clear (which I humbly submit to the consideration of others) is——

1. That none ought to be persecuted for Religion, whose Principles are inconsistent with humane Society, and behave themselves according to the Established Laws of the Land quietly, and peaceably, but are to be won by the mild ways of the Gospel.

2. That if under pretence of Religion they disturb the common peace, or wrong any other, or be seditious and unquiet, they ought to be punished by the Magistrate; because Religion teaches no such things, but the contrary.

3. That where we agree in Fundamentals we should have mutual Christian Fellowship, without wrangling about Circumstantial, and that for this Reason; which to me is *instar omnium*: I would ask the sober Reader, whether he thinks his Brother that agrees with him in Fundamental Articles of Faith (which I could

wish were rightly stated) and lives soberly, has Communion with God or no? If he says no, he has no Charity, and his own Religion is become as sounding Brass, or a tinkling Symbal, 1 Cor. 13. 1. If he believe that he hath Communion? Is he better than God? Or where is his Warrant for so doing?

4. That when we have done our endeavour to convince such a dissenting or doubting person in a Christian way, by Scripture, we have then clear'd our selves, and therefore ought to leave the rest to God, who only is his Judge, and takes cognizance of such things, yet still to walk in love with him as far as we agree, always provided the errors he holds are not expressly against the Faith and Order prescribed by God, but things dubious and capable of debate.

5. *Lastly*, We ought to have no Religious Communion with Atheists, Infidels, Papists, or Idolaters, prophane or ill Livers, or Hereticks, who err in Fundamentals; yet not to persecute any of them meerly for their Principles, but where they transgress the Temporal Laws, let them, as others ought, suffer accordingly; though it is absolutely necessary for the Magistrate to restrain the spreading of such Blasphemies and Immortalities, &c. as direly affront the Divine Majesty.

I beg the Readers pardon for this little digression, which my Zeal for the Union of Protestants (though I would not have any to give up or lose Divine Truths with the purchase of outward peace) forced me to insert (and perhaps it were more fit for a Divine, and for another Treatise) in this Section of the Ecclesiastical Government of this Renowned City.

There being to this Cathedral, besides those mentioned before, A *Chaunter*, a *Chancellor*, five *Arch-Deacons*, viz. *London, Middlesex, Essex, Colchester*, and *St. Albane*, a *College of 12 Petty Canons*, 6 *Vicars*, *Choral and Choristers*, &c. In the Bishop of London's Diocese there is contained the City of *London*, all *Middlesex*, and *Essex*, and a part of *Hartfordshire*.



## S E C T. 2.

Of the Temporal Government of the City of  
L O N D O N.

**T**His great and populous City is governed with that admirable Order and Regularity, that it is even astonishing: For therein (as in most other things) she excells all the Cities in the World. To handle this at large, would make this small Tract swell beyond bounds, we shall therefore give a brief abstract of it for Methods sake under these heads.

1. *Its Magistrates and Publick Officers.*
2. *Its Charters and Priviledges.*
3. *Its Particular or By-laws.*
4. *Its Courts.*
5. *Its Prisons.*
6. *Its Watches.*

1. *Of the Magistrates and Publick Officers  
of London.*

This Renowned City, in the time of the *Romans* was made a *Præfectura*, and the chief Magistrate, call'd a *Præfect*, which continued above 300 years. In the time of the *Saxons* the Name was changed into a *Port-greeve*, that is, *Custos* or Guardian, and sometimes *Provost* of *London*. After the coming in of the *Normans*, the chief Magistrate was called *Bailiws*, from the French word *Bailler*, *tradere committere*, that is *Commissarius*, or one that hath Commission to govern others, and there were sometimes two *Bayliffs* in *London*, till King *Richard* the First, in the year 1189, changed the Name of *Bayliff* into *Mayor*, which hath so continued 491 years.

The

The first Lord Mayor was *Henry Fitz-Alwin* Draper, who continued in the Mayoralty from the first of *Richard the First*, until the 15th of King *John*, which was above 24 years. In this place, before we come to treat more particularly of this great and honourable Magistracy, it may not be amiss to give a List of all the Lord Mayors and Sheriffs from that time, to this present year 1690.

*Richard the First* began his Reign July the 6th. 1189.

A.D.A.R. Lord MAYORS.

SHERIFFS.

1189	1	<i>Henry Fitz-Alwin.</i>	<i>Henry Cornhil.</i>
			<i>Richard Reynere.</i>
1190	2	The same.	<i>John Herlion.</i>
			<i>Roger Duke.</i>
1191	3	The same.	<i>William Haverel.</i>
			<i>John Buckmote.</i>
1192	4	The same.	<i>Nicholas Duke.</i>
			<i>Peter Newly.</i>
1193	5	The same.	<i>Roger Duke.</i>
			<i>Richard Fitz-Alwin.</i>
1194	6	The same.	<i>William Fitz-Isabel.</i>
			<i>William Fitz-Arnold.</i>
1195	7	The same.	<i>Robert Besaunt.</i>
			<i>Joke de Fosne.</i>
1196	8	The same.	<i>Gerard de Amiloch.</i>
			<i>Robert Durant.</i>
1197	9	The same.	<i>Roger Blunt.</i>
			<i>Nicholas Ducket.</i>
1198	10	The same.	<i>Const. Fitz-Arnold.</i>
			<i>Robert le Beau.</i>
1199	11	The same.	<i>Arnold Fitz-Arnold.</i>
			<i>Ri. Fitz-Bartholomew.</i>

King

King *John* began his Reign the 6th of  
April, 1199.

A.D.A.R.	Lord MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.
1199	1 <i>Henry Fitz-Alwin.</i>	<i>Arnold Fitz-Arnold.</i> <i>Ri. Fitz-Bartholomew.</i>
1200	2 The same.	<i>Roger Dorset.</i> <i>James Bartholomew.</i>
1201	3 The same.	<i>Walter Fitz-Allice.</i> <i>Sim. de Aldermanbury.</i>
1202	4 The same.	<i>Norman Blondel.</i> <i>John de Fry.</i>
1203	5 The same.	<i>Walter Browne.</i> <i>W. Chamberlaine.</i>
1204	6 The same.	<i>Thomas Haverel.</i> <i>Hamond Brond.</i>
1205	7 The same.	<i>John Walgrave.</i> <i>Rich. de Winchester.</i>
1206	8 The same.	<i>John Holy-land.</i> <i>Edm. Fitz-Gerard.</i>
1207	9 The same.	<i>Roger Winchester.</i> <i>Edmund Hardle.</i>
1208	10 The same.	<i>Peter Duke.</i> <i>Thomas Neal.</i>
1209	11 The same.	<i>Peter le Josue.</i> <i>William Blound.</i>
1210	12 The same.	<i>Adam Whitbey.</i> <i>Stephen le Grass.</i>
1211	13 The same.	<i>John Fitz-Peter.</i> <i>John Garland.</i>
1212	14 The same.	<i>Randolph Eyland.</i> <i>Constantine Josue.</i>
1213	15 <i>Roger Fitz-Alwin.</i>	<i>Martin Fitz-Allice.</i> <i>Peter Bate.</i>
1214	16 The same.	<i>Solomon Basing.</i> <i>Hugh Basing.</i>
1215	17 <i>Willam Hardel.</i>	<i>John Travers.</i> <i>Andrew Newland.</i>

King.

King *Henry the III.* began his Reign the 19th  
of *October*, 1216.

*A.D.A.R.* Lord MARORS.

SHERIFFS.

1216	1	<i>William Hardel.</i>	<i>John Travers.</i>
			<i>Andrew Newland.</i>
1217	2	<i>Robert Serl.</i>	<i>Thomas Bokerel.</i>
			<i>Ralph Holyland.</i>
1218	3	<i>The same.</i>	<i>Bennet Senturer.</i>
			<i>William Blundivers.</i>
1219	4	<i>The same.</i>	<i>John Wail, or Veil.</i>
			<i>Josue le Spicer.</i>
1220	5	<i>The same.</i>	<i>Richard Wimbleton.</i>
			<i>John Wail, or Veil.</i>
1221	6	<i>The same.</i>	<i>Richard Renger.</i>
			<i>John Veil.</i>
1222	7	<i>The same.</i>	<i>Richard Joyner.</i>
			<i>Thomas Lambert.</i>
1223	8	<i>Richard Benger.</i>	<i>William Joyner.</i>
			<i>Thomas Lambert.</i>
1224	9	<i>The same.</i>	<i>John Travers.</i>
			<i>Andrew Bokerel.</i>
1225	10	<i>The same.</i>	<i>The same.</i>
			<i>The same.</i>
1226	11	<i>The same.</i>	<i>Roger Duke.</i>
			<i>Mar. Fitz-Williams.</i>
1227	12	<i>Roger Duke.</i>	<i>Stephen Bokerel.</i>
			<i>Henry Cocham.</i>
1228	13	<i>The same.</i>	<i>The same.</i>
			<i>The same.</i>
1229	14	<i>The same.</i>	<i>William Winchester.</i>
			<i>Robert Fitz-John.</i>
1230	15	<i>The same.</i>	<i>Richard Walter.</i>
			<i>John de Woborn.</i>
1231	16	<i>Andrew Bokerel.</i>	<i>Michael of St. Helen.</i>
			<i>Walter de Enfield.</i>

A.D.A.R. Lord MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.	A.D.
1232 17 Andrew Bokerel.	Henry de Edmonton.	125
1233 18 The same.	Gerard Bat.	125
1234 19 The same.	Roger Fitz-Mary.	125
1235 20 The same.	Roger Blunt.	125
1236 21 The same.	Ralph Ashway.	125
1237 22 The same.	John Norman.	125
1238 23 Richard Benger.	Gerard Bat.	125
1239 24 William Joyner.	Rich. or Rob. Hardel.	125
1240 25 Gerard Bat.	Henry Cobham.	125
1241 26 Reymond Bongy.	Jordan Coventry.	125
1242 27 The same.	John Tolafon.	125
1243 28 Ralph Ashwy.	Gerv. the Cordwainer.	125
1244 29 Michael Tony.	John Coctas.	125
1245 30 John Gisors.	John Wilhall.	125
1246 31 The same.	Reymond Bongy.	125
1247 32 Peter-Fitz-Alwin.	Ralph Ashwy.	125
1248 33 Michael Tony.	John Gisors.	125
1249 34 Roger Fitz-Roger.	Michael Tony.	125
	Thomas Duresm.	125
	John Voil.	125
	John Fitz-John.	125
	Ralph Ashwy.	125
	Hugh Blunt.	125
	Adam Basing.	125
	Ralph Fister.	125
	Nicholas Bat.	125
	Robert Cornhil.	125
	Adam Bewly.	125
	Simon Fitz-Mary.	125
	Lawrence Frowick.	125
	John Voil.	125
	Nicholas Bat.	125
	Nicholas Fitz-Josue.	125
	Geoffry Winchester.	125
	Richard Hardel.	125
	John Tolafon.	125

A.D.A.R. MARORS.

1250 35 John Gisfors.

1251 36 Adam Basing.

1252 37 John Tolason.

1253 38 Richard Hardel.

1254 39 The same.

1255 40 The same.

1256 41 The same.

1257 42 The same.

1258 43 The same.

1259 44 John Gisfors.

1260 45 Will. Fitz-Richard.

1261 46 The same.

1262 47 Thom. Fitz-Richard.

1263 48 The same.

1264 49 Thomas Fitz, Thomas Fitz-Richard.

1265 50 The same.

1265 51 William Richards.

1266 52 Allen de-la-Zouch.

SHERIFFS.

Humphrey Bat.

Will. Fitz-Richard.

Lawrence Frowick.

Nicholas Bat.

William Durham.

Thomas Wimborn.

John Northampton.

Richard Pichard.

Ralph Ashwy.

Robert of Limon.

Stephen Doe.

Henry Walmond.

Michael Bokere.

John the Minor.

Richard Otwel.

William Ashwy.

Robert Cornhill.

John Adrian.

John Adrian.

Robert Cornhill.

Adam Browning.

Henry Coventry.

John Northampton.

Richard Pichard.

John Taylor.

Richard Wallbroke.

Rob. de Mountpeter.

Osbert de Suffolk.

George Rokelly.

Thomas de Detford.

Edward Blunt.

Peter Anger.

John Hind.

John Walraven.

John Adrian.

Lucas de Battencoure



## A.D.A.R. MAYORS.

## SHERIFFS.

- |      |    |                     |                  |
|------|----|---------------------|------------------|
| 1267 | 53 | T. Wimborn Costos.  | Walter Harvey.   |
|      |    | Sir Stephen Edward. | William Duresm.  |
| 1268 | 54 | Hugh Fitz-Otton.    | Thomas Basing.   |
|      |    | Custes of London,   | Robert Cornhill. |
|      |    | and Constable of    |                  |
|      |    | the Tower.          |                  |

At this time the *KING* Granted the Choice  
of the *Mayors* and *Sheriffs*, to the City it self.

- |      |    |                    |                   |
|------|----|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1269 | 55 | John Adrian.       | Walter Potter.    |
|      |    |                    | Philip Taylor.    |
| 1270 | 56 | The same.          | Gregory Rochesly. |
|      |    |                    | Henry Wallen.     |
| 1271 | 57 | Sir Walter Harvey. | Richard Harris.   |
|      |    |                    | John de Wodeley.  |

King Edward the First began His Reign the  
16th of November, 1272.

- |      |   |                    |                      |
|------|---|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1272 | 1 | Sir Walter Harvey. | John Horn.           |
|      |   |                    | Walter Porter.       |
| 1273 | 2 | Henry Wallen.      | Nicholas Winchester. |
|      |   |                    | Henry Coventry.      |
| 1274 | 3 | Gregory Rokesley.  | Lucas Batencourt.    |
|      |   |                    | Henry Frowick.       |
| 1275 | 4 | The same.          | John Horn.           |
|      |   |                    | Ralph Blount.        |
| 1276 | 5 | The same.          | Robert de Arar.      |
|      |   |                    | Ralph L. Fewre.      |
| 1277 | 6 | The same.          | John Adrian.         |
|      |   |                    | Walter Langley.      |
| 1278 | 7 | The same.          | Robert Basing.       |
|      |   |                    | William le Meyre.    |

A.D.A.R. MAYORS.

SHERIFFS.

1279 8 Gregory Rokesly.

Thomas Box.

1280 9 The same.

Ralph Moore.

1281 10 Henry Wallen.

William Farrendon.

1282 11 The same.

Nicholas Winchester.

1283 12 The same.

William le Meyre.

1284 13 Gregory Rokesly.

Richard Chigwell.

1285 14 Ralph Sandwich.

Ralph Blunt.

1286 15 The same.

Hawkin Betuel.

1287 16 The same.

Jordan Godcheap.

1288 17 The same.

Martin Box.

1289 18 The same.

Stephen Cornhill.

1290 19 The same.

Robert Rokesley.

1291 20 The same.

Walter Blunt.

1292 21 The same.

John Made.

1293 22 The same.

Thomas Cross.

1294 23 The same.

Walter Hawteyne.

1295 24 Sir John Briton.

William Hereford.

1296 25 The same.

Thomas Stanes.

William Betaine.

John of Canterbury.

Fulk of St. Edmund.

Solomon Langford.

Thomas Romain.

William de Lyre.

Ralph Blunt.

Hamond Box.

Elias Russel.

Henry Bole.

Robert Rokesley.

Martin Awbery.

Henry Box.

Richard Gloucester.

John Dunstable.

Adam de Halingbury.

Thomas of Suffolk.

Adam of Fulham.

## A.D.A.R. Lord MAYORS.

## SHERIFFS.

1297 26 Henry Wallen.

Richard Reffham.

Thomas Sely.

1298 27 Elias Ruffel.

John Armentor.

Henry Fingene.

1299 28 The same.

Lucas de Havering.

Richard Champnes.

1300 29 Sir John Blunt.

Robert Collor.

Peter de Bessenho.

1301 30 The same.

Hugh Pourte.

Simon Paris.

1302 31 The same.

Will. Combmartin.

John de Burford.

1303 32 The same.

Roger Paris.

John de Lincoln.

1304 33 The same.

William Causon.

Reginald Thunderley.

1305 34 The same.

Geoffry, at the Conduit.

Simon Bilet.

King Edward the II. began His Reign the  
second of July, Anno Domini. 1307.

1307 1 Sir John Bunt.

Nicholas Pigol.

Nigellus Drury.

1308 2 Nicholas Faringdon.

William Basing.

James Butler,

1309 3 Thomas Romaine.

Roger le Palmer.

James of St. Edmond.

1310 4 Richard Reffham.

Simon Cooper.

Peter Blackney.

1311 5 Sir John Gysors.

Simon Metwood.

Richard Wilford.

1312 6 Sir John Gysors.

John Lambin.

Adam Lutkin.

A.D.A.R. Lord MAYORS.		SHERIFFS.
1313	7 Nicholas Faringdon.	Robert Garden. Hugh Garton.
1314	8 Sir John Gysors.	Stephen Abington. Hammond Chickwell.
1315	9 Stephen de Abington.	Hammond Goodcheap. William Bodeliegh.
1316	10 John Wingrave.	William Caston. Ralph Balancer.
1317	11 The same.	John Prior. William Furneaux.
1318	12 The same	John Pointel. John Dalling.
1319	13 Hammond Chickwell.	Simeon de Abington. John Preston.
1320	14 Nicholas Faringdon,	Reignald at the Con- duit. William Prodbam.
1321	15 Hammond Chickwell.	Richard Constantine. Richard de Hackney.
1322	16 The same.	John Grantham. Richard de Ely.
1323	17 Nicholas Faringdon.	Adam of Salisbury. John of Oxford.
1324	18 Hammond Chickwell	Bennet of Fulham. John Cawston.
1325	19 The same.	Gilbert Mordon. John Auston.
1326	20 Richard Brittain.	Richard Rothing. Roger Chauntclere.

King Edward the III. began His Reign  
the 25 of January. 1326.

1327	1 Hammond Chickwell.	Henry Darcy. John Hawton.
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## A.D.A.R. Lord MAYORS.

## SHERIFFS

1328	2	John Grantham.	Simeon Francis.
			Henry Cobmartin.
1329	3	Richard Swandland.	Richard Lazer.
			William Gysors.
1330	4	Sir John Pountney.	Robert of Ely.
			Thomas of Wormode.
1331	5	The same.	John Mocking.
			Andrew Aubery.
1332	6	John Preston.	Nicholas Pike.
			John Husband.
1333	7	Sir John Pountney.	John Hammond.
			William Hausford.
1334	8	Reginald at the Con- duit.	John Kingstone.
			Walter Turk.
1335	9	The same.	Walter Mordon.
			Richard Upton.
1336	10	Sir John Pountney.	John Clark.
			William Curtes.
1337	11	Henry Darcy.	Walter Neal.
			Nicholas Crane.
1338	12	The same.	William de Pomfret.
			Hugh Marbler.
1339	13	Andrew Aubury.	William Thorney.
			Roger Frosham.
1340	14	The same.	Adam Lucas.
			Bartholomew Morris.
1341	15	John of Oxenford.	Richard de Barking.
			John de Rokesty.
1342	16	Simon Francis.	John Loufskin.
			Richard Killingtury.
1343	17	John Hammond.	John Steward.
			John Aylesham.
1344	18	The same.	Geoffry Witchingham.
			Thomas Leg.
1345	19	Richard Lazer.	Edmund Hemenhall.
			John of Glocester.

A.D.A.R. Lord MAYORS.

SHERIFFS.

1346	20	Geoff. Witchingham.	John of Croydon. William Clopton.
1347	21	Thomas Leggy.	Adam Bramstone. Richard Fas or Bas.
1348	22	John Loufkin.	Henry Bicar d. Simon Doleby.
1349	23	Walter Turke.	Adam of Bury. Ralph of Lynne.
1350	24	Richard Killingbury.	John Notte. William of Worcester.
1351	25	Andrew Aubury.	John Wroth. Gilb. of Stennishorpe
1352	26	Adam Francis.	John Peace. John Storly.
1353	27	The same.	William Wood. John Little.
1354	28	Thomas Leggy.	William Nottingham. Roger Smelt.
1355	29	Simeon Francis.	Thomas Foster. Thomas Brandon.
1356	30	Henry Picard.	Richard Nottingham. Thomas Dolsel.
1357	31	Sir John Stody.	Stephen Candish. Bartholomew Frostling.
1358	32	John Loufkin.	John Barns. John Buris.
1359	33	Simon Doulseby.	Simon of Bemington. John of Chierster.
1360	34	John Wroth.	Walter Borny. John Dennis.
1361	35	John Peche.	William Holbech. James Tame,
1362	36	Stephen Candish.	John of St. Albans. James Andrew.
1363	37	John Notte.	Richard of Croyden. John Hiltose,



AD.A.R. Lord MAYORS.		SHERIFFS.
1364	38 Adam of Bury.	John de Metford. Simon de Morden.
1365	39 John Loufkin.	John Buxilsworth. John Ireland.
1366	40 The same.	John Ward. Thomas of Lee.
1367	41 James Andrew.	John Tarngold. William Dickman.
1368	42 Simon Mordan.	Robert Goideler. Adam Wimondham.
1369	43 John Chichester.	John Piel. Hugh Holdich.
1370	44 John Barns.	William Walworth. Robert Gayton.
1371	45 The same.	Adam Staple. Robert Hatfield.
1372	46 John Piel.	John Philpot. Nicholas Brembar.
1373	47 Adam of Bury.	John Aubery. John Fished.
1374	48 William Walworth.	Richard Lyons. William Woodhouse.
1375	49 John Ward.	John Hadley. William Newport.
1376	50 Adam Staple.	John Northampton. Robert Laund.

Richard the II. began His Reign the  
21. of June. 1377.

1377	1 Sir Nicholas Brember.	Nicholas Twisford. Andrew Pikeman.
1378	2 John Philpot.	John Boseham. Thomas Cornwallis.

A.D.A.R. Lord MAYORS

SHERIFFS.

1379	3	John Hadley.	John Helisdon.
			William Barra.
1380	4	William Walworth.	Walter Doget.
			William Knightbode.
1381	5	John Northampton.	John Rotu.
			John Hynde.
1382	6	The same.	Adam Bramme.
			John Sely.
1383	7	Sir Nicholas Brember.	Simon Winchecomb
			John More.
1384	8	The same.	Nicholas Exton.
			John French.
1385	9	The same.	John Organ.
			John Churchman.
1386	10	Nicholas Exton.	William Stondon.
			William Moor.
1387	11	The same.	William Venor.
			Hugh Falstafte
1388	12	Nicholas Twisford.	Thomas Austin.
			Adam Carlebul.
1389	13	William Venor.	John Walcot.
			John Love.
1390	14	Adam Bamme.	John Francis.
			Thomas Vivent.
1391	15	John Hinde.	John Shadworth.
			Henry Vamere.
1392	16	William Stondon.	Gilbert Masfield.
			Thomas Newington.
1393	17	John Hardley.	Drew Barintein.
			Richard Whittington.
1394	18	Sir John Froylshe.	William Bramstone.
			Thomas Knolls.
1395	19	William More.	Roger Ellis.
			William Sevenoke.
1396	20	Adam Brown.	Thomas Wilford.
			William Parker.

A.D.A.R. Lord MAYORS. SHERIFFS.

1397 21 Sir Rich. Whittington John Woodcock.  
William Ascham.  
1398 22 Sir Drew Barentin. John Wade.  
John Warner.

King Henry the IV. began His Reign  
the 29. of September. 1399.

1399 1 Sir Thomas Knolls. William Waldren.  
William Hende.  
1400 2 Sir John Francis. John Wakel.  
William Ebot.  
1401 3 Sir John Shadworth. William Venor.  
John Fremingham.  
1402 4 John Walcot. Richard Marlow.  
Robert Chicheley.  
1403 5 Sir William Ascham. Thomas Falconer.  
Thomas Pool.  
1404 6 John Hinde. William Lourhs  
Stephen Spilman.  
1405 7 Sir John Woodcock. Henry Barton.  
William Cromer.  
1406 8 Sir Rich. Whittington. Nicholas Watton.  
Geoffry Brooke.  
1407 9 Sir William Stondon. Henry Pontfract,  
Henry Halton.  
1408 10 Sir Drew Barentine. Thomas Buck.  
William Norton.  
1409 11 Richard Marlow. John Law.  
William Chicheley.  
1410 12 Sir Thomas Knolls. John Penne.  
Thomas Pike.  
1411 13 Sir Robert Chicheley. John Rainwell.  
William Cotton.

A.D. AR. Lord MAYORS.

SHERIFFS.

1412 14 *William Waldren.*

*Ralph Lovenham.  
William Sevenoke.*

King *Henry* the Fifth began his Reign  
the 20 of *March*, 1412.

1413 1 Sir *William Cromar.* John Sutton.

*John Michael.*

1414 2 Sir *Thomas Falconer.* John Michael.

*Thomas Allen.*

1415 3 Sir *Nicholas Wotton.* William Cambridge.

*Alan Everard.*

1416 4 Sir *Henry Barton.*

*Richard Whittington.*

*John Coventry.*

1417 5 *Richard Marlow.*

*Henry Read.*

*John Gedney.*

1418 6 *William Sevenoke.*

*Jo. Bryan, Jo. Barton.*

*John Parvess.*

1419 7 Sir *Rich. Whittington.* Robert Whittington.

*John Butler.*

1420 8 *William Cambridge.* John Butler.

*John Well.*

1421 9 Sir *Robert Chicheley.* Richard Goffeline.

*William Meston.*

King *Henry* the Sixth began His Reign.  
the 3<sup>rd</sup> of *August*, 1422.

1422 1 Sir *William Waldren.* William Eastfield.

*Robert Tatarsal.*

1423 2 *William Cromar.*

*Nicholas James.*

*Thomas Watford.*

1424 3 *John Michael.*

*Simeon Seaman.*

*John Bywater.*

A.D.A.R. Lord MAYORS		SHERIFFS.
1425	4 John Coventry.	William Milled. John Brokle.
1426	5 Sir John Rainwell.	John Arnal. John Higham.
1427	6 Sir John Gedney.	Henry Frowick. Robert Otely.
1428	7 Sir Henry Barton.	Thomas Duffhouse. John Abbot.
1429	8 Sir William Eastfield.	William Russe. Ralph Holland.
1430	9 Nicholas Wotton.	Walter Cherffsey. Robert Large.
1431	10 Sir John de Welles	John Aderley. Stephen Brown.
1432	11 Sir John Parueis.	John Olney. John Paddeslye.
1433	12 Sir John Brokle.	Thomas Chalton. John King.
1434	13 Sir Roger Otely.	Thomas Barnewell. Simon Eyre.
1435	14 Sir Henry Frowick.	Thomas Catworth. Robert Clopton.
1436	15 Sir John Michael.	Thomas Morisfeed. William Gregory.
1437	16 Sir William Eastfield.	William Hales. William Chapman.
1438	17 Sir Stephen Brown.	Hugh Dyker. Nicholas Towe.
1439	18 Robert Large.	Philip Malphas. Robert Marshal.
1440	19 Sir John Paddesly.	John Sutton. William Willinhale.
1441	20 Robert Clopton.	William Combis. Richard Rich.
1442	21 John Aderley.	Thomas Beaumont. Richard Nordon.

A.D.A.R. Lord MAYORS

SHERIFFS.

1443	22	Thomas Catworth.	Nicholas Wyford.
			John Norman.
1444	23	Sir Henry Frowick.	Stephen Foster.
			Hugh Wick.
1445	24	Sir Simon Eyre.	John Darby.
			Godfrey Fielding.
1446	25	John Olney.	Robert Horne.
			Godfrey Bullen.
1447	26	Sir John Gedney.	William Abraham.
			Thomas Scot.
1448	27	Sir Stephen Brown.	William Cotlow.
			William Narrow.
1449	28	Sir Thomas Chalton.	William Hulin.
			Thomas Canning.
1450	29	Nicholas Wilford.	John Middleton.
			William Dear.
1451	30	Sir William Gregory.	Matthew Philip.
			Christopher Wharton.
1452	31	Sir Geoffry Fielding.	Richard Lee.
			Richard Alley.
1453	32	Sir John Norman.	John Walden.
			Thomas Cook.
1454	33	Sir Stephen Foster.	John Field.
			William Taylors.
1455	34	Sir William Marrow.	John Young.
			Thomas Oldgrave.
1456	35	Sir Thomas Canning.	John Seyward.
			Ralph Verney.
1457	36	Sir Godfrey Bullen.	William Edward.
			Thomas Reynor.
1458	37	Sir Thomas Scot.	Ralph Joceline.
			Richard Medham.
1459	38	Sir William Hulin.	John Plummer.
			John Stocker.
1460	39	Sir Ribhard Lee.	Richard Flemming.
			John Lambert.



*Edward the Fourth began his Reign the 4th  
of March, 1460.*

## A.D.A.R. Lord MAYORS.

## SHERIFFS.

1461	1	Sir <i>Hugh Witch.</i>	<i>George Ireland.</i> <i>John Lock.</i>
1462	2	Sir <i>Thomas Cook.</i>	<i>William Hampton.</i> <i>Bartholomew James.</i>
1463	3	Sir <i>Matthew Philip.</i>	<i>Robert Basset.</i> <i>Thomas Muschamp.</i>
1464	4	Sir <i>Ralph Joceline.</i>	<i>John Tate.</i> <i>John Stones.</i>
1465	5	Sir <i>Ralph Verney.</i>	<i>Henry Weaver.</i> <i>William Constantine.</i>
1466	6	Sir <i>John Young.</i>	<i>Jo. Brown, Hen. Brice.</i> <i>John Darby.</i>
1467	7	Sir <i>Thomas Oldgrave.</i>	<i>Thomas Stalbrook.</i> <i>Humphrey Heyford.</i>
1468	8	Sir <i>William Taylor.</i>	<i>Simon Smith.</i> <i>William Herriot.</i>
1469	9	Sir <i>Richard a Lee.</i>	<i>Richard Gardner.</i> <i>Robert Drope.</i>
1470	10	Sir <i>John Stackton.</i>	<i>John Crosby.</i> <i>John Ward.</i>
1471	11	Sir <i>William Edwards.</i>	<i>John Allen.</i> <i>John Shelley.</i>
1472	12	Sir <i>Will. Hampton.</i>	<i>John Brown.</i> <i>Thomas Bedlow.</i>
1473	13	Sir <i>John Tate.</i>	<i>Sir William Stocker.</i> <i>Robert Belisdon.</i>
1474	14	Sir <i>Robert Drope.</i>	<i>Edmund Shaa.</i> <i>Thomas Hill.</i>
1475	15	Sir <i>Robert Basse.</i>	<i>Hugh Brice.</i> <i>Robert Colwich.</i>
1476	16	Sir <i>Ralph Joceline.</i>	<i>Richard Rawson.</i> <i>William Horn.</i>

A.D.A.R. Lord MAYORS.

SHERIFFS.

- |      |    |                       |                                               |
|------|----|-----------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| 1477 | 17 | Sir Humph. Heyford.   | Henry Collet.<br>John Stocker.                |
| 1478 | 18 | Sir Richard Gardner.  | Robert Harding.<br>Robert Bifield.            |
| 1479 | 19 | Sir Bartholom. James. | Thomas Ilam.<br>John Ward.                    |
| 1480 | 20 | Sir John Brown.       | Thomas Daniel.<br>William Bacon.              |
| 1481 | 21 | Sir William Herrot.   | Robert Tate, Richard<br>Charey, Will. Wiking. |
| 1482 | 22 | Sir Edmund Shaa.      | William White.<br>John Matthew.               |

*Edward the Fifth began his Reign the 9th  
of April, 1483.*

*Richard the Third began his Reign the  
22d. of June, 1483.*

- |      |   |                       |                                                 |
|------|---|-----------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| 1483 | 1 | Sir Robert Bellefdon. | Thomas Newland.<br>William Martin.              |
| 1484 | 2 | Sir Thomas Hill.      | Richard Chester, Tho.<br>Brittain, Ralph Astrey |

*King Henry the Seventh began his Reign the  
22d. of August, 1485.*

- |      |   |                    |                                    |
|------|---|--------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1485 | 1 | Sir Hugh Brice.    | John Tate.<br>John Swan.           |
| 1486 | 2 | Sir Henry Collet.  | John Percival.<br>Hugh Clopton.    |
| 1487 | 3 | Sir William Horne. | John Fenket.<br>William Remington. |
| 1488 | 4 | Sir Robert Tate.   | William Isaac.<br>Ralph Tilney.    |

A.D.A.R. Lord MAYORS.		SHERIFFS.
1489	5 William White.	William Capel. John Brook.
1490	6 John Matthew.	Henry Cote, or Coote. R. Revel, Hugh Pem-
1491	7 Sir Hugh Clopton.	Tho. Wood. (berton. William Brown.
1492	8 Sir William Martin.	William Purchase. William Walbeck.
1493	9 Sir Ralph Austrey.	Robert Fabian. John Winger.
1494	10 Sir Richard Chawril.	Nicholas Alwin. John Warner.
1495	11 Sir Henry Collet.	Thomas Kneisworth. Henry Sommer.
1496	12 John Tate.	John Shaa. Richard Hedon.
1497	13 William Purchase.	Barth. Rede. Thomas Windew, or Windout.
1498	14 Sir John Percival.	Thomas Bradbury. Stephen Gennings.
1499	15 Sir Nicholas Aldwine.	James Wilford. Tho. or Rich. Brond.
1500	16 William Remington.	John Haws. William Steed.
1501	17 Sir John Shaa.	Lawrence Aylmer. Henry Hede.
1502	18 Sir Bartholomew Rede.	Henry Keble. Nicholas Nives.
1503	19 Sir William Capel.	Christopher Haws. Robert Wass.
1504	20 Sir John Winger.	Roger Acheley. William Browne.
1505	21 Sir Tho. Kneisworth.	Richard Shoare. Roger Grove.
1506	22 Sir Richard Haddon.	William Coppinger. T. Johnson. Wilk. Fitz- (Williams.)

A.D.A.R. Lord MAYORS.

SHERIFFS.

- 1507 23 Sir William Brown. W. Butler.  
John Kerby.  
1508 24 Sir Stephen Jennings. Thomas Exmuel.  
Richard Smith.

Henry the VIII. began his Reign the 22d.  
of April, 1509.

- |       |    |                      |                        |
|-------|----|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1509  | 1  | Tho. Bradbury.       | George Monox.          |
|       |    | Sir William Capel.   | John Doget.            |
| 1510  | 2  | Sir Henry Keble.     | John Milborne.         |
|       |    |                      | John Rest.             |
| 1511. | 3  | Sir Roger Acheley.   | Nicholas Shelton.      |
|       |    |                      | Thomas Mersine.        |
| 1512  | 4  | Sir Will. Coppinger. | Robert Holderness.     |
|       |    | Sir Richard Haddon.  | Robert Fenrother.      |
| 1513  | 5  | Sir William Brown.   | Joh. Daws, Jo. Bruges. |
|       |    |                      | Roger Bosford.         |
| 1514  | 6  | Sir George Monax.    | James Tarford.         |
|       |    |                      | John Munday.           |
| 1515  | 7  | Sir William Butler.  | Henry Warley.          |
|       |    |                      | Ri. Gray. Will. Bayly. |
| 1516  | 8  | Sir John Rest.       | Thomas Seymour.        |
|       |    |                      | John or Ri. Thurstone. |
| 1517  | 9  | Sir Thomas Exmewe.   | Thomas Baldrie.        |
|       |    |                      | Ralph, or Ri. Symons.  |
| 1518  | 10 | Sir Thomas Mersine.  | John Allen.            |
|       |    |                      | James Spencer.         |
| 1519  | 11 | Sir James Tarford.   | John Wilkinfon         |
|       |    |                      | Nicholas Patrich       |
| 1520  | 12 | Sir John Burgh       | John Shewington        |
|       |    |                      | John Kyme, ali. Keble  |
| 1521  | 13 | Sir John Milbourn    | J. Breton, or Brittain |
|       |    |                      | Thomas Pargiter        |

## A.D.A.R. Lord MAYORS.

## SHERIFFS.

1522	14	Sir John Mundy	John Rudston John Champnies
1523	15	Sir Thomas Baldrie	Michael English Nicholas Jennings
1524	16	Sir William Bayly	Ralph Dodmere William Roche
1525	17	Sir John Allen.	J. Cauntton, or Calton Christopher Askew
1526	18	Sir Thomas Seymour.	Stephen Peacock Nicholas Lambert
1527	19	Sir James Spencer.	John Hardy William Hollis
1528	20	Sir John Rudstone.	Ralph Warren John Long
1529	21	Sir Ralph Dodmere.	Michael Dormer Walter Champion
1530	22	Sir Thomas Fargiter.	W. Dawsey, or Dancy Richard Champion
1531	23	Sir Nicholas Lambert.	Richard Gresham Edward Altham
1532	24	Sir Stephen Peacock.	R. Reynolds, J. Martin N. Pinchon. J. Priest
1533	25	Sir Christoph. Askew.	William Foreman Thomas Kitson
1534	26	Sir John Champnies.	Nicholas Levison William Derham
1535	27	Sir John Allen.	Humphr. Monmouth John Cetes
1536	28	Sir Ralph Warren.	Robert, or Rich. Page William Bowyer
1537	29	Sir Richard Gresham.	John Gresham Thomas Lewin
1538	30	Sir Will. Foreman.	Will. Wilkinson Nicholas Gibson
1539	31	Sir Will. Holleys.	Thomas Ferrer Thomas Hunslow

A.D.A.R. Lord MAYORS.

SHERIFFS.

1540	32	Sir William Roch.	William Laxton. Martin Bows.
1541	33	Sir Michael Dormer.	Rowland Hill. Henry Suckley.
1542	34	Sir John Cotes.	Henry Hobbethorn. Henry Amcoates.
1543	35	Sir William Bowyer.	John Tholouse. Richard Dobbes.
1544	36	Sir William Laxton.	John Wilford. Andrew Jud.
1545	37	Sir Martin Bows.	George Barne. Ralph Allen, or Alley.
1546	38	Sir Hen. Hobbethorn.	Richard Jarven. Thomas Curteis.

King Edward the VI. began His Reign  
the 28th, of January, 1546.

1547	1	Sir John Gresham.	Thomas White. Robert Chertsey.
1548	2	Henry Amcoates.	William Lock. Sir John Ayleph.
1549	3	Sir Rowland Hill.	John York. Richard Turk.
1550	4	Sir Andrew Jud.	Augustine Hind. John Lion.
1551	5	Sir Richard Dobbs.	John Lambert. John Cowper.
1552	6	Sir George Barne.	W. Garret or Gerard. John Maynard.



Queen *Mary* began Her Reign July  
the 6th, 1553.

<i>A.D.A.R.</i> Lord MAYORS.		SHERIFFS.
1553	1 Sir Thomas <i>White</i> .	Thomas Offley, William Hewit.
1554	2 Sir John Lion,	David Woodroffe. William Chester.
1555	3 Sir William Garret, or Gerard.	Tho. Lee, or Leigh. John Machal.
1556	4 Sir Thomas Offley.	William Harper. John White.
1557	5 Sir Thomas Curteis.	Richard Mallory. James Altham.
1558	6 Sir Tho. Lee, or Leigh.	John Halsey. Richard Champion.

Queen *Elizabeth* began Her Reign the  
17th of November, 1558.

1559	1 Sir William Hewel.	Thomas Lodge. Roger Martin.
1560	2 Sir William Chester.	Christopher Draper. Thomas Roe.
1561	3 Sir William Harper.	Alexand. Avenon. Humphry Baskerville.
1562	4 Sir Thomas Lodge.	William Allen. Rich. Chamberlain.
1563	5 Sir John White.	Edward Banks. Rowland Heyward.
1564	6 Sir Richard Mallory.	Edward Jaskman. Lionel Duckett.
1565	7 Sir Rich. Champion.	John Rivers. James Hawes.

A.D.A.R. Lord MAYORS. SHERIFFS.

1566	8	Sir Christoph. Draper.	Richard Lambert. Ambrose Nicholas, Jr.
1567	9	Sir Roger Martin.	Tho. Ramsey. (Langley. John Bond.
1568	10	Sir Thomas Roe.	Jo. Oliph. Ro. Harding. James Bacon.
1569	11	Sir Alexand. Avenan.	Henry Beecher. William Dane.
1570	12	Sir Rowland Heyward.	Francis Barneham. William Box.
1571	13	Sir William Allen.	Henry Mills. John Branch.
1572	14	Sr Lionel Duckes.	Richard Pipe. Nicholas Woodroffe.
1573	15	Sir John Rivers.	James Harvey, T. Pullocel of Puillison.
1574	16	Sir James Hawes.	Thomas Blanke. Anthony Gamage.
1575	17	Sir Ambrose Nicholas.	Edward Osborne. Wolstane Dixee.
1576	18	Sir John Langley.	William Kempion. George Barne.
1577	19	Sir Tho. Ramsey.	Nicholas Blackhouse. Francis Bowyer.
1578	20	Sir Richard Pipe.	George Bond. Thomas Starkie.
1579	21	Sir Nich. Woodroffe.	Martin Calthrop. John Hart.
1580	22	Sir John Branch.	Ralph Woodcock. John Alliot.
1581	23	Sir James Harvey.	Richard Martin. William Webb.
1582	24	Sir Thomas Blanke.	Will. Ree. Jo. Haydon. Cutbbert Buckle.
1583	25	Sir Edward Osborne.	William Mashaw. John Spencer.

A.D. A.R. Lord MAYORS. SHERIFFS.

1584	26	Sir Thomas Pulloccel.	Stephen Slaney. Henry Bllingsley.
1585	27	Sir Wolstane Dixie.	Anthony Ratcliff. Henry Pranel.
1586	28	Sir George Barne.	George House. William Elkin.
1587	29	Sir George Bond.	Thomas Skinner. John Catcher.
1588	30	Sir Martin Colthrop.	Hugh Offley.
		Sir Richard Martin.	Richard Saltanstal.
1589	31	Sir John Hare.	Richard Gurney. Stephen Some.
1590	32	Sir John Allor.	Nicholas Mosely.
		Sir Howland Heyward.	Robert Brook.
1591	33	Sir William Webb.	Will. Rider. Bennet or Benedi Barneham.
1592	34	Sir William Roe.	Jo. Garret or Gerat Robert Taylor.
1593	35	Sir Cuthbert Buckle.	Paul Banning. Sir Richard Martin.
1594	36	Sir John Spencer.	Peter Haughton. Robert Lee.
			Thomas Bennet.
1595	37	Sir Stephen Slaney.	Thomas Roe. Leonard Hallyday.
1596	38	Sir Thomas Skinner.	John Walls. Sir Henry Billingsley.
			Richard Goddard.
1597	39	Sir Rich. Salstonstal.	Henry Roe. John More.
1598	40	Sir Stephen Some.	Edward Holmdon. Robert Hampson.
1599	41	Sir Nicholas Mosely.	Humphrey Walde. Roger Clark.
1600	42	Sir William Rider.	Th. Smith. Th. Cam William Craven.

A.D.A.R. Lord MAYORS. SHERIFFS.

1601	43	Sir John Garret, or Gerrard.	Henry Anderson. William Glover.
1602	44	Sir Robert Lee.	James Pemberton. John Swinnerton.

King James I. began his Reign the 24  
of March. 1602.

1603	1	Sir Thomas Bennet.	Sir VVilliam Runney. Sir Tho. Middleton.
1604	2	Sir Thomas Low.	Sir Tho. Hayes. Sir Roger Jones.
1605	3	Sir Leonard Holyday.	Sir Clem. Scudamore. Sir John Jolles.
1606	4	Sir John Wats.	VVilliam VValsbal. John Leman.
1607	5	Sir Henry Row.	Geoffry Elves. Nicholas Style.
1608	6	Sir Humphrey Weld.	George Bolls. Richard Farrington.
1609	7	Sir Thomas Cambel.	Sebastian Harvey. VVilliam Cockaine.
1610	8	Sir VVilliam Craven.	Richard Pyal. Francis Jones.
1611	9	Sir James Pemberton.	Edward Barkham. John Smiths.
1612	10	Sir John Swinnerton.	Edward Rotherham. Alexander Prescor.
1613	11	Sir Tho. Middleton.	Thomas Bennet. Henry Jay.
1614	12	Sir Thoma. Hayes.	Peter Proby. Martin Lum'ey.
1615	13	Sir John Jolles.	VVilliam Goare. John Goare.

A.D.A.R. Lord MAYORS.		SHERIFFS.
1616	14 Sir John Leman.	Allen Cotton. Cuthbert Hacket.
1617	15 Sir George Bolles.	William Holyday. Robert Johnson.
1618	16 Sir Sebastian Harvey.	Richard Hearn. Hugh Hammersley.
1619	17 Sir William Cockain.	Richard Dean. James Cambel.
1620	18 Sir Francis Jones.	Edward Allen. Robert Ducie.
1621	19 Sir Edw. Barkham.	George Whitmore. Nicholas Raynton.
1622	20 Sir Peter Proby.	John Hodges. Sir Humprey Hantford.
1623	21 Sir Martin Lumley.	Ralph Freeman. Thomas Mounson.
1624	22 Sir John Goare.	Rowland Heiliv. Robert Parkhurst.

• King CHARLES the I. began his Reign  
the Twenty-seventh of March, in the  
Year 1625.

1625	1 Sir Allen Cotten.	Thomas Westram Elias Crisp, died 70. Pool. Chr. Cletherow, after
1626	2 Sir Cuthbert Hacket.	Edward Bromfield Richard Fen
1627	3 Sir Hugh Hamersly.	Maurice Abbot Henry Garraway
1628	4 Sir Richard Dean.	Rowland Backhouse Sir William Aston, Knight and Bar

A.D.A.R. Lord MAYORS.

SHERIFFS.

1629	5	Sir James Cambel.	Humphry Smith Edmund Wright
1630	6	Sir Robert Dusie Bar.	Arthur Abdy Robert Cambel
1631	7	Sir George Whitmore.	Samuel Crammore Henry Prat
1632	8	Sir Nicholas Raynton.	Hugh Perry Henry Andrews
1633	9	Sir Ralph Freeman. Sir Thomas Mouldston.	Gilbert Harrison Richard Gurney
1634	10	Sir Robert Parkhurst.	John Heylford John Cordel
1635	11	Sir Christ. Cletherow.	Thomas Soame John Gayer
1636	12	Sir Edw. Bromfield.	William Abel John Garret
1637	13	Sir Richard Fen.	Thomas Adkin Edward Rudge
1638	14	Sir Maurice Abot.	Isaac Pennington John Wollaston
1639	15	Sir Henry Garraway.	Thomas Adams John Warner
1640	16	Sir Edmund Wright.	John Towse Abrah. Reynardson
1641	17	Sir Richard Gurney.	George Garret George Clarke
1642	18	Isaac Pennington.	John Langham Thomas Andrews
1643	19	Sir John Wollaston.	John Fowke James Bunce
1644	20	Thomas Atkin.	William Gibbs Richard Chambly
1645	21	Thomas Adams.	John Kendrick Thomas Foot
1646	22	Sir John Gayer.	Thomas Cullam Simon Edmonds



A.D.A.R. Lord MAYORS.

SHERIFFS.

1647 23 Sir John Warner.

Samuel Avery  
John Bide1648 24 Sir Abra. Reinardson.  
Thomas Andrews,  
in his Room.Thomas Viner  
Richard BrownKing CHARLES the II. began his Reign  
the 30th of January, 1648.

1649 1 Thomas Foot.

Christopher Pack  
Rowland Wilson  
John Dethick

1650 2 Thomas Andrews.

Robert Tichborn  
Richard Chiverton  
Andrew Richards

1651 3 John Kendrick.

John Ireton

1652 4 John Fowke.

Stephen Eastwick  
William Underwood

1653 5 Thomas Viner.

James Philips  
Walter Bigge

1654 6 Christopher Pack.

Edmund Sleigh  
Thomas Aleyn

1655 7 John Dethick.

William Thompson  
John Detherick

1656 8 Robert Tichborn.

Tempest Milner  
Nathaniel Temms

1657 9 Richard Chiverton.

John Robinson  
Tho. Chandler, died

1658 10 John Ireton.

Richard King  
Anthony Bateman1658  $\frac{1}{2}$  Sir Thomas Aleyn.  
Knight and Bar.John Lawrence  
Francis Warner1661  $\frac{1}{2}$  Sir Richard Brown,  
Baronet.William Love, Esq;  
Sir Will. Bolton, Knt.  
Sir William Peake, Kt.

A.D.A.R. Lord MAYORS.

SHERIFFS.

166 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	Sir John Frederick.	Francis Menil Esq; Samuel Starling, Esq;
166 $\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	Sir Job. Robinson, Bar.	Sir Thom. Bludworth. Sir William Turner
166 $\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	Sir Anthon. Bateman.	Sir Richard Ford Sir Richard Rives
166 $\frac{4}{5}$	$\frac{1}{7}$	Sir John Lawrence.	Sir George Waterman Sir Charles Doe.
166 $\frac{5}{6}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	Sir Thom. Bludworth.	Sir Robert Hanson Sir William Hooker
166 $\frac{6}{7}$	$\frac{1}{9}$	Sir William Boulton.	Sir Robert Viner Sir Joseph Sheldon
166 $\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	Sir William Peake.	Sir Dennis Gauden. Sir Thomas Davies.
166 $\frac{8}{9}$	$\frac{2}{11}$	Sir William Turner.	John Forth Esq; Sir Francis Chaplain
167 $\frac{0}{10}$	$\frac{2}{12}$	Sir Samuel Starling.	Sir John Smith Sir James Edwards.
167 $\frac{1}{11}$	$\frac{2}{13}$	Sir Richard Ford.	Samuel Forth Esq; Patience Ward Esq;
167 $\frac{2}{12}$	$\frac{2}{14}$	Sir George Waterman.	Sir Jonat. Daws, died Sir Robert Clayton Sir John Moore
167 $\frac{3}{13}$	$\frac{2}{15}$	Sir Robert Hanson.	Sir William Pritchard Sir James Smith
167 $\frac{4}{14}$	$\frac{2}{16}$	Sir William Hooker.	Sir Henry Tulse Sir Robert Jeffry
167 $\frac{5}{15}$	$\frac{2}{17}$	Sir Robert Viner, Kt. and Baronet.	Sir Nathan. Herve Sir John Lecheulier.
167 $\frac{6}{16}$	$\frac{2}{18}$	Sir Joseph Sheldon.	Sir Thomas Gold Sir John Shorter
167 $\frac{7}{17}$	$\frac{2}{19}$	Sir Thomas Davies.	Sir John Peake Sir Thomas Stamp
167 $\frac{8}{18}$	$\frac{2}{20}$	Sir Francis Chaplain.	Sir William Royston Sir Thomas Beckford

1678

## A.D.A.R. Lord MAYOKS SHERIFFS.

167 $\frac{9}{10}$	$\frac{1}{3}\frac{1}{2}$	Sir James Edwards.	Sir Richard How Sir John Chapman
167 $\frac{9}{10}$	$\frac{1}{3}\frac{1}{2}$	Sir Robert Clayton.	Sir Jonath. Raymond Sir Simon Lewis
168 $\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}\frac{2}{3}$	Sir Patience Ward.	Slingsby Bethel, Esq; Henry Cornish, Esq;
168 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{3}\frac{1}{4}$	Sir John Moor.	Tho. Pilkinton Esq; Samuel Shute Esq;
168 $\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}\frac{2}{3}$	Sir Will. Pritchard	Dudley North Esq; Peter Rich Esq;

In the latter End of the Mayoralty of Sir William Pritchard, Judgment was given against the Charter of the City; after which, he was continued the rest of his time by Commission from the King; and so were the succeeding Mayors and Sheriffs till the Charter was Restor'd again; which was Anno. 1688. and then Sir John Chapman was chosen by the Citizens.

168 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{3}\frac{1}{6}$	Sir Henry Tulse	Peter Daniel Esq; Sam. Dashwood Esq;
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King JAMES the II. began his Reign the Sixth of February. 168 $\frac{2}{3}$ .

168 $\frac{2}{3}$	1	Sir James Smith.	Sir Will. Goslin. Sir Peter Vandeput
168 $\frac{2}{3}$	2	Sir Robert Jeffries.	Sir Benj. Thorowgood Sir Tho. Kensey
168 $\frac{2}{3}$	3	Sir John Peake	Sir Tho. Rawlinson Sir Tho. Fowls
168 $\frac{2}{3}$	4	Sir John Shorter.	Sir Bazil Firebrass Sir John Parsons
The same		Sir John Eyles.	Sir Humphry Edwyn Sir Samuel Thomson

King

King *William* the Third and Queen *Mary* the Second began Their Reigns the Thirteenth of *February*. 1689.

A.D.A.R. Lord MAYORS. SHERIFFS.

1688 1 Sir *John Chapman*. Sir *Humphrey Edwin*.  
Sir *John Fleet*.  
1689 2 Sir *Tho. Pilkington*. Sir *Christo. Leblieulier*.  
Sir *John Houblon*.

The Charter of *London* being Restor'd by King *James* a little before His going away, the Common-Hall (according to Custom) chose Sir *Humphrey Edwin* Sheriff again, and Sir *John Fleet*, in the room of Sir *Samuel Thomson*, who was no Freeman, and so by the Charter not Qualified to be Elected Sheriff.

It may not be amiss here to observe, That Sir *John Shorter* dying in *September* 1688. Sir *John Eyles* was thereupon made Lord Mayor: And in *October*, the Charter being restor'd, Sir *John Chapman* was chosen Lord Mayor, who dying in *March* following, Sir *Thomas Pilkington* was Chosen in his room; so that in less than three Quarters of a Year there has been four Lord Mayors of *London*: A thing which, in all this long Catalogue, never happened before, and perhaps never may again.

Having given a Catalogue of all the Mayors and Sheriffs that have been in *London* to this present Year, we shall proceed to give a brief Account of this great Magistrate; for to give a full and distinct Account of all things, relating to that high Place, quadrates not with the intended bulk of this little Memorial.

The Lord Mayor of *London*, upon the Death of the King, is the Prime Person of *England*, and therefore when King *James*, came to take Possession of the *English* Crown, Sir *Robert Lee*, then Lord Mayor of *London*,

subscribed before all the great Officers of the Crown, and all the Nobility. He is always, for his great Dignity, *Knigh'ted* before the Year of His Mayoralty be expired, unless *Knigh'ted* before, whilst *Aldermen*, which of late hath been usual.

He keeps a *Table* so richly and plentifully furnished, (where all Strangers or Others that are of any quality, are nobly entertained at all times of the year) that it is fit to receive the greatest Subject of *England*, or of other *Monarchs*. Nay, it is Recorded that in the 31. E. 3. *Henry Picard*, Lord Mayor of *London*, Feasted Four Kings, viz. The King of *England*, the King of *France*, the King of *Cyprus*, and the King of *Scotland*, with other great Estates, all in one day; And their Present *Majesties* of Great *Brittain* were by this present Lord Mayor Treated at his Table.

There is also for the Grandeur of the Lord Mayor 1000 l. a year allowed for his *Sword-Bearer's* Table in the Lord Mayor's House. His *Domestick* Attendance is very honourable; He hath Four Officers that wait on him, who are reputed *E'quires* by their places, that is, the *Sword-Bearer*, the *Common-Hunt*, the *Common-Cryer*, and the *Water-Bayliff*; there is also the *Coroner*, three *Sergeants Carvers*, three *Sergeants of the Chamber*, a *Sergeant of the Channel*, four *Yeomen of the Water-side*, one *Under Water-Bayliff*, two *Yeomen of the Chamber*, three *Meal-Weighers*, two *Yeomen of the Wood-Wharffs*, most of which have their *Servants* allowed them, and have *Liveries* for themselves, &c.

His State and Magnificence is remarkable, when he appears abroad, which is usually on Horse-back, with rich Caparisons, himself always in long Robes, sometimes of fine Scarlet Cloath richly Furr'd, sometimes Purple, sometimes Puke, and over His Robes a Hood of Black Velvit, which is said to be a Badge of a Baron of the Realm, with a great Chain of Gold about his Neck, or Collar of SS's, with a great rich Jewel

Jewel Pendant thereon, with many Officers walking before, and on all sides of him.

He is usually Chosen on *Michaelmas-day*, by the Livery-men, or Members of the several Companies in London, out of the twenty-six *Aldermen*, all persons of great Wealth and Wisdom, in which Election the Senior *Aldermen* hath usually the precedence; yet in this particular the said Electors are at their liberty.

On the 29<sup>th</sup> of *October* there is a most Magnificent *Calvalcade*, when the Lord Mayor (attended with all the *Aldermen*, all his Officers, all the several Companies or Corporations) rides to the Water-side, where they enter their stately Barges, with their Arms, Colours, and Streamers, and go to *Westminster* to be Sworn to be true to the King, &c. in the *Exchequer Chamber*; after which he returns in the same manner to *Guild-Hall*, that is, the great Common-Hall of *Guilds*, or Incorporated *Fraternities*, where is prepared for him and his Brethren a most sumptuous Dinner, to which many of the great Lords and Ladies, and all the Judges of the Land are invited; And the King and Queens Majesties, the Prince and Princess of Denmark, did lately Honour that Feast with their Presence.

The Lord Mayor on the Day of the King's Coronation is Chief Butler, and bears the King's Cup amongst the highest Nobles of the Kingdom, which serve on that day in other Offices; He presents the King with Wine in a Golden Cup, having a Cover, of which the King Drinks, and the Lord Mayor receives the said Cup for his Fee.

The first Lord Mayor that went by Water to *Westminster* was Sir John Norman Draper, Anno 1453. the 32 of H. 6. that is 237 years ago.

The two Sheriffs of this City are also Sheriffs of the County of *Middlesex*, and are annually Chosen by the Citizens from among themselves, in the *Guild-Hall*, upon *Midsummer-day*, a high Priviledge among many



many others anciently granted to this City, by several *Kings* and *Queens* of this Kingdom, but they are not sworn till *Michaelmas-Eve*, and then are also presented at the *Exchequer*, to be allowed by the *Barons*, and sworn after which they enter upon their Office.

If the Persons so chosen refuse to hold, they incur a Penalty, unless they will take a Solemn Oath, that they are not worth 10000*l*.

In the Year 1199 (that is 491 years ago) King *John* granted the Sheriff-Wick of *London* and *Middlesex* to the City, as King *Henry* the First before had done, for the sum of 300 *l*. a year, which is paid into the *Exchequer* to this Day. He gave them also Authority to Create and Deprive their Sheriffs at Pleasure.

In the 1. of *R. 1.* the Citizen, obtained to be Governed by two *Bayliffs*, which *Bayliffs* are in divers antient Deeds, called *Sheriffs*, according to the Speech of the Law, which called the Shire *Balliva*, &c. which King also (as formerly said) gave the City liberty to be governed by a *Mayor* as their Principal Governour, and their *Bayliffs* were changed into *Sheriffs*.

The *Sheriffs* of *London*, In the year 1471. were appointed each of them to have sixteen *Sergeants*, every *Sergeant* to have his *Yecman*; and six *Clerks*, viz. A *Secondary*, a Clerk of the *Papers*, and Four other *Clerks*, besides the Under-Sheriffs *Clerks*, their *Stewards*, *Butlers*, *Porters*, and other in Household many.

There are Twenty-six *Aldermen*, that preside over the Twenty-six *Wards* of the City (of which more when we speak of *Wards*) when any of these die, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen chuse another out of the most substantial men of the City; If any so chosen refuse to hold, he is usually Fined 500 *l*.

All the *Aldermen* that have been Lord Mayors, and the Three eldest *Aldermen* that have not yet arrived to that Honourable Estate, are by their Charter *Justices of the Peace* of this City. In the year 1555. seven *Aldermen* Died in less than Ten Months.

The *Recorder of London* is usually a Grave and Learned Lawyer, that is skilful in the Customs of the City, who is to be an Assistant to the Lord Mayor. He taketh his place in Councils, and in Courts, before any man that hath not been Mayor, and Learnedly Delivers the sentences of the whole Court. The Present Recorder is Sir George Treby, an Eminent Gentleman, and their Majesties Attorney-General.

The *Chamberlain of London* is at present *Leonard Robinson Esq;* a Gentleman that has deserved very well of this City, and the Protestant Interest in General.

The *Chamberlain* is Elected by the Commons, upon *Midsummer-day*, so are the Two *Bridge-Masters*; The *Auditors of the City*, and *Bridge-House Accounts*, the *Surveyors* for BEER and ALE.

There is also a *Town-Clerk*, or *Common-Clerk*, and a *Remembrancer*, who are Esquires.

The *Chamberlain of London* is an Officer very considerable in point of power, for without him can no man set up Shop, or Occupy his Trade without being Sworn before him; no man can set over an Apprentice to another, but by his Licence; he may Imprison any that disobey his Summons, or any Apprentice that misbehaves himself, or punish him otherwise.

On *Monday* and *Tuesday* in *Easter-Weeks* all the Aldermen and Sheriffs come unto the Lord Mayor's House before Eight of the Clock in the Morning to Break-fast, wearing their Scarlet Gowns Furr'd and their Cloaks, as also their Horses attending. When Break-fast is ended, they mount their Horses, and were wont to ride to the *Spittle* (which is an ancient Custom,) but now they go sometimes to one place, and sometimes to another, according to the pleasure of the Lord Mayor, the Sword and Mace being born before them. There they hear a Sermon and then return to Dinner, and some of the Aldermen Dine with the Sheriff, and some with the Lord Mayor.

On *Wednesday* in *Easter-week* they go thither in the

same manner, only the Lord Mayor and Aldermen wear their Violet Gowns, and suitable Cloaks : But the Ladies (on the former Days wearing Scarlet) on this Day, are attired in Black.

On *Whitsunday* all the Aldermen use to meet the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs at the *New-Church-yard* by *Monfields*, wearing their Scarlet Gowns lined, without Cloaks ; there they hear a Sermon appointed for that Day, and so return to Dinner.

When they chuse *Parliament-Men*, all the Aldermen meet the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs at the *Guild-Hall* by nine of the Clock in the Morning, wearing their Velvet Gowns and their Cloaks, either Furred or Lined, according as the time of the year requireth when they are to be chosen, and they sit in the *Hustings-Court* until the Commons do make Choice of them. The last Honourable Members that served for this Renowned City, in the Great Convention and Parliament following, were Sir Thomas Pilkington Knight, Lord Mayor ; Sir Robert Clayton, Sir Patience Ward, and William Love Esq; deceased ; after whose Death, Sir William Ashburt was chosen in his stead : Of whose Courage, Faithfulness and Wisdom, in the Discharge of that great Trust, the City has had so great a sense, that they order'd their Publick Thanks to be given them, for the same, which was accordingly done in the manner following.

*Commune Concil' sent' in Camera Cuild-Hall, Civitas' London', Die Lunæ Decimo Die Martii, 1689.*

It is Ordered, That the Thanks of this Court be given to the Members of this City in the late Parliament, for their Good and Faithful Service ; and particularly in Endeavouring to obtain a Bill for Satisfaction of the Orphans, and Reversing the Judgment in the Quo Warranto given against this City.

WAGSTAFFE

The

The Members of this City return'd for this present Parliament, are Sir *William Pritchard*, Sir *William Turner*, Sir *Samuel Dashwood*, and Sir *Thomas Vernon*.

What the Office of the *Constables* in the City of London is, you may gather from their Oath, which is thus.

" Ye shall Swear that ye keep the Peace of our Sovereign Lord & Lady, the King & Queen well and lawfully after your power. And ye shall Arrest all them that make Contest, Riot, Debate or Affray, in breaking of the said Peace, and lead them to the House or Compter of one of the *Sheriffs*. And if ye be withstood by strength of Misdoers, ye shall rear on them an Outcry and pursue them from Street to Street, and from Ward to Ward, till they be Arrested : And ye shall search at all times, when ye be required, by the Scavengers or Beadles, the Common Noyfance of your Ward. And the Beadle and Raker ye shall help to rear, and gather their Sallery and Quarterage, if ye be thereunto by them required. And if any thing be done within your Ward against the Ordinance of this City, such defaults as ye shall find there done, ye shall them present to the Mayor and Ministers of this City : And if ye be letted by any Person or Persons, that ye may not duely do your Office, ye shall certifie the Mayor and Council of the City, of the Name or Names of him or them that so let you.

" Ye shall also Swear, that during the time that ye shall stand in the Office, and occupy the Room of a Constable, ye shall once, at least, every Month, certifie and shew to one of the Clerks of the Mayors Court, and in the same Court, as well the Names as Surname of all Free-men which ye shall know to be Deceased in the Month, in the Parish wherein ye be inhabited, as also the Names and Surnames of all Children of the said Freemen so Deceased, being Orphans of this

" City. And thus ye shall not leave to do as God you  
 " help, &c.

*The Scavengers Oath is thus :*

" Ye shall Swear that ye shall Diligently oversee  
 " that the Pavements within your Ward, be well and  
 " sufficiently repaired, and not made too high in Noi-  
 " sance of your Neighbours, and that the Ways Streets,  
 " and Lanes, be cleansed of Dung, and all manner of  
 " Filth, for the Honesty of this City. And that all the  
 " Chimneys, Furnaces, and Recedoes, be of Stone  
 " sufficiently made against Peril of Fire. And if  
 " ye find any the Contrary, ye shall shew it to the  
 " Alderman of the Ward, so that the Alderman may  
 " Obtain for the amendment thereof. And thus ye shall  
 " do, as God you help, &c.

Before we leave this Head, it may not be amiss to give  
 an Alphabetical List of the *Officers and Rooms* in the  
 City of London in the Lord Mayors Gift.

*Alwegars, Searchers, and Sealers of Woollen-Cloath.*

—Attorney-ship in the Sheriff. Court.—

Baker of the *Bridge-House*. — Bayliiff of the Hun-  
 dred of *Osalston*. — Bayliwick of *Southwark*. — Bea-  
 dle-ship of the Court of *Request*. — Bell-man.

Clerkship of the Lord Mayors Court. — Clerkship  
 of the Papers. — Clerkship of the *Chamber*. —  
 Clerks of the *Compters*. — Clerkship of the *Bridge-  
 House*. — Clerkship of the *Works* and Reparation-  
 stuff. — Clerkship of the Court of *Request*. — Clerkship  
 of the Commissioners for the Inlargment of Prisoners in  
 Execution in the *Compters*. — Clerk of *Bridewell*. —  
 Clerkship of *Blackwell-Hall*. — Clerkship of the Com-  
 missioners for Inlargment of Prisoners in the *Kings-  
 Bench*. — Common Sergeant-ship. — Common Plea-  
 ders. — Common-Hunt. — Common Cryers. —  
 Common Comptroller. — Comptroller of the *Cham-  
 ber*. — Collector of *Scavage*. — Collectors of *Whee-  
 ladge* on *London-Bridge*. — Conduit at *Dowgate* Draw-  
 ing Water.

For eign.

Foregntaker—Ganger of Wines and Oyl—  
Keeper of *Blackwell-Hall*—Keeper of the Store-  
house in *Blackwell-Hall*—Keeper of *Worsted-Hall*—  
Keeper of *Bay-Hall*—Keeper of the Conduit at  
*Newgate*—Keeper of *Ludgate*—Keepership of  
*Newgate*—Keepership of the *Compters*—Keeper of  
the *Compters* in *Southwark*—Keeper of *Beetham*—  
Keeper of the *Sessions-house*—Keeper Clean of the  
Market, and Market-House in *Newgate-Market*, and  
Collector of Duties there—Keeper of the New Bu-  
rial-place—Keepers of the Wood and Coals for the  
Poor in several places.

Measurage of Silks, Cloath, and Linnen—Meal-  
Weighers—Measurage of Cottons—Measurage of  
Bays—Packership, Protonarenship,—Protership of  
*Blackwell-Hall*—Portership of the *Bridge-House*—  
Remembrancer—Rentership of the *Bridge-House*—  
Rentership of *Finsbury*—Sword-Bearer—Seconda-  
rishop—Solicitorship—Three Sergeant Carvers—  
Three Sergeants of the *Chamber*—Sergeants of the  
*Channel*—Stewardship of *Southwark*—Stewardship  
of *Finsbury*—Town-Clerkship—Under-Sheriff  
wick—Under Water-Bayliff.

Weigher of Raw-Silks—Water-Bayliff—Two  
Yeomen of the *Chamber*—Four Yeomen of the *Wit-  
ter-side*—Yeomen of the *Channe'*—Six young Men.

*An Abstract of the Charters of the Famous  
City of London.*

THE ROYAL CHARTER granted by our Graci-  
ous Sovereign King Charles the Second, the 24<sup>th</sup>  
of June, in the 15<sup>th</sup> of his Reign, in confirmation of  
all the Charters of this City granted by his Royal Pre-  
decessors, recites them all *verbatim*, of which (that is  
the most memorable) we can only give a brief Alpha-  
betical Abstract; the Reader that would read them at  
large, being referred to larger Tracts.



By Charter of King H. 2. was granted Acquittal of Murder, within the City, and in *Portſoken* thereof—confirmed by King John, *ch. 1.* By Hen. 3. *ch. 4. & ch. 9.* —By Charter of King John, *ch. 3.* there was granted an Acquittal of Duties in the *Thames*, claimed at the Tower, — confirm'd by King Hen. 3. *ch. 3.*

By Charter of King H. 1. an Acquittal of Toll, Tollage, Custage, and Custome, that is,—that all the men of *London* shall be quit and free, and all their goods throughout *England*, and the Ports of the Sea, of all Toll, and Passage, and Lestage, and all other Customs. And by H. 2. that if any in all *England*, shall take any Custom or Toll of or from the men of *London*, after he shall fail of Right, the Sheriff of *London* may take Goods thereof at *London*. Confirm'd by King John, *ch. 1.* by King H. 3. *ch. 4.* by the same, *ch. 8.* by E. 3. *ch. 1.* King John *ch. 2.* The City Accompts to the King to be past in the *Exchequer*.—See E. 3. *ch.* by King John. 2. Allowance of Sheriffs is to be in the *Exchequer*, and confirm'd by H. 3. *ch. 7.* Aids:—Citizens by Charter of Ed. 2. are not to War out of the City, and the Aids then granted to the King, are not (by that Charter) to be drawn into Example.—None are to be amerced but according to the Law of the City, by Charter of Hen. 2. confirm'd by R. 3. *ch. 1.*

That the Sheriffs of *London* be as other Sheriffs by Charter of Ed. 1. and their amerciamment is not to exceed 20 l. H. 3. *ch. 1.*

By Charter of Ed. 4. Char. 1. Aldermen for term of Lives shall have this Liberty; that is to say, that as long as they shall continue Aldermen there, and shall bear the Charge of Aldermen proper, and also those which before had been Aldermen, and have also with their great Costs and Expences born the Offices of Mayoralty, shall not be put in any Assizes, Juries, or Attaints, Recognizances or Inquisitions, out of the said City; and that they, nor any of them, shall be Tryer or Tryers of the same, although they touch us (*viz.* the King) or our Heirs or Successors, or other whomſoe-

ever. — That *Aldermen* of *London* are not to be made Collectors or Taxers out of the City — nor to suffer for Refusal of such Offices.

By the same Charter, *Aldermen* pass the *Mayoralty* are to be Justice of the Peace. The *Mayor*, *Aldermen*, and *Recorder* to be Justices of *Oyer* and *Teminer*, and the *Mayor* to be of the *Quorum*.

By Charter of *Hen. 1.* All Debtors which do owe Debts to the Citizens of *London*, shall pay them in *London*, or else discharge themselves in *London* that they owe none: But if they will not pay the same, neither come to clear themselves that they owe none; the Citizens of *London* to whom the Debts shall be due, may take their Goods in the City of *London* of the Burrough or Town, or of the County wherein he Remains who shall owe the Debts. By Charter of *E. 4. ch. 1.* Attachments are to be made by the City Officers in *Southwark*. And by Charter of *Ed. 6.* The Lord Mayor, Recorder, and *Aldermen*, that are Justices of the Peace in *London*, are to be Justices of the Peace in *Southwark*. All forfeited Recognizances about Ale-houses, Inmates, Bastard-Children, Appearance at Sessions of Geal-Delivery, Fines, and Issues of Jurors (except Fines or Issues Royal,) &c. Granted to the City by Charter of King *Charles 1.* Chart. 1. That no Aliens are to keep Houses in *London*, nor be Brokers, by Charter of *E. 3. ch. 3.* That no Citizen shall wage Battel, *H. 1. H. 2. R. 1. ch. 1.* *John ch. 1. H. 3. ch. 4. ch. 9.*

No stranger is to buy Goods before they be weighed by the Kings Beam, *H. 3. ch. 9.* The Inhabitants of *Black-Fryers* to be exempted from Taxes and Fifteenths, King *James I. ch. 2.*

By Letters Patents of King *Henry the VIII.* Dated at *Westminster, Jm. 13.* In the 28<sup>th</sup> Year of his Reign he did give and grant unto the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of *London*, and their Successors, the Keeping, Ordering, and Governing of the House and Hospital called *Beethlehem*, situate without and near *Bishopsgate*, and all Mannors, Lands, Tenements,

ments, Possessions, Revenues, and Hereditaments whatsoever, and wheresoever lying and being, belonging or appertaining unto the said Hospital or House called *Bethlehem*; and Made and Constituted by the same his Letters Patents, these, the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of *London*, and their Successors, Masters, Keepers, and Governours of the said House and Hospital called *Bethlehem*, and of the said Mannors, Lands, Tenements, and other premisses belonging to the same House or Hospital, to have, hold and enjoy the said Custody, Order and Government of the said House or Hospital, called *Bethlehem*, &c. for ever, &c. *London* is by King James I. (*Char. 3*) filed his *Royal Chamber*. who not only confirmed the Charters of his Predecessors, but did give, grant and confirm unto the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of *London*, and to their Successors, the weighing of all Coals, called *Stone-Coals* weighable, *Earth-Coals*, and all other Coals weighable, of what kind soever, in or at the said Port of *London*, coming or brought up the said River of *Thames* in any Ship, Boat, or Barge. or other Vessel whatsoever, floating or being in any Port of the same Water of *Thames*, and upon whatsoever Bank, Shore, or Wharf of the same Water of *Thames*, from the Bridge of *Stanes*, to *London Bridge*, and from thence to a place called *Tendal* or *Tenland*, towards the Sea.--- For which the Duties Payable to the Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens, &c. is Eight pence for every Tun,—none is to unlade Coals till the Mayor has Notice,—and of the quantity;—because the Mayor, &c. should be capable at any time, when required, to inform His Majesty, &c. what quantity of Coals, of what sort soever, from time to time, is brought into the City, &c. and how the City and Adjacent places are supplied.--- No Market of Coals to be in any Boats, Lighters. or other Vessel whatsoever, except in the Ship that first brought in the Coals; no Foretalling, Ingrossing, Regrading, upon pain of incurring such Pains and Punishments as the Law provides for contemnors, and neglectors of Royal Mandates.

By

By Charter of *Ed. IV ch. 4.* In consideration of 7000 *l. &c.* was granted to the Mayor, &c. the Offices or Occupations of Packing all manner of Woollen Cloaths, Sheep-Skins, Calve-Skins, Goat-Skins, Vessels of Amber, and all other Merchandizes whatsoever, to be Pack- ed, Tunned, Piped, Barrell'd, or any wise to be in- cluded, with the over-sight of opening all manner of Cu- stomable Merchandizes, arriving at the Port of Safety, as well by Land as by Water, within the Liberties and Franchises of the said City and Suburbs, &c. And also the Office of Carriage and Portage of all Wools, Sheep- Skins, Tynn-Bails, and other Merchandizes whatsoever, which shall be carry'd in *London*, from the Water of *Thames*, unto the Houses of Strangers; and contrari- wise from the said Houses to the same Water, or of other Merchandizes which ought to be carried, being in any House for a time.—And also the Office, &c. of Garbling of all manner of Spices, and other Merchandizes, coming to the said City at any time, which ought to be Garbled.— Also the Office of Gager.—Office of *Wine-Drawers &c.* to be exercised by them or their Deputies.—The Office of *Coroner* to be at the *Mayors (&c.)* disposal.—Severed them from the Office of *Chief-Butler, &c.* Witness the King at *Westminster*, the 20th of June, *Anno Regni 18.*

By Charter of *E. III. ch. I* It is Granted thus:— Whereas in the *Great Charter* of the Liberties of *Eng- land*, it is contained, that the City of *London* may have all their ancient Liberties and Customs, and the same Citizens at the time of the making of the Charter, from the time of *Saint Edward*, King and Confessor and *William* the Conqueror, and other our Progeni- tors, had divers Liberties and Customs, as well by the Charters of those our Progenitors, as without Charter, by *Antient Customs*, whereupon in divers the Circuits, and other the Courts of our said Progenitors, as well by Judgments as by Statutes, were Invaded and some of them Adjudged: We Will and Grant for us and our Heirs, that they may have the Liberties according to the Form

Forth of the above-said *Great Charter*, and that Impediments and Usurpations to them in that behalf made shall be Revoked and Annulled, &c. That the Mayor be one of the Justices of Goal-Delivery of *Newgate*, and to be Named in every Commission thereof to be made.—— That the Citizens may have *Infangthef*. [*This is a Saxon word, signifying a Liberty Granted to certain Lords of Mannors, to Judge any Thief taken within their Fee.*] And *Outfangthef*, [that is, a Liberty Granted to the Lord to try any Thief taken out of his Fee] and *Chatels of Felons*, of all those which shall be Adjudged before them, within their Liberties, &c.

Citizens may Devise Lands in London, in Mortmain, or otherwise,—— Merchant, Strangers to sell Goods within Four y Days,—— and may not keep Houses, but are to be with Hosts (that is, Lodgers)—— The KING's Marshall, Steward, or Clerk of the Market of the King's Household, may not Sit within the City Liberty.—No Citizen is to be drawn to Plead without the Libertie of the City, about any thing that happens within the Liberties thereof.—No *Escheator* may Exercise that Office in the City, but the Mayor for the time being is to do it.—Citizens to be Taxed in Subsidies as other Commoners, not as Citizens.—To be quit of all Tallages, [*this word is derived from the French word Taille, a piece cut out of the whole, signifying the paying a part or share of a Mans substance by way of Tribute, Tax or Toll.*] and that the Liberty of the said City shall not be taken into the hands of us, or our Heirs for any Personal Trespas or Judgment of any Minister of the said City; Neither shall a keeper in the said City for that occasion be deputed, but the same Minister shall be punished according to the quality of his Offence, &c.—No Purveyor of the Kings, &c. is to make any Prices of the Goods of the Citizens, without the Consent of the Party,—— no Price to be made of the Citizens Wines against their Wills, &c. No Purveyor is to be a Merchant of the Goods

Goods whereof he is *Purveyor*.—That no Market is to be kept, nor afterwards to be Granted to any within Seven Miles in Circuit of the said City.—That all Inquisitions to be taken by the Justices of London, &c. shall be taken in *St. Martins [le Grand]* in London; but not elsewhere, except the Inquisition to be taken in the Circuits at the *Tower of London*, and for the *Coal-Delivery* at *Newgate*.—That no Citizen is to be Impleaded in the *Exchequer*, unless it concern the King, &c.

By *Charter* of *Henry the First*, the Citizens to be free from *Scot* and *Lot*, and *Dane-Guilt*; [that is, a *Tribute* laid upon our Ancestors of *Twelve Pence*, for every *Hide* of Land throughout the Realm, by the Danes, for clearing the Seas, as they pretended of *Pirates*,] *H. the II. R. the I. ch. 1. King John ch. 1.*

*Henry the III. ch. 8.* The Citizens may Traffick with their Commodities and Merchandizes wheresoever they please, throughout His Majesties Kingdoms and Dominions, as well by Sea as by Land, without Interruption of him or his, as they see Expedient, quit from all *Custom*, *Toll*, *Lestage*; [that is, a *Custom* challenged in *Fairs* for carrying of things,] and *Paying*, &c. and may abide for their Trading wheresoever they please in the same His Kingdom, &c. as in times past they were Accustomed, &c.

*Henry the VII.* Granted a *Charter*, That no Stranger from the *Liberty* of the City, may Buy or Sell from any other Stranger to the *Liberty* of the same City any Merchandizes or Wares within the *Liberties* of the same City, upon pain of *Forfeiture* of the said Goods, &c. to the use and profit of the *Mayor*, *Commonalty*, &c. Strangers may Buy things in *Gross* for their own Use, but not to Sell again, &c.

None is to take *Lodging* in the City by Force, by *Charters* of *H. the I. R. the I. ch. 1. H. the III. ch. 4. H. the III. ch. 9.*

By *Charter* of *King CHARLES the I.* the Offices of *Passage* of *Cloaths*, *Wools*, *Woolfells*, &c. *Ballage* of Goods, &c. *Portage* of *G. cds* *Scavage* of all Goods,



Goods, &c. Customable, granted to the Mayor, Commonalty, &c. with a power to Administer an Oath for the Discovery of concealed Goods, &c.

The Sergeants of London may bear Maces of Gold or Silver, *Ed. III. ch. 4.*

By Charter of King Henry I. It was granted to the Citizens of London to hold Middlesex to Farm for 300 l. upon Account, to them and their Heirs; so that the said City shall place as Sheriff, whom they will of themselves, and shall place whomsoever, or such one as they will of themselves, for keeping of the Pleas of the Crown, and of the Pleading of the same, and none other shall be Justice over the same Men of London, &c.

This was confirmed by King John by Charter, dated July 5, *Anno Reg. 1.* the City paying 300 l. as aforesaid, of Blank Sterling Money at two Terms in the Year, viz. at the Easter-Exchequer 150 l. and at Michaelmas Exchequer 150 l. saving to the Citizens all their Liberties and Free Customs, &c.

If the Sheriffs offend so as to incur the loss of Life or Member, they shall be Adjudged (as they ought to be) according to the Law of the City, &c. — wherefore (says the Charter) we Will and Stedfastly Command, that the Citizens of London, and Middlesex, with all the said Sheriff wick belonging, of us and our Heirs, to possess and enjoy Hereditarily, Freely and Quietly, Honourable and Wholly, by Fee Farm of 300 l. &c.

All Fishers, Vintners, and Victualers, coming to the City, shall be in the Rule of the Mayor and Aldermen, 7 R. II. cap. 11. Aldermen shall not be Elected Yearly; but remain till they be put out. — *Ibidem, Cap. 11.*

Merchants may Sell Cloth, Wine, Oyl, Wax, or other Merchandize, as well by Wholesale as Retail, to all the KING's Subjects, as well as Londoners, notwithstanding Franchise to the Contrary, 7. H. IV. ch. 9. Citizens worth 400 Marks, in Goods or Chattels may be

be *Jurors* in Attaint, and the *Justices* to sit only at the *Guild-Hall*, or within the City, notwithstanding 23 *H. VIII. cap. 3.*

The *Mayor, &c.* next Court after the first of *Michaelmas*, is to name *Watermen* Yearly, to be Overseers of Rowing between *Graves-End* and *Windsor*, the 2 and 3 *Philip* and *Mary*, *cap. 16. Sect. 3.*

The *Mayor, &c.* to Assess the Fare of *Watermen*, and two *Privy-Concellors* to sign it, 2 and 3 *Philip* and *Mary. chap. 16. Sect. 11.*

*Citizens of London*, and other *Inhabitants, Trademen, &c.* for Debts under 40 *s.* may Summon in to the Court of *Conscience*; (that is, the Court of *Requests*) and the Commissioners there to Determine the Difference, and to Register Orders, 3 *Jac. 1. cap. 15. Sect. 2.*

These brief *Memorandums* are produced, not as comprehending the full Abstract (much less the words at length) of the several Charters and Priviledges of this Famous City, but as Guides to direct, where they may read at large; to be more full, would be inconsistent with the designed brevity of this small Tract, for it would make a Volume it self: Yet what is here pointed at, with what's scatterd up and down the Book under particular Heads, which to avoid repetition are not mentioned here) may inform the Reader of the most memorable, which was the thing only intended. He that would consult them more largely, is referred to a Book Intituled the *Royal Charter of Confirmation*, granted by King *CHARLES* the II. to the City of *London* by *S. G. Gent.* And *Rastals Statutes at Large*, from whence, with some others, these *Memorials* were Collected.

Being now Treating of the famous Charter of *London*, I find my self obliged to give a brief Account of the *Quo VVaranto* brought against it in King *Charles* the Second's Reign: And hope the Reader will not think it any unnecessary Digression.

Among the several Devices found out in the late  
Reigns

Reigns to introduce Popery and Slavery amongst us, that of bringing *Quo Warranto's* against Charters and Corporations, was none of the least; some Corporations were wrought upon by Whedlings and Insinuations to deliver up their Charters, and promis'd new Ones (and those better) in their Places; whereby it happened that they deliver'd up their solid and substantial Priviledges, for the addition of a new Fair or some such Trifle; but if this would not take (as in many Corporations it would not) then they were Hector'd and Frighted with *Quo Warranto's* and Judgments brought against them. But there was no Charter in the Kingdom that they had a greater mind to, than that which I have now been Treating on, viz. that of the Renowned City of *London*: And therefore after all Endeavours for a Voluntary surrendor had prov'd ineffectual; (the Citizens of *London* knowing the value of their Birth-rights better, than to part with 'em for a Mess of Pottage) in *Michaelmas Term 1681*, a *Quo Warranto* was brought against the Charter of *London*, by Sir *Robert Sawyer* the Kings Attorney General which the City resolv'd to defend to the utmost, and chose a Select Committee of Honest and Worthy Citizens, (both Aldermen and Commoners) for that purpose; who were very zealous and assiduous therein, sparing neither Cost nor Pains to defend it, and to that purpose had chosen such Council as were then the honour of the Bar, and some of them are now the honour of the Bench; whose Learned Pleas and Arguments in the defence of the City-Charter (consisting first in a Plea to the *Quo Warranto*, secondly in a Rejoinder to the Attorney-Generals Replication; and thirdly in the Learned Pleadings of that great Ornament of the Law, Sir *Henry Pollexfen*, now Lord Chief-Justice of their Majesties Court of Common-Pleas, and of the Learned Sir *George Treby*, who then was, and still is, the Recorder of this honourable City, and is now also their Majesties Attorney-General) will remain as so many

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Monuments of their Integrity and Worth, to all succeeding Ages.

But notwithstanding all these Learned Pleas in Defence of the Charter; which they could never answer, yet knowing their Masters mind, they were resolv'd to over-rule them: And accordingly, in *Trinity-Term*, upon the 12th day of June 1683. At the Kings Bench-Bar at *Westminster*, *Jones*, *Raimond*, and *Withens* being then upon the Bench, the Attorney General (Sir *Robert Sawyer*) moved the Court for Judgment against the Charter of the City of *London*: Upon which, after a brief Recapitulation of what had been done on both sides in that matter, Mr. Justice *Jones* gave his opinion, and afterwards declared that he and his Brethren (the rest of the Judges of that Court present) had attended the Lord Chief Justice *Saunders* about that important Affair; and that they had received his Opinion in the matter, and that he and they were of Opinion that the CHARTER of the City of *London*, upon the Breaches assigned by Mr. Attorney General, was forfeited, and according to Law, to be seized into his Majesties hands, to be disposed of as he in his Princely Wisdom should think convenient: In which Opinion both *Raymond* and *Withens* concurr'd declairing, that they had used great diligence in perusing the Records and other Evidences; and had attentively heard the Arguments on either part; and that the Breaches assigned being plain, and found unwarrantable, the CHARTER was Forfeited.

Judgment being thus given, the Attorney General mov'd, that all further Proceedings, as to entering up Judgment, &c. might be suspended till his Majesties pleasure was further known. Of which motion, the Court ordered the Clerk of the Office to take notice.

After which his Majesty order'd his Attorney General to stay the entering up of Judgment till further Orders; and upon receiving the humble Petition of the Lord Mayor (Sir *William Pritchard*) the Aldermen and Com-

Commons in Common-Council Assembled, was pleased by the Lord Keeper *North* to require their submission to divers Regulations of their Charter, relating to his approving of the Lord Mayor Aldermen, Sheriffs, Chamberlain, Town-Clerk, &c. upon their Elections: To consider of which, a Common Council was called. And after divers debates, it was resolved by the Majority of Votes, that it was altogether necessary and expedient, for the preventing the fatal Consequences that might ensue upon Judgment being enter'd up (if they refused) to comply with his Majesties Demands; that so the old Charter might be continued without any other alteration: Of which their ready compliance, they assured his Majesty by the Recorder and Sheriffs. But so it happen'd, that when they came to seal to the Instrument drawn up for that purpose, many seemed unsatisfied, and were rather inclinable to the surrender of the whole, than to have it abridged in part: The which on the 28th of September was debated in Common Council, where divers Speeches were made by the Aldermen and Commons, debating the matter earnestly. After which, Mr. Recorder was desired to deliver his Opinion; who thereupon spake to this Effect, That he had made it his business for some time past, to consider seriously the matter in debate; and had therein consulted the Attorney General, and divers other Learned Council, and that thereupon it did not appear to him, but that the Charter would be much weakned by Restriction; and he could not see how afterwards they could plead Prescription; therefore in his opinion it was necessary well to consider what was to be done; and that it was convenient to consult Council further therein: And then proceeded to relate divers particulars that had passed in former debates upon the occasion of the Charter: Insomuch, that altho' Sir *Dudley North* and divers other Aldermen, and a great number of the Commons, were for complying with his Majesties Demands, saying, That they could not

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in point of honour go from their word and obligation : It was resolved That a Committee should be chosen to consider of the affair, and another Common Council to be assembled on the second of October, 1683. to hear the Reports of those intrusted to debate the matter, who where also to have Council allowed them &c. The second of October being come the Court of Aldermen Assembled, as likewise did the Commons in Council, to hear the reports of the Committee, where divers debates passed *pro et contra*, and many Speeches were made, some for sealing to the Regulation; others for the surrendring of the intire Charter, without any further consideration : Inasomuch, that many hot words passed. But in the conclusion it was put to the Vote, tho' not without some difficulty; because many alledged that divers of the Common Council, and some of the Aldermen, were out of Town, and absent, and this matter was no other then a surprize; yet being put to the Vote, it run thus:

*For sealing to the Regulation requir'd by his Majesty-83  
Against it ----- 105*

So that it was carried in the Negative. After which, many debates happened, insomuch that they broke not up till eleven of the Clock in the Evening.

Upon notice of what had been resolved, and the Retraction of what had formerly been agreed to, the Attorney General (as was said) caused Judgment to be entered up; and his Majesty was pleased by Commission to appoint the then Lord Mayor (Sir William Pritchard) to continue as *Custos* of this City, &c. and the late Elected Sheriffs, Peter Daniel, and Samuel Dashwood Esquires, were continued by Commission also Mr. Jenner (now Sir Thomas) was likewise made Recorder in the room of Sir George Treby, who had so worthily defended the Charter, and several of the Aldermen



men were also displac'd, and others nominated by the King to succeed them. And thus fell the Charter of this great City; whereby it was reduced into the state of a Village; and thereby robbed the *Hague* of the Glory of that Boast, of being the greatest Village in *Europe*, the Village of *London* being many times bigger. And a Village *London* might have still continued, had not the coming of the Prince of *Orange* (His present Gracious Majesty, and our Great Deliverer from Popery, Slavery, and Arbitrary Power) broke all the Measures of the Popish Party; and caus'd the late King *James*, by His Proclamation, to restore not only *London*, but all other Corporations, to their Pristine State.

*Some brief Heads of the most memorable Customs or particular Laws of the City of LONDON.*

**I**N this place we shall only mention some of the most remarkable of these Laws, referring the Reader to a Book called the City Law, Printed 1658.

The Mayor and Aldermen have always used to cause to come before them the Malefactors which have been taken and Arrested within the said City, for carrying of Tales, and spreading abroad of News imagined, in disturbance of the Peace, Makers and Counterfeiters of false Seals, false Charters, and for other notorious Defects, and those which they have found culpable of such misdeeds by confession of the Parties, or by Inquest thereof made, shall be punished by setting in the Pilory, or further Chastised by Imprisonment, according to their Merit, and according to the Reasonable Discretion of the said Mayor and Aldermen. Men and Women by usage of the said City may Devise their Tenements, Rents, and Reversions within the said City, and Suburbs thereof, to whom they will, and of what Estate they will. And may also devise a New Rent to rise from their Tenements, in manner as they like best. And those which are Free-men of the said City, may Devise their Tenements in Mortmain.

*Infants* within Age may not make a Devise, nor can *Women-Covart* Devise their Tenements by License of their Husbands, nor in other manner, during the Coverture.—The Husband may not Devise his Tenements to his Wife for a higher Estate, upon pain to lose the whole. Neither may the Husband Devise the Tenements descended to his Wife, nor the Tenements which the Husband and Wife have jointly purchased, but if the Husband and the Wife have Tenements jointly to them and to the Heirs of the Husband, the Husband may Devise the Reversion. All *Testaments* by which any Tenements be Devised, may be inrolled in the *Hustings* Court of Record, at the suit of any which may take advantage by the same Testaments. And the Testament which ought to be inrolled shall be brought before the *Mayor* and *Aldermen* in full *Husting*. And there shall the said Testaments be Proclaimed by the Sergeant, and the same also to be proved by two Discreet men well known; the which shall be sworn and examined of all the Circumstances of the said Testaments, and of his Seal, and if the proof be found good and loyal, and agreeable, then shall the said Testament be inrolled in the same *Hustings* of Record, and the Fee shall be paid for the inrollment, and no Testament *Noncupative*, nor other Testaments may be inrolled of Record except that the Seal of the Testor be put to the same Testament. But the Testaments that may be found good and loyal are effectual, although they be not inrolled, nor of Record.

The Testament within the said City ought by Custom of the same City to be adjudged effectual and Executory, having Regard to the Testators Wills, although that the Words of such Testaments be defective, and not according to the Common-Law, &c.

The Mayor and Aldermen that are for the time, by Custom of the City, shall have the Wardship and Marriages of all the *Orphans* of the said City, after the Death of their Ancestors, although the same Ancestors

do hold to them and the City of any other Lord, by what service soever. The Mayor and Aldermen ought to inquire of all the Lands and Tenements, Goods and Chattels, within the said City, appertaining to such Orphans, and safely keep them to the use and profit of such Orphans, or otherwise commit the same Orphans, together with their Lands and Tenements, Goods and Chattels, to other their Friends, by sufficient surety found of Record in the Chamber of Guild-hall, to maintain conveniently the said Orphans, during their Non-age, and their Lands and Tenements to repair, and the said Goods and Chattels safely to keep; and thereof to render a good and Loyal Accompt before the said Mayor and Aldermen, to the profit of the same Infants, when they shall come to their Age, or when they shall be put to a Mystery, or shall Marry by the Advice of the said Mayor and Aldermen.

And that in all Cases, except that it be otherwise ordained and disposed for the same Orphans, or for their Lands and Tenements, Goods and Chattels by express words, contained in the Testaments of their Ancestors.

No such Orphans ought to be Married without the Consent of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen.—Where Lands and Tenements, Goods and Chattels within the said City are Devised to an Infant within age, of one City, or of the same City, his Father living, that such an Infant is no Orphan; yet by usage of the said City, the said Lands and Tenements, Goods and Chattels, shall be in the Custody of the Mayor and Aldermen, as well as of the Orphans, to maintain and keep them to the use and profit of the same Infant. Except that the Father of the Infant, or some other of his Friends, will find sufficient Surety of Record to maintain and keep the said Lands, &c. to the use and profit of the said Infant, and thereof to render a good and loyal accompt, &c.

The Magistrates and Officers of the said City ought to obey no Commandment, nor no Seal, but only the Commands and Immediate Seal of the King; nor ought any

any Officer of the King to make Seizure or any Execution within the said City, nor the Liberties thereof, by Land or by Water, but only the Officers of the said City.

The *Sheriffs* of *London* may make Arrests, and serve Executions in the River of *Thames*, from the East-part of *London-Bridge* untill the Return, and from the West-part of the said *Bridge* unto *Stanes-Bridge*.

The said *Sheriffs* ought to have Forfeitures of the Chattels of all kind of Fugitives and Fellons, and of *Deodands* (that is in *Latine*, a thing forfeited to God, as if a Horse kill his Keeper, or a Cart run over a Man, such are forfeited to the King, to be distributed to the poor) within the said City, and the River of *Thames*, in aid of their Farm, viz. 300*l.* per Annum) which they pay yearly to the King.

If the Goods of a *Free-man* be Arrested, or wrongfully detained to pay Toll, &c. elsewhere, and witnessed by men of Credit, the Goods or Merchandize of the party detaining, or of others of the same *Village* where the wrong was done, if found within the City of *London*, are to be Arrested by the City Officers, to be detained in the Name of *Withernam* [which word in the *Common-Law*, is the taking or driving a Distress to a hold, or out of the County, where the *Sheriff* cannot come upon a *Replevin* to make Deliverance thereof to the party Distressed] until agreement be made with the said Freeman for damages sustained, &c.

The Lord Mayor (as was said before) being chief Butler on Coronation Days, is to have a Golden Cup at the Coronation of every King. — as was given when their present Majesties were Crowned; *Baker's Chron.* p. 748. Edit. 1679.

If a Woman that hath a Husband, as a Woman Sole, hire any House or Shop within the City, she shall be charged to pay the Rent of the said House and Shop, and shall be impleaded and pursued as a Sole Woman, by way of Debt, if need be, notwithstanding that she was

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Married

Married at the time of the Lease, the Lessor not knowing thereof.

If a plaint of Trespas be made against a Man and his Wife, for a Trespas done by the Wife solely, then the Wife shall answer sole without her Husband, if the Husband come not, and shall have Plea as a sole Woman, and if she be attainted of Trespas, she shall be condemned, and committed to Prison until she hath made agreement.

If Plaint be made against a *Freeman* resident within the City, or by the Law of the City hath a Summons, because of the Franchise, if the Plaintiff come to the *Sheriff*, and bring with him six or four Freemen, Credible Persons, that will testifie that the Defendant is going to run away, withdraw, or absent himself, the *Sheriff* may Arrest the Defendant by his Body or Goods, as a Foreigner, &c. When a Debtor in the said City is bound by Obligation in a certain sum to be paid at a certain time to come, the which Debtor was held sufficient at the time when he was bound, and after is become Fugitive, or not sufficient, then if the Creditor come before the Mayor and Sheriff of the said City, making such a suggestion, and hath with him six or four Credible Freemen of the same City, that will truly testifie that the Debtor will withdraw, and Convey his Goods out of the City, or that he is not sufficient to make Payment, then the Mayor or one of the *Sheriffs*, before whom the Suggestion is made, useth to Arrest the Debtor, although the Day contained within the Obligation be not yet come, and to keep the same Debtor in Prison, until the Day of Payment be come, or otherwise that he shall find Pledges to attend at the same Day, and so to Arrest for *House-hire* before the Day, if the Tenant be Fugitive.

*City-Law.*

pag. 105.

If a Freeman of the City find his Debtor suddenly within the same City, which Debtor hath absented himself before, or that he be Fugitive, and the which Debtor will escape away,

before

before that the Creditor can have an Officer, the usage is in such Case, that the *Freeman* himself, with aid of his Neighbours; without other Officer, may Arrest his Debtor and carry him to the Office of one of the *Sheriffs*, and there make his Suit, as the Law requires.

*A Brief Account of the Courts held in this Honourable City.*

THE highest and most ancient Court in this famous City is that called the *Hustings*, a Saxon Word, *Hus* signifying a House, and *Sting*, or *Thing*, a Cause or Plea, so that it is *Domus Causarum*, a House of Causes, or Pleas, or Pleadings.

This Court preserves the Laws, Rights, Franchises and Customs of the City.—There be handled the Intricatest Accounts and Pleas of the Crown, and of the whole Kingdom.

It is of great Antiquity, the Laws of *Edward the Confessor* much referring to it, where may be read these words,—*Debet enim in London, quæ caput est Regni & Legum, semper Curia Domini Regis singulis septimanis die Lunæ Hustingis sedere & teneri, &c.* That is, The Court of our Lord the King ought to sit, and be held every Week on Monday at the Hustings in London, which (City) is the head of the Kingdom and Laws, &c. But now it is held on Tuesdays, in the Guild-Hall of London, before the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen, every Week. All the Lands and Tenements, Rents, and Services, within the City and Liberties, are pleaded there, in two Hustings; one is called *Husting deplacito terre*, Husting of Plea of Land, the other *de Communibus placitis*, of Common-Pleas: It is held on Monday to Demand the Demandants, and to award Non-suits, to allow *Essoynes*, and on Tuesday to award the Default and Plead. For certain times no Hustings may be held by Custom of the City, viz. Husting of



*Plea of Land* ought to be held a Week, by it self, at the aforesaid days, but the Inrollments and Titles of the said *Hustings* make mention of *Monday* only.

In *Husting of Plea of Land*, are Pleaded Writs of Right, Paten's Directed to the *Mayor and Sheriffs of London*, which Writs have this process, by Custom of the City, viz. The Tenant, or Tenants, shall first have three Summons at the Tenements demanded at three *Hustings of Plea of Land* next ensuing after the Livery of the Writ, and of the *Hustings*, without Demanding the Tenements at any aforesaid. And after the three Summons ended, three *Essoynes* at three other *Hustings of Plea of Land* then next ensuing; and at the next ensuing after the third *Essoyne*, and the Tenants making Default, Process shall be made against them by a *Grand cape*, or *petit cape*, after the appearance and other Process at the Common-Law. And if the Tenants shall appear, the Demandants shall Count against the Tenants in the Nature of what Writ they will, except certain Writs which are Pleadable in *Husting of Common-Pleas, &c.* without making Protestation to see in the Nature of any Writ. And the Tenants shall have the view, and shall be *Essoyned* after the view, as at the Common-Law. And the Tenant shall have an *Essoyn* after every appearance by Custom of the City.

And although that such a Writ be abated after the view, by exception of Joynt-Tenancy, or other exception Dilatory, or other such Writ be revived, the Tenants, by the Custom of the City, shall have the view in the second Writ: Notwithstanding the view before had. And if the Parties plead to Judgment, the Judgment shall be pronounced by the Recorder, and six Aldermen at least were wont to be present at the giving of every such Judgment.

Every *Bendie* of this City, by the advice of the Alderman of his Ward, against every *Hustings* or *Plea of Land*, shall Summon Twelve Men Free-holders, being the best and most sufficient of his Ward, to come to

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*Guild-Hall* for to pass in an *Inquest*, if there be need, for the rest of the Free-holders of the said Ward. And if the parties plead and descend to an *Inquest*, then shall the *Inquest* be taken of the People Inheritors, having at the least Frank-Tenement of the same Ward where the Tenements are, and other three Wards next to the place where the Tenements are; so that four sufficient men of the same Ward where the Tenements are, shall be sworn in the same *Inquest*, if there be so many. No Damages by Custom of the City are recoverable in any such *Writ of Right*, *Patent*, and the *Inquest* may pass the same day by such common Summons of the *Beadle*, if the parties be at Issue, and the Jurors come. — Otherwise Process shall be made to cause the *Inquest* to come at another *Husting* of Plea of Land ensuing, by Precept of the Mayor directed to the *Sheriffs*, who shall be Ministers by the Commandment of the Mayor to serve the Writs, and to make Execution thereof, notwithstanding that the Original Writ be directed to the Mayor and *Sheriffs* Joyn'ly. And it is to be understood, that as well the Tenants as the Demandants may make their *Attorneys* in such Pleas, &c. See *City-Law*, p. 46, &c.

In the *Hustings* of *Common Pleas* are Pleadable Writs, called *ex gravi querela*, for to have Execution of the Tenements out of the Testaments which are Inrolled in the *Hustings*. Writs of Dower, *unde nihil habet*. Writs of *Gavelkind*, and Custom, and of Service, instead of a *Cessavit*. Writs of Error of Judgments given before the *Sheriffs*. Writs of Waste. Writ *de Partitione facienda*, between Co-partners. Writs of *quid Juris clamat*, and *per quæ servitia*, and others; which Writs are close, and directed to the Mayor and *Sheriffs* and also Replegiaries of things taken, and of Distresses wrongfully taken, are Pleadable before the Mayor and *Sheriffs*, in the same *Husting* of *Common Pleas*, by Plaint without Writ, &c.

The *Aldermen* of *London* are summoned to the *Husting*, and they ought, by usage of the said City, to be summoned by an Officer of the *Sheriffs*, sitting upon an *Horse* of 100 s. price at least.

*Of the Court of Requests, or Conscience.*

**T**HIS Court was first Erected by an Act of *Common-Council*, 9 H. 8. viz. That the Lord Mayor and Aldermen for the time being should Monthly assign two Aldermen, and four Discreet Commoners to sit twice a week to hear and determine all matters brought before them (betwixt Freemen) where the due Debt or Damage did not exceed 40 s. Afterwards the said number of Commissioners were enlarged to the number of Twelve, which continued till the end of *Queen Elizabeths* Reign, and 3 *Jacobi* 1. cap. 15. confirm'd by Act of Parliament, where it was Enacted, That every poor Citizen and Free-man inhabiting in *London*, being sued for Debt under 40 s. may exhibite his suit in the Court of *London* called the Court of Requests, where shall be nominated Twelve Commissioners, three of which may send for any Creditor, who is complained of in suing such a Debt under 40s. and if he refuse to come, or perform not their Orders, they may cause him to be Arrested, by any Sergeant of *London*, and Commit him to Prison, there to remain until he perform the said Order, &c.

This Court was to continue by the first Act of *Common-Council* but for two years; but being found Charitable and Profitable for the relief of poor Debtors, unable to make pre ent payment, and to restrain malicious persons from proceeding in wilful Suits, and to help poor persons as had small Debts owing to them, and unable to prosecute Suits in Law elsewhere, it was continued by divers Acts of *Common-Council*, as aforesaid, until at last it was confirm'd by Act of Parliament.

Of the Court of the Lord MAYOR and  
ALDERMEN.

**I**N this Court the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, as also, the Recorder and Sheriffs (who are usually Aldermen or else constantly Chosen upon the next vacancy) sit; this is a Court of Record principally instituted (among other causes) for the redressing and correcting the Errors, Defaults, and Misprisions, which happen in the Government of the City; it is kept on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

In this Court are comprehended several other Courts as,

1. The Court of Orphans; for the Mayor and Aldermen (as was said at large before) by Custom have the Custody of of the Orphans within the City, &c.— The Chamberlain is a sole Corporation to himself and his Successors for Orphans; and a Recognizance made to him and his Successors touching Orphans, shall by Custom go to his Successor. The Government of Orphans is so invested in the Mayor, that if any Orphans sue in the Ecclesiastical Court, or elsewhere for a Legacy, or Duty due to them, by the Custom, a Prohibition doth lie.

2. The Court of Wardmote, or of the Wardmote Inquest, for the whole City being divided into twenty-six Wards, every Ward hath such an Inquest consisting of twelve or more, who inquire after Abuses and Disorders, and present them to be redressed, inquiry is also made into all things that conduce to the Regulating and well governing the City.

3. The Court of Hall-mote, or Hall-Court, or Assembly of every Guild or Fraternity, for Redressing what belongs to the said Companies in particular.

4. The Court of the Conservation of the Water and River of Thames, which belongs to the Lord Mayor,

from *Stanes-Bridge* unto the Water of *Tendal* and *Medway*, of which we have spoke largely before, when we Treated of the River of *Thames*.

5. The Courts of the *Coroner* and *Escheater*, which both belong to the *Lord Mayor*; he being *Coroner* and *Escheator* by vertue of his Authority and Office.

6. The Court of *Policies and Assurances* to Merchants that venture and Traffique on the Seas, where Ships and Goods are Insured at so much *per Cent*, where there is an Officer of good Quality who Registers those Assurances.

7. The Court of the *Tower of London* which is held within the Verge of the City, before the Steward, by prescription of Debt, Trespasses, and other Actions; Now part of the *Tower* is within the City, and part in *Middlesex* (viz. the East part, but the West in *London*) whereof (as was formerly said when we spoke of the *Tower*, p. 14) there was a notable Example in the Person of Sir *Thomas Overbury*, who being poisoned in a Chamber on the West part, the principal Murderers were Tried before Commissioners of *Oyer and Terminer* in *London*, and so was Sir *Gervase Elways*, the Lieutenant of the *Tower* at that time.

8. The Court of *Common-Council*, consisting (as the Parliament of *England*) of two Houses, one for the *Lord Mayor* and *Aldermen*, and the other for the *Commoners*; In which Court are made all *By-Laws*, which bind all the Citizens of *London*; for every Man, either by himself, or by his Representative, gives his assent thereunto: wherein consists the great happiness of the *English Subject*, above all the Subjects of any other Prince in the World; that neither in Laws nor *By-Laws*, neither in Taxes or Imposts, any man is obliged but by his own Consent.

*The Oath of a Common-Council-Man.*

“**Y**E shall Swear that ye shall be tru to our Sovereign  
 “ Lord and Lady the King and Queen, that now  
 “ is, and to Their Heirs and Successors, Kings and  
 “ Queens of *England*, and recdily ye shall come, when  
 “ ye be Summoned, to the Common-Council of this  
 “ City, but if ye be reasonable excused ; and good  
 “ and true Bouncel, ye shall have in all things, touch-  
 “ ing Commod-wealth of this City, after your Wit and  
 “ Cunning : and that for favour of any person ye shall  
 “ maintain no singular profit against the Common pro-  
 “ fir of this City ; and after that ye be come to the  
 “ Common-Council, you shall not thence depart until  
 “ the Common-Council be ended, without reasonable  
 “ cause, or else by the Lord Mayorr Licence. And  
 “ also any secret things that be spoken or said in the  
 “ Common-Conncel, which ought to be kept secret, in  
 “ no wise you shall disclose, as God you help.

The *Common-Council-Men* are chosen at the *VVard-  
 more-Inquest*, for the respective *VVards*, and are to be  
 of the most sufficient, honest, and discreet Men of the  
 Ward, to serve for the ensuing Year, on *St. Thomas*  
 the Apostles day.

9. The Covrt of the *Chamberlain* of the City, to whom  
 belongs the Receipts of the Rents, and Revenues of the  
 City ; And to his Court belongs the business of *Ap-  
 prentices*, over whom he hath great Authority (as was  
 said before.) This Officer is chosen by the Lord Mayor,  
*Aldermen*, and *Commons*. He over-sees and keeps all  
 the Books, Rolls, Records, and other Monuments, and  
 Remembrances that ought to remain of Record, and  
 the City Treasure — to keep and maintain all the  
 Rents and Tenements pertaining to the *Chamber* of  
*London* — His Office about *Orphans* we have shew'd  
 before :



before: As also about *Apprentices*, to which we shall add, that he is to cause their *Indentures* to be Inrolled, and make those *Apprentices* to serve out their time. One may be a *Freeman* of *London*, 1. By *Service*, as in case of *Apprentiship*.—2. By *Birth-right*, as being the Son of a *Freeman*.—3. By *Redemption*, by Order of the Court of *Aldermen*; For such as are made Free this way, the *Chamberlain* of *London* is to set the *Fines* of such *Redemptions*.—He is to take *Fines* of such as are rebellious to their *Masters* or *Guardians*, and for certain other *Defaults*, &c.

To shew the *Piety* of the honourable *Governours* of this great *City*, in ancient as well as modern times, I shall produce the *Instructions* Recorded for the *Apprentices* of *London*, out of *Stow*, p. 668. *Edit.* 1633. The *Observation* of which, is heartily recommended to the *Youth* concern'd.

*It is thus.*

“ **Y**OU shall constantly and Devoutly on your  
 “ knees, every day, serve God, Morning and  
 “ Evening, and make Conscience in the Due hearing  
 “ of the Word Preached, and endeavour the right  
 “ practise thereof in your Life and Conversation: You  
 “ shall do dilligent and faithful Service to your Master,  
 “ for the time of your Apprentiship, and Deal truly  
 “ in what you shall be trusted: You shall often read  
 “ over the Covenants of your Indenture, and see and  
 “ endeavour your self to perform the same to the ut-  
 “ termost of your power: You shall avoid all evil  
 “ Company, and all occasions which may tend, or  
 “ draw you to the same, and make speedy Return  
 “ when you shall be sent of your Masters or Mistres-  
 “ ses Errands: You shall avoid Idleness, and be ever  
 “ Employed, either for God's Service, or in your  
 “ Masters business: You shall be of fair, gentle, and  
 “ lowly speech and behaviour to all men, and especially

" to all your Governours. And according to your  
 " Carriage expect your Reward, for Good or Ill,  
 " from God and your Friends, &c.

*Of the Sheriffs Courts.*

There are two Courts of Sheriffs, one for the Compter in Woodstreet, and another for the Compter in the Poultrey, whereof there are two Lawyers as Judges, well read in the Customs of the City, as well as the Common-Laws; but if an erroneous Judgment be given before the Sheriffs, the party griev'd may sue a Writ of Error, and remove it to the Hustings, before the Mayor and Sheriffs; if they yeild no Redress, then shall certain Justices be assigned by the King's Commission, to sit at St. Martins le Grand, by Nisi prius, for to Redress the said Judgments, and if there be default found in the Mayor and Sheriffs, they shall be punished for their Misprisions, by the form contained in the Statute of 28 E. 3. c. 10.

One taken in Execution in London upon a Condemnation in the Sheriffs Court, and Removed by Habeas Corpus into the Kings-Bench, shall be committed there in Execution for that Debt; and having discharged all Causes in the Kings-Bench, shall be remanded.

Then there is the Court of Sessions or Goal-Delivery held usually eight times a year at the Old Bayly, both for the City and Middlesex, for the Tryal of Criminals, whereof the Lord Mayor is the Chief Judge; and hath the power of Reprieving condemned Persons.

*The Prisons in London.*

OF Ludgate we have spoken in the Section of Gates, page 9. And of Newgate, page 10. The Compter in the Poultrey belongs to one of the Sheriffs.

*Sheriffs* of London, and has been kept and continued there time out of mind.

The *Compter* in *Woodstreet* belongs also to one of the *Sheriffs*, prepared to be a Prison-House, Anno 1555. and on the 28th of September that year, the Prisoners that lay in the *Compter* in *Breadstreet* were removed to this *Compter*; Both these *Compters* were burnt in the Year 1656, but Rebuilt since, much more stately and Commodious than they were before.

There is also in the late Parish of St. *Margaret Southwark* a Prison, called the *Compter*, in *Southwark*, &c.

The *Fleet* is also a Prison, so called of the Fleet or Water running by it, now made Navigable, and called the *Fleet-Dike*.

There was also in *Southwark* a Prison, called the *Clink*, on the Banks-side; also a Prison called the *White-Lyon* in *Southwark*. so called, because it was formerly an Inn with that Sign, this being the appointed Goal for the County of *Surrey*, *Stow*, p. 55.

There are besides these, two Prisons more in *Southwark*, viz. The *Kings-Bench*, and the *Marshalsea*; which last belongs to the *Marshals* of *England*.

Lastly, there is the *Gate-House* in *Westminster*, a Prison likewise for Offenders, &c.

### Of the Watches in London:

**T**O speak in general terms, there cannot be found in the World, more regular, careful, and orderly *Watches*, than are in this great City, which indeed is very needful; for where there is such a vast confluence of all sorts of People, it is of absolute necessity, to keep diligent Watch, to prevent Disorders and Mischief, which else would happen.

*William* the Conqueror commanded, that in every Town and Village a Bell (call'd *Curfew-Bell*) should be

be Nightly rung at Eight of the Clock, and that all People should then put out their Fire and Candle, and take their rest; which Order was observed in his Reign, and the Reign of *William Rufus*; but *Henry the First* revoked that Order. But *Henry the Third Anno 1253.* commanded Watches in Cities and Burroughs to be kept, in order to the preservation of Peace and Quietness amongst his Subjects, &c.

There are in the respective Streets convenient Stations for the Watchmen, who are Citizens, and obliged to perform that Duty in their turns with their Officers, and are to Examine all Persons that walk in unreasonable hours, and to Apprehend Suspicious Persons, or such as are Riotous, or otherwise mis-behave themselves, and secure them. At set and convenient times, they appoint a Party to go their *Rounds*, and to apprehend such as they find Tipling in Victualing-Houses at unreasonable hours, in Houses of ill-name, or Night-walkers, or any other persons whatsoever that are uncivil, or cannot give a good account of themselves, and the Reason of their being abroad; and when any such are Apprehended, they keep them all night in safe Custody, on the Guard, or send them to one of the *Compters*, to be forth-coming before a *Justice of the Peace* the next day, who deals with them according to the merit of their cause. By this means an Infinite deal of Evils, as *Murders, Roberies, Felonies, Fires, &c.* are prevented, which would otherwise happen; it being certain, that in so great and populous a City, amongst the many good People, it cannot be avoided, but that a great many wicked Persons, capable of the blackest Villanies, do creep in, as daily and sad experience shews.

### Of the Military Government of London.

**H**AVING Treated of the Ecclesiastical and Temporal Government of this Great City, we will give some

some brief touches of its *Military Government*, Ancient and Modern.

In the 23 of *H. VIII.* 1532. At a General Muster in *London*, were first taken the names of all Men within this City and Liberties only (which reach not far from the Walls) from the Age of 16 to 60. Also the Number of all Harnesses, and all sorts of Weapons for War; than they drew out of these, only such able Men as had White Harness, and them all to appear in White Coates, with Breeches, and White Caps and Feathers, and because Notice was given, that the King himself would see them Muster, they all prepared to appear as splendidly as they could; and to that end, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, and Sheriffs, and all who had been Sheriffs, had all white Harness, and over that Coats of black Velvit, with the Arms of the City Embroidered thereon, each one a great Gold Chain and Mounted on a goodly Horse, with rich Trappings; on their Heads Velvit Caps, in their Hands Battle-Axes gilt; Each Alderman and the Recorder had four Halberdiers in white Silk, or else Buff-Coats, waiting on them with gilt Halberds; and the Lord Mayor had sixteen tall men, apparelled in White Sattin Doublets, Caps and Feathers, Chains of Gold, and other Gorgeous Attire, with long gilt Halberds following his Lordship at a distance: But next to him he had Four Footmen in White Sattin, then two Pages cloathed in Crimson-Velvit, and Cloath of Gold, riding on Gallant Horses richly furnisht, one of them carrying the Lord Mayors Helmit, and the other his Pole-Ax, both richly gilt and adorn'd.

Most of the Citizens of any Quality or Office, were in White Sattin, or White Silk Coats, with Chains of Gold, and some with rich Jewels; what the Number of Men in Arms was, is not recorded, but it may be guessed at by what follows: They Mustered in *Mile-end-Fields*, and before Nine of the Clock in the Morning began to March, entring at *Aldgate* in excellent order

Order down to *Westminster*, where the King and Court stood to view them, passing by; thence they Marched about *St. James's-Park*, so through *Holborn* up to *Lead-en-Hall*, and there Disbanded immediately, and yet this was not done till five of the Clock in the Evening, which was Eight hours continual March.

At King *Charles* the Second's Restauration, there were in *London* and the Liberties, six Regiments of *Trained-Bands*, and six Regiments of *Auxiliaries*, and one Regiment of *Horse*; these thirteen Regiments, about six Weeks before his Majesties arrival; Mustered in *Hyde-Park*, being then drawn out for promoting and securing his Majesties Return. These twelve Regiments of Foot were 18000 Men compleat. Eight of these Regiments had seven Companies in each, and the other Four had six Companies in each, in all Eighty Companies. The Regiment of *Horse* of six Troops, and 100 in each Troop; this considerable Army drawn together before the 20th of *May*, was Judged to be highly useful for facilitating that great Work. Some Months after the King sent to the City a Commission of *Lieutenancy*, appointing several Persons as his Lieutenants in *London*, giving them the same power that the Lords Lieutenants have in their respective Counties, and in pursuance of that Commission, the Regiments were new settled. There were six Regiments of *Train-Bands*, commanded by six Citizens, Knights, and their Lieutenant-Colonels were all Knights, and there were six Regiments of *Auxiliaries*. In all these twelve Regiments were 20000 Men; then were listed two Regiments of *Horse*, each consisting of five Troops, in all 800 *Horse*; these were all drawn into *Hyde-Park*, where His Majesty was pleas'd to take a view of them. But in case of need, it is certain that in *London*, and within the Liberty, there may in few days be raised 40000 Men; Besides *Southwark* one Regiment of *Train'd-Bands*, 1500 Men; The *Hamlets* of the *Town*, two Regiments, in all 3000 Men; then *Holborn* Regiment



Regiment, and *Westminster* Regiment, 2000 each; and in case of necessity they can raise 20000 more; that is in all 66500 Men; and in case of absolute need, they can double that Number, and yet leave enough to manage Trade, &c.

To demonstrate this, we shall look back into former times, when *London* was far less populous, and of less dimensions then now, and produce what we find Recorded of its Military power.

*Stow* in his Survey, p. 85. saith, that *Anno*, 1539. 31. H. VIII. a great Muster was made of the Citizens on the 8th of May, at *Mile-End*, all in bright Hainess, with Coats of white Silk or Cloath, and Chains of Gold, in three great Battels, to the Number of 15000; which passed through *London* to *Westminster*, and round *St. James's* Park, and so home through *Holborn*. This was for the *Midsummer* Watch, which custom was discontinued till 1548. 2 E. 6. and then revived with an Addition of above 300 *Demi-Lances* and Light Horsemen, prepared by the City, for *Scotland*, for the Relief of the Town of *Haddington*, kept by the *English*.

The like Marching Watch hath not been used since, though some attempts have been made in order to its continuation, as *Anno* 1585. A Book was written by a grave Citizen, Mr. *John Montgomery*, Dedicated to Sir *Thomas Pullison*, then Lord Mayor, and the Aldermen; containing the Manner and Order of a Marching-Watch on the accustomed way, wherein he used this Motive; That Artificers of sundry sorts were thereupon set to Work, none but rich men charged, poor men helped, old Soldiers, Trumpets, Drummers, Fifes, and Ensign-bearers, with such like men meet for the Princes Service, kept in ure, wherein the safety and defence of every Common-Wealth consisteth. Armour and Weapons being yearly used, thereby the Citizens had of their own ready prepared for any need; whereas by intermission hereof, Armourers are out of Work, Soldiers out of ure, Weapons over-grown with foulness, few or none good being provided, &c.

Mr.

Mr. Howel in his *Londinopolis*, Printed 1657. Writes thus, p. 398. For strength Defensive and Offensive, for Arms of all sorts, for Artillery, Amunition, for Arsenal and Docks on both sides the River, for Castles and block houses, &c. London is not inferior to any; she hath 12000 Trained Band Citizens perpetually in a readiness excellently Armed, &c. The City of London hath sent out strong Fleets in former times, to scour and secure the Four Seas from Depredations and Piracy, Anno. 1293. She was able to set forth a Fleet of 95 Ships—Another Record shews, that in King Stephens Reign, the City rais'd 60000 Foot, and 20000 Horse, for Land Service, which is about 500 years ago. —No place is better furnished with Magazines of Corn and Arms against a Famine; for besides that at *Leaden-Hall*, and the *Bridge-House*, how many *Halls* have Store-Houses of this kind!

By the Computation of humane Souls in this great City, may be guessed what *Military* force may be raised, of which the said Author says thus.

In the year 1636. King Charles the First sending to the Lord Mayor, to make a Scrutiny what Number of Papists and Strangers were in the City, the Lord Mayor, Sir Edward Bromfield, took occasion thereby to make a Cense (or Computation) of all the people; and there were of Men, Women, and Children, above 700000 that lived within the Bars of his Jurisdiction alone; and this being so long ago, viz. 21 years, 'tis judged by all probable computation, that London hath more by a third part now, then at that time. Then the City of Westminster, and all the Suburbs without the Lord Mayors Jurisdiction, and the contiguous Buildings that joyn with it, as an intire piece on all sides, contain by all likely conjecture, at least as many more; so that taking all together, the Number of humane Souls may amount to above one Million and an half; this computation was thus delivered by Mr. Howel, 33 years ago, and it is certain that the Number is vastly encreased since,

since, as may appear by the great Addition of Buildings even within these few years. At that time Mr. Howel Judged the Circumference of the City, &c. to be above twelve Miles, but it is certain whatever it was then, it is much more now : so that upon the whole, if the Number of Inhabitants be no more then as above, and allowing but the tenth part able to bear Arms, the City and Suburbs may raise 150000 Fighting-men, of which a third part is enough for a brave Army. viz. 50000 Men, according to the Modern manner of War.

Besides these *Train'd-Bands* and *Auxilliary-men*, before-mentioned, there is the *Artillery Company*, which is a Nursery of *Soldiers*, and hath been so threescore and odd years. King Charles the II. lifted himself there, when he was Prince of *Wales*, and so did the Duke of *York*, who commanded that Company ; His Highness was pleased to honour that Company himself so highly, as to tell them, when they were then about a New Election, *That he would himself be their Leader* ; which was resented with the Universal Joy of the Company, it being indeed an extraordinary honour, to be under the Immediate Commands of so Royal a Leader.

Under him there was a Leader, who Exercised this Company every *Tuesday* fortnight, in the *Artillery-Ground* (a spacious and delicate green Field, inclosed with a fair Brick-wall, near *Moor-fields*, for that purpose.) And the other *Tuesday* the Exercise was performed by the several Members of the Company, who where there Trained up to Command.

Of this Society there are many of the Nobility, also the Lord Mayor, and most of the Aldermen, all the Commanders of the *Train-Bands* and *Auxiliaries* here Exercise Arms. This Company consists of about six hundred men. Their Officers are a Leader, two Lieutenants, two Ensigns, two Serjeants, a Provost-Marshal, three Gentlemen of Arms, &c. They have also a Court-Marshal, consisting of a President, a Vice-President, a Treasurer, and Twenty four Members of the Company.

On the second Tuesday in February, at a General Re-  
devouze every year, the Officers are Elected.

So much of Government; which I shall close with a  
List of the Names of our present Magistrates and principal  
Officers, both Civil and Military, when I have first  
given you the Words of *Slingsby Bethel Esq*; sometimes  
Sheriff of this City, taken out of a Paper Published by  
himself some years ago, in his own Vindication: *This  
City is indeed, (saith he, p. 7.) a great and opulent Ci-  
ty, full of People People and Trade; a City eminent for  
the great Charters, Priviledges, and Immunities with  
which it is invested; Renowned for its many Courts,  
and Councils, Companies and Societies; and for the good  
Laws therein Instituted and Ordained for the better  
Government of the several Ranks and Orders of men a-  
mongst them, whereby they are enabled to obtain their  
own Justice, maintain their own Peace, and pursue all  
the good and advantagious ends of Trade, with the bet-  
ter success, and greater security.*

And as the happiness and good estate of this City doth  
depend upon the right use and improvement of these  
advantages, and upon a Due and Righteous Execution  
of those good Laws, so the honour and esteem which  
this great City most justly finds from all men, both at  
home and abroad, doth principally result and arise from  
hence.

I confess there is another thing that doth well besit  
this great City, which we call State and Grandeur, which  
(though it is far below, and differs in the esteem of wise  
men, as much from that honour which I have before  
described, as my Lord Mayors Horse, accoutred with his  
richest furniture and trappings, doth from that Ho-  
nourable Person that sits upon him, cloathed with emi-  
nency of Power and Authority) is found nevertheless most  
necessary to attract that Reverence from the Vulgar and  
Common People towards so August a Government;  
which they (giving Judgment of things more by out-  
ward appearance, then by intrinsick worth, and real  
value)

value) would otherwise hardly give to the greatest Potentates.

To this end the City hath its several Ensigns of Authority and Power, fitted to all degrees of Magistracy, and shewing the place they bear in the Government with a becoming Greatness. They have their solemn Processions and Cavalcades, set forth with Habits, Equipages, Attendants, and other Ornaments, suitable to the several Degrees and Orders of Men, for the greater State.

They have also their Publick Shews and Triumphs upon set times and occasions, adorn'd with much Splendor, to Entertain and Divert the People with Gaze and Admiration.—And they have (besides these) their publick Feasts upon set times and solemn occasions of assembling and rejoycing together for their refreshment. And I do agree, that as these being practised with that moderation, and within those limits which the Laws of the City upon great Reason have wisely Ordained, may be of good Use to the ends aforesaid; so I have not been wanting in performing my part therein, &c.

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A List of the *Aldermen* of the City of London for this present Year 1690; with the respective Wards they govern: As also, of the *Common-Council-Men* (who for their Integrity and Fidelity in their Trusts, ought to be transmitted to Posterity :) And of the Principal Officers both Civil and Military.

Note, That those Aldermen that have this Mark \* before them, are above the Chair.

<p>Aldersgate within. 4.</p> <p>Sir Peter Rich, Knight, Alderman.</p>	<p>Samuel Swinock, John Newton. Bassishaw. 4.</p>
<p>Common-Council-Men.</p> <p>Peter Floyer, Deputy. John Cooper, Lawrence Coles, Stephen Hamms.</p>	<p>Sir John Parsons, Knight, Alderman. Common-Council-Men. John Kent, Deputy. John Knapp, William Fawcner, John Cooke.</p>
<p>Without. 4.</p> <p>Roberts Littlebury, Daniel Wray, Joseph Wright, Thomas Haynes,</p>	<p>Billingsgate. 10.</p> <p>Sir William Ashurst Knight, Alderman.</p>
<p>Aldgate. 6.</p> <p>Sir Samuel Dashwood, Kt. Alderman.</p>	<p>Common-Council-Men. William Gun, Deputy. Abraham Faggard, John Carey,</p>
<p>Common-Council-Men.</p> <p>Thomas Gardner, Deputy. John Hammond, Obadiah Sedgewick, James Hudson,</p>	<p>John Stacy, Richard Joyce, William Cole, Richard Holder, Danis</p>



Daniel Wigfall,  
William Fownes,  
Thomas Cuddon.

Breadstreet. 12.

Sir Edward Clarke Knight,  
Alderman.

Jer. Wayte,  
James Eyton,  
John West,  
Richard Edmondson,  
Isaac Brand,  
Samuel Wickens,  
John Cullum.

Common-Council-Men.

Henry Clarke, Deputy.

Richard Bristow,  
Thomas Tuckfeild,

John Crispe Esq;

Robert Knight,

John Billers,

Sir Thomas Halton,

James Carey,

Richard Chase,

Owen Buckingham,

Joseph Scriven,

Humphrey Thornbury.

Bridge within. 6.

Sir Peter Daniel Knight,  
Alderman.

Common-Council-Men.

Nicholas Smith, Deputy.

Thomas Soper,

Arthur Marshall

Sackford Gunson,

John Cox,

William Webster,

Without. 9.

\* Sir Tho. Allen Baronet,  
Alderman.

Common-Council-Men.

Nathanael Bromley,

Thomas Collet,

Broadstreet. 10.

\* Sir William Pritchard  
Knight, Alderman.

Common-Council-Men.

John Steventon, Deputy.

Henry Medicott,

John Morice,

James Hublon,

Samuel Clarke,

Jeremy Edmonds,

William Strange,

George Cole,

Jasper Clutterbuck,

Samuel Powell.

Bishopsgate within 10

Sir Jonathan Raymond  
Knight, Alderman.

Common-Council-Men.

Thomas Langham, Deputy.

William Pett,

Samuel Neale,

Robert Rowland,

Henry Palmer,

Henry Seames,

Walter Coventry,

George Bodington,

John Utting,

Edward Norman.

Without

Without. 4.

Cheap. 12.

*John Freeman*, Deputy.  
*Thomas Eyge*,  
*John James*,  
*Samuel Stringer*,

\**Sir Robert Clayton Knight*,  
Alderman.

Common-Council-Men.

Candlewick. 8.

*Sir Thomas Lane Knight*,  
Alderman.

*William Withers*, Deputy

*Thomas Taylor*,  
*Nicholas Caplin*,

*John Dowley*,  
*Richard Bauchamp*,

*Thomas Blackmore*,

*Sir Ralph Box*,

*William Yates*,

*John Green*,

*John Harvey*,

*Percival Gilborne*,

*Andrew Kendrick*, Deput

Colemanstreet. 6.

*Sir Chr. Leithelier Knight*,  
Sheriff, and Alderman.

Common-Council-Men.

Castle-Baynard. 10.

*Sir William Goslin Knight*,  
Alderman.

*Thomas Wats*, Deputy.

*Richard Scott*,

Common-Council-Men.

*James Bedington*,

*William Fazakerly*,

*Nicholas Alexander*, Dep.

*William Rowse*,

*John Slyford*,

*William Champion*.

*Thomas Darwin*,

*Sir William Dodson*,

*Robert Bedingfield*,

*John Wright*,

Lieut. Col. *Rob. Hatton*,

*Thomas Templar*,

*Israel Knowles*,

*James Cook*.

Cordweynors. 8.

\**Sir Robere Jeffery Knight*,  
Aldermen.

Common-Council-Men.

*John Railey*, Deputy.

*Capt. Peter Houbton*,

*Samuel Clutterbuck*,

*John*

John Baker,  
Thomas Gardner,  
Benjamin Ducane;  
John Corsley,  
Jacob Diston.

## Cornhill. 6.

Sir John Houblon Knight,  
Sheriff and Alderman.

Common-Council-Man.

John Bickley, Deputy.  
Francis Brerewood,  
Thomas Abney,  
Richard Goodal,  
Thomas Collins,  
Thomas Poole.

## Cripplegate within, 8.

Sir Thomas Stampe Knight,  
Alderman.

Common-Council-Men.

Lawrence Dyer, Deputy.  
Richard Chambers,  
Thomas Parott,  
William Hall,  
Richard Levitt,  
Benjamin Waichcot,  
John Fletcher,  
Lawrence Baskervill.

## Without. 4.

Thomas Rawlinson, Deput.  
Randolph Watson,  
Thomas Emms,  
Nathan Green.

## Dowgate. 8.

Sir Tho. Kensley Knight,  
Alderman.

Common-Council-Men.

John Genew, Deputy,  
William Liethellier,  
John Clay,  
Thomas Langbridge,  
Francis Chamberlain,  
Daniel Dorvil,  
Henry Strode,  
John Brooms.

## Farringdon within 15

\*S. Patience Ward Knight,  
Alderman.

Common-Council-Men.

Christopher Foster, Deputy.  
John Sherbrook,  
Robert Cuthbert,  
John Johnson,  
John Adams,  
John H & ey,  
John Hardret,  
Thomas Cary,  
Robert White,  
Edward Brewster,  
Thomas Ssjan,  
Simon Wilmot,  
John Wagstaff Esq;  
Francis Griffith,  
Lawrence French.

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Farrington with- James Smith,  
out, 16. Edward Leman,  
Joseph Markes.

Sir Francis Child Knight  
Alderman. Limestreet 4

Common-Council-Men. Sir Benjamin Thoromgcod,  
Knight, Alderman.

Paul Wickes, Deputy.

Common-Council-Men.

Roger Reve,

George Simeell, Esq; Deputy.

John Sawyer,

Richard Aston,

John Dutton,

Robert Masters,

William Reeve,

William Richardson.

Henry Mitchell,

Maj. Thomas Cuthbert,

Captain Pitts,

Portsoken 5

James Herriot,

John Wildman Senior Esq;  
Alderman.

John Hillier,

Robert Hickcock,

John Sanders, Deputy.

Richard Gwyn,

Capt. John Somer,

Walter Cheyne,

Henry Raper.

Common-Council-Men.

William Lillingston, Dep.

Marmaduke Bludder,

Anthony Palmer,

Thomas Cole,

Jonathan Ellicott.

Langborne 10

Sir John Fleet Knight,  
Alderman.

Queenhithe 6.

Common-Council-Men.

\* Sir John Lawrence Knt.  
Alderman.

James Woods, Deputy.

Augustin Ballow,

Philip Scarth,

John Marlow,

John Pinck,

James Fowles,

John Sweetapple,

Common-Council-Men.

John Tooley, Deputy.

Capt. William Woodruffe,

Thomas Cooper.

Edward Aston,  
John Rberts,  
Major Charles Milson.

Edward Morice,  
Richard Hawkins.

## Tower. 12.

Sir Humphry Edwin, Knt.  
Alderman.

## Common-Council-Men.

James Denew, Deputy.  
Maj. Richard Tilden,  
Sir Edward Desbovery,  
George Beardcroft,  
Daniel Templeman,  
Peter Foy,  
Thomas Shaw,  
John Moore,  
James Clement,  
Michael Prescor,  
Edmund Sherman,  
Thomas Western Esq;

## Vintry. 9.

\* The Right Honourable,  
Sir Thc. Pilkington, Kt.  
Lord Mayor, Alderman,

## Common-Council-Men.

Thomas Eyre, Deputy.  
Isaac Greobilly,  
James Collett,  
Joshua White,  
William Watt Esq;  
John Cox,  
John Woodward

## Walbrook 8.

\* Sir John Moore, Knight.  
Alderman,

## Common-Council-Men.

John Flavell, Deputy.  
John Westbrook,  
Gilbert Heatbete,  
John Moore,  
James Sibley,  
Daniel Brown,  
Stephen Clarke,  
George Goodday.

In all 231.

Sir George Treby Knight  
(Their Majesties Attor-  
ney-General) Recorder.  
Leonard Robinson Esquire,  
Chamberlain.

Henry Crispe Esq; Com-  
mon Sergeant.  
William Wagstaff Esq;  
Town-Clerk.

Joseph Lane Esq; Comp-  
troller of the Chamber,  
and Vice-Chamberlain.  
Martin Ryder Esq; Dep.  
Recorder.

Officers

Officers of the Lord Mayors  
House, &c.

James Chambers, } Meal-  
Thomas Pierſon, } weighers

William Man Eſq; Sword-  
Bearer.

— Man. Gent. Foreign-  
Taker.

Walter Maſters Eſq; Com-  
mon Hunt.

Philip Hawkins, }

Lovet Goring Eſq; Com-  
mon Coyer.

John Dike, }

James Fletcher, } Young-  
Johna. Smith, } Men.

James Cumber Eſq; Water-  
Bayliſſ.

John Stoakes, }  
Edw. Goſlin. }

John Broom Gent. Coroner.

Isaac Puller and Tho. Ni-  
cholas, Bridg-Maſters.

John Bancroft, } Sergeant  
Ri. Capel dead, } Carvers.  
John Cole, }

James Goulſon, Hall-keeper.

The two Judges of the She-  
riff's Court are,

John Bradnox, } Sergeants  
Will. Page. } of the  
John Noye, } Chamber.

Chriſtopher Goodfellow Eſq;  
Sergeant at Law.

James Mundy Eſq;

William Shaw, Sergeant of  
the Channel.

The Four Counſellours are,

Clem. Hearn, Yeoman of  
the Channel.

John Goodfellow, }

Duncan Dee, }

Anthony Upton } Eſquires  
Tanfield Leman. }

Dan. Man, } Yeomen of  
Fra. Browne } the Chamb.

Under Water-Bayliſſ, dead.

Henry Headley, Gent. Pro-  
thonotary.

Tho. Hewit, } Yeom. of the  
Ri. Ball, } Water-fide.  
Si. Denham, }  
Joſia Broom, }

The four Attorneys of the  
Mayors Court are,

Morice Coldwell and John  
Cuthbert, Yeomen of  
the Wood-Wharf.

Will. Lightfoot, }

Tho. Monk, }

James Gibſon, } Gent.  
Edw. Smith, }



The Eight Attorneys of the  
Sheriffs Court are,

Godfry Woodward,  
Rob. Brabourne,  
John Hargrave,  
Richard Bogan,  
William Lyde,  
William Bellamy,  
Edw. Chamblet,  
George Smith,

Gent.

Officers belonging to the  
Poultry-Compter are,

Edw. Trotman, Gent. Se-  
condary.  
Lewis Newnham, Gent.  
Clerk of the Papers.

Jermyn Green,  
Huton Tash,  
Henry Worster,  
Edw. Gilborne,

Gent.  
Clerk-  
Sitters.

Sergeants belonging to the  
Poultry Compter, accord-  
ing to their Seniority.

John Cushee.  
George Benson.  
Henry Linnet.  
James Wisbham.  
Richard Ashby.  
Abraham New.  
Trice Humond.  
Arch. Spark.  
Arthur Fletcher.

John Westmascot.  
John Mabson.  
John Hill.  
Edward Cole.  
George Dun.  
John Hartwell.  
John Antrum.  
Robert Bates.  
Thomas Odling.

Yeomen belonging to the  
Poultry Compter, accord-  
ing to their Seniority.

William Featherstone.  
Joseph Ashby.  
William Tickhill.  
Zac. Gardiner.  
Edward Baugh.  
Henry Tindall.  
George Hamond.  
Samuel Darker.  
Samuel Watson.  
Robert Lambert.  
John Johnson.  
Richard Littleton.  
John Hooper.

Nathaniel Hudson.  
William Knight.  
Edward Woolley.  
John Smith.  
Richard Cole.

Officers belonging to Wood-  
street-Compter.

Richard Normansell, Gent.  
Secondary.

George

George Kingmill Esq; Clerk of the Papers. Isaac Hall.  
Benjamin Taylor.  
John Jewster.

Lorenzo Fettiplace } Gent.  
Charles Hargrave, } Clerk  
William Avery, } Sitters  
John White, } Yeomen belonging to Wood-  
street-Comptroller according  
to their Seniority.

Sergeants belonging to William Jacob.  
Woodstreet-Comptroller, according to their Seniority. Henry Wyt.  
Daniel Beverley.

John Rand.	George Cotterell.
John Hill.	Joshua Hill.
Andrew Lambert.	Paul Carter.
John East.	Thomas Benson.
Henry Lee.	William Knowles.
Richard Stanley.	Henry Mosse.
William Smith.	Daniel Wright.
Henry Wileman.	George Maddens.
Nathaniel Wilkinson.	William Bearstoe.
Cornelius Johnson.	William Essex.
Joseph King.	Christopher Bannister.
Henry Dynn.	John Rand Junior.
Richard Hunt.	George Jackson.
Thomas Keeble.	Edward Warren.
Thomas Benning.	Nicholas Smith.

Note, That upon every Michaelmas-day during the Election of the Lord Mayor, the Sergeants and Yeomen have each of them a several Meeting of their two Houses or Societies, and do Elect amongst themselves their Officers as Wardens, Antients, &c. and that time every Sergeant either continues his old, or chooseth a new Yeoman; but nevertheless in the Execution of their Offices, every Sergeant is at liberty to call what Yeoman he pleaseth; and the Yeomen are at the same liberty in relation to their Sergeants.

*The Names of the Honourable Lieutenancy of  
the City of London, that lately past the Seals.*

<b>S</b> IR Thomas Pilkington, Mayor.	Sir William Ruffel
Sir Thomas Allen Bar.	Sir Jeremiah Sambrook
Sir John Lawrence	Sir William Hedges
Sir William Turner	Sir John Mordant Bar.
Sir Robert Clayton	Sir Gabriel Roberts
Sir Patience Ward	Sir Francis Child
Sir William Prichard, Colonel of the White.	Sir Edward Clark
Sir James Smith, Colonel of the Orange.	Sir John Houbland
Sir Jonat. Raymond, Colonel of the Green.	Sir John Cutler
Sir Peter Rich, Colonel of the Blew.	Sir Edward Desbovery
Sir Thomas Kensley, Colonel of the Red.	Sir James Ward
Sir Thomas Stamp, Colonel of the Yellow.	Sir Robert Adams
Sir Robert Jefferys	Sir Thomas Vernon
Sir George Treby Recorder for the time being.	Sir Ralph Box
Sir Samuel Dashwood	Sir William Gostyn
Sir Benjamin Thorowgood	Sir Christopher Lietbelier
Sir William Ashurst	Thomas Papillion
Sir Humphrey Edwin	Joseph Herne
Sir John Fleet	Thomas Frederick
Sir Benjamin Newland	John Birch
Sir Thomas Fowles	William Kiffin
Sir John Matthews	Edward Underhill
Sir Henry Ashurst Bar.	George Sitwell
Sir Leitbelier	Thomas Westerne
Sir Peter Vandepuut	John Jolliffe
	Charles Thorold
	Nathaniel Tench
	Francis Chamberlayne
	James Hudson
	Thomas Langham
	Peter Houbland
	James Houbland

Leonard Robinson  
 William Jarrett  
 Daniel Mercer  
 Andrew Kendrick  
 John Flavill  
 Robert Whittingham  
 William Warren  
 John Raylor  
 Francis Gessfrigte  
 William Scaven  
 John Foach  
 John Johnson  
 Samuel Powell  
 Joseph Bowels  
 Abraham Wessel  
 Walter Coventry  
 James Denuc  
 Thomas Cook, Goldsmith.  
 Joseph Scriven  
 Daniel Allen  
 Ralph Grange  
 Robert Raworth  
 Francis Moore  
 Thomas Shaw  
 John Cook of Bassishaw  
 William Faulkner  
 James Boddington  
 Henry Hatley  
 John Adams  
 Jeremiah Whitchcott  
 Percival Gilburne  
 James Chamberlain  
 John Kent  
 Richard Aley  
 John Nicholls  
 Thomas Colson  
 Nicholas Charleton  
 John Midgley

William Hussey  
 Lieut. Col. Edward Becker  
 William Gore  
 William Withers  
 Richard Hoare  
 Jeoffery Nightingale  
 James Smith  
 Joseph Horneby  
 Richard Bauchamp  
 Richard Normansell  
 Joseph Smart  
 Robert Bedingsfield  
 Peter Joye  
 William Hooker  
 John Steventon  
 William Carpenter  
 Arthur Barron  
 William Tempest  
 Peter Floyer  
 Roger Norton  
 Henry Clark  
 John Genuc  
 John Sawyer  
 Thomas Wood  
 Jeoffery Jeofferys  
 Nathaniel Hawes  
 William Strong.  
 John Jeofferys.  
 Adrian Quiney.  
 John Wallis  
 John Caggs  
 John East  
 Richard Pearce  
 Edmund Bolter

In all 129

John Burret, Clerk.  
 Joseph Hide, Muster-Mast.  
 Benjamin Leech, Messeng.

## C H A P. V.

## Of the Trade of L O N D O N.

TO go about to Demonstrate the great Necessity and Benefit of Trade in General; in a Commonwealth or City, were but (*in re non dubia, uti oratione non necessaria*) in a matter which is undoubted to use a needless Harangue; it being certain that Wealth and Riches (which are acquired by Traffick and Industry) are *Subsidia Belli, & Ornamenta Pacis*, the Supports of War, and Ornaments of Peace, by which the wants of one place, are supplied by the plenty of another; and the Indigence of the Poor, relieved by Employments from the Rich; there being such a general dependance of one Calling upon another, from the Highest to the Lowest, that they cannot well Subsist without the mutual aid of each other; in which is manifest the Infinite Wisdom of the Sovereign Disposer of all things, who has order'd Human Affairs to so due and regular a Subordination to each other, and so necessary a Concatenation among themselves, that by a perfect Symmetry or Symphoney of Parts, they conclude in a perfect Harmony of General Good to Mankind; which Superlative Blessing should be improved to mutual Advantage, and the Glory of the Supreme Author of it.

In this Chapter we Design to produce some Remarks, with respect to Trade in some Particulars; as,

1. The Particular Advantages of London, with Respect to Trade.
2. Its Merchants.
3. Its Trade in the Country.

4. *Its Trade to Foreign Parts.*
5. *Of the twelve Principal Companies, with their Coats of Arms, &c.*
6. *Of the other Corporations with their Coats of Arms.*
7. *Of the Custom-House.*
8. *Of the Excise-Office.*
9. *Of the General-Post-Office.*
10. *Of the Penny-Post.*
11. *Of the Navy-Office.*
12. *Of the Insurance-Office, for Houses.*
13. *Docks, &c.*
14. *Rates and Orders of Coachmen.*
15. *Rates and Orders of Car-men.*
16. *Rates or Fares of Water-men.*
17. *Of the New-Lights.*
18. *Of the Carriers, Waggoners, and Stage-Coaches, that come to the several Inns in London, Westminster, and Southwark; from all Parts of England and Wales, with the respective days of their Coming in, and Going out.*

S E C T. I.

SOME of the Advantages of this great City were hinted, *Page third and fourth*, to which we shall add, that one of the Supreme Advantages, is by the goodly River of *Thames*, which opening Eastward towards *Germany and France*, is much more Advantageous for Traffick, than any other River in *England*; and it may be said without Vanity, that no River in the World can shew a Braver sight of Ships than are commonly to be seen (like a Floating Forrest) from *Black-Wall* to *London-Bridge*; which in continual Voyages Import all sorts of Goods, either for Need or Ornament, and Export our Superfluities, to the Extraordinary advantage of all sorts of People, High or Low; of



this see more in the *Section* of the River *Thames*.

Another Advantage that *London* hath, is its being Situate so far within the Land, that it is plentifully supplied with all necessary Provision from the Country, at easie and indifferent Rates, and the Manufactures of the Respective Counties, which the City disperses to Markets beyond Seas; in Recompence, the Country is supplied by the City, with all sorts of necessary Merchandizes, wanting there, &c. Insomuch that *London* is a large Magazine, of Men, Money, Ships, Horses, Ammunition, of all sorts of Commodities necessary or expedient for the Use or Pleasure of Mankind. It is the mighty *Rendezvous* of Nobility, Gentry, Courtiers, Divines, Lawyers, Physicians, Merchants, Seamen, and all kind of Excellent Artificers, of the most Refined Wits, and most Excellent Beauties: For it is observed, that in most Families of England, if there be any Son or Daughter that Excells the rest in Beauty or Wit, or perhaps Courage or Industry, or any other rare Quality, *London* is their *Pole-Star*, and they are never at rest till they point directly thither; which vast Confluence (besides being the Kings Chief and Imperial Seat, where *Parliaments*, and the Principal Courts of Justice are held, where the Inns or Colledges of the Municipal Laws are Seated, with the Great Houses of the Nobility and Ministers of State) must needs bring a vast Advantage and Increase to Trade, besides the most Exquisite Ornament and Gallantry that any Place in the World can shew.

## S E C T. 2.

*Of the Merchants of London.*

**M**erchandizing may be said to be an *Art or Science*, invented by *Ingenious Mankind* for the *Publick Good and Profit of all*, supplying (as was said) the *Native wants* of one Place, by the abundance of others, that do not Consume their own Growths, Products, or Manufactures. Such as *Negotiate and Traffick* this way are called *Merchants*. The things Sold or Exchanged are two. *First, Wares or Goods*. And *Secondly, Moneys or Coyn*, which are usually Contracted or Bargained for, three ways.

*First, When Goods are Exchanged for Goods*; that is, so much of one Sort, for like value of another, and this is called *Bartering*, usual here in old times, and in many places of *America, Asia and Affrica* in these days: But in Process of time, Men finding it too difficult and troublesome to carry about them, all things thus Bargained and Truckt for, from place to place, invented a common *Standard*, or Measure that should countervail, and be in value as all other things, and be Accounted in Payments, Satisfaction and Equivalency to all others: And this is called *Money*, of *Gold, Silver*, or other *Metals*. This Use of Money is as old as *Abraham*, but it was not then Coyned, but onely in *Pieces Unstampt*; and since by Authority of *Princes*, it was divided into great and small Pieces, and into several and Distinct parts and Denominations, and Stampt or Coyned with several Characters, denoting the true Weight and Value of the same, This was done first by *Servius* in *Rome*, of *Brass*, whereon was Imprinted the Image of Sheep and Oxen, betokening the Wealth and Riches of those days; ten of those Pieces made a *Denier* or Penny, and were called by the *Latines*,

*Latines, Denarii.* This was the Original of Money which afterward came to be Coyned of Silver and Gold.

Secondly, The Second way is of Goods for Money, and this is Termed *Bargaining*, or *Buying and Selling*; this Facilitates Merchandizing, and to prevent the Inconvenience and Danger of the Carriage of Money about a Man, another *Medium* was found, and that was:

Thirdly, *Exchanging*, which is the giving of so much Money in one place to one, who should cause it to be again repay'd in another place by another for him. In all *Exchanges* there is concluded two Payments, two Places, and four distinct Persons, viz: he that Payeth in one Place, and Receiveth in another; and he that Receiveth in the one Place, and Payeth in the other, and so no Man can remit, except there be another to Draw; nor can any Receive, except there be another Authorized to Pay.

The first of these ways was taught to Mankind by Necessity, the second was found out to Facilitate the first, and the third to Facilitate the second. Thus was the Original of *Exchanges*, to Accommodate Commerce, which was first Practised without Benefit or Loss, or any other Consideration, they using to Pay the Value of the very Sum Received: But in time it came to be considered, that the Party Paying, loses time, and runs a hazzard, and therefore it was held reasonable that he should have some benefit: Hence *Exchanges* are converted to an *Art* or *Mystery*, Moneys being remitted for benefit, without so much respect to the end of its Original Institution.

In the first sort, the Merchant ought to know the Commodities delivered and received, the present Value of both, the quality, viz: whether lasting or perishable; the property, viz: whether of Natural growth, or Artificial; and lastly, the quantity, viz: whether plentiful or scarce, and in few Lands.

In the second sort, the same things are necessary and also a knowledge how the things are bought and sold, whether by weight, as ponderous Goods; by concave or long measures, as Commodities of length; or such as are Solid or Liquid. A knowledge of Weights and Measures, of the Fineness, Goodness, and Currant Value of Money, &c. A Merchant is to know what to Bargain for, how to Bargain, when to Bargain, and with whom, which comprehends the knowledge of the Commodity, Weights and Measures, proper Seasons, and credit of the Party Bargained with.

In the third sort there is necessary, a knowledge of the Fineness, Goodness, and Currant Value, of the Princes Coin, where the Remitter and Party Receiving abides—a knowledge of the Currant Rate of Exchanging, of the *Par*, or Value for Value, both according to the Standard of the Country, and according to the Valuation of the Currant Coin there passable, Taken of the Usage of the Place,—and a knowledge of the Drawer and Receiver.—As also the due Manner, and Form of making of all Legal Intimations, Protests, and other such needful Instruments, Circumstances and Observations, as are requisite upon Default of Payment, according to the strict and Solemn Rules required in a Bill of Exchange. These General Heads are not to instruct Merchants, but to give a kind of a view of this Noble Calling to others that are Strangers to it.

More particularly in this Famous City, is a great Number of Merchants, who for Wealth, for Stately Houses within the City in Winter; and without, in Summer, for rich Furniture, plentiful Tables, Honourable living, for great Estates in Money and Land, excel some Princes in some of our Neighbour Nations. A great many of whom have frequently born the Dignity of the Chief Magistracy in the City, and have been Bountiful and very Liberal Benefactors to the Publick, and other Pious Uses.

The Merchants of *London* have been by divers Princes of this Kingdom Incorporated into Societies and Companies, to incourage their Endeavours, and in reward of the Discoveries of the Trade of those Countries, whereof they take their Name; they have Power and Immunities, granted them, do make Acts and Orders for the Benefit of Commerce in General, and of their Companies in particular.



The Antientest of these, called the Company of Merchant Adventurers, have had their Original and Continuance since *Edward* the First, Grounded at first upon the Exportation of *Wool* only, as the Prime and Staple Commodity of *England*; but now upon Cloathing, into which the *Wool* is converted: That King Removed the Staple out of *Flanders*, and allured over some *Flemmings*, which taught the *English* to make Cloath, so that they are now the best Clothiers or Cloth-workers in the World. — And to Encourage them, he Enacted in the twenty seventh of his Reign, by Statute, that it should be Felony to transport Wools unwrought. This Staple was afterwards Removed to *Callais*, to *Inrich* it; afterwards to *Antwerp*, *Middlborough*, *Stoad*, *Delph*, *Rotterdam*, and *Hamborough*. — It now includes all Drapery, and is Govern'd beyond Sea by a Deputy and certain Assistants, and in *England* by a Governor, Deputy, and certain Assistants. *Stow* says, that the Company of Merchants called the Staple, were Incorporated by *Edward* III. But the Merchant Adventurers by *Edward* IV.

The



The Company of Merchants of Levant, termed Turkey Merchants, were Incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, and had their Charter Confirmed and Enlarged by King James I. They first made discoveries into the Traffick of the Seigniorie of Venice, and the Dominion of the great Turk,

having then the Priviledges of the East-Indian Traffick,—the Navigation to us then unknown by Sea, but the Portugals knew it.



Now there is a Great and Eminent Company, that Manage the East-India Trade, and by themselves Incorporated, in Queen Elizabeths time, Anno 1600. Employing a Joynt Stock, they have a great Capital, or House, called the East-India-House; by the said Trade and Stock they have

Built many Warlike Ships, and brought all those Indian Commodities to our homes, which before were brought to us by other Nations; both which Companies (*viz.* the Levant and East-India) now supply our Land, and by their second Transportation many other Countries, with those rich Merchandizes which Venetia, Turkey, Arabia, Persia, China, and India yeild; these have their respective Governors, to which are adjoynd certain Commissioners and Assistants.

The Company of Merchants of Russia were Incorporated by King Edward VI. and their Charter Confirmed and Enlarged by Queen Elizabeth. As also the Company of Merchants of Ebbing, the Eastland Company—the Green-Land Company—the Spanish-Company—the French-Company of New Adventurers—the Company of French Merchants—There



is also the Merchants of *Virginia*, *Bermudas* or *Summer-Islands*, the *Affrican* or *Guiney* Company, &c.

These Companies, besides others not at all Incorporated, being encouraged by sundry Priviledges, Govern themselves by settled Acts and Orders, under certain chosen Governors, Deputies, and a Selected number of Assistants, which have been found to be so profitable to these Kingdoms, by Exporting the Native Commodities thereof, by setting the Poor on Work, by Building of many brave Ships, and by Importing hither of sundry Necessaries both for use and ornament, that the Benefit thereof cannot here be certainly expressed. But for a taste, I shall Transcribe one Instance, from Mr. *Lewis Roberts* in his *Map of Commerce*, Written near Fifty Years ago, about the *Levant Company* in particular. It was found (says he, p. 295.) that in our last Voyage to *Cales*, and to the *Isle of Rhee*, they were the owners of Twenty great Sail of Ships, that served in both those Voyages, and it is probable that they are owners of Thirty Sail more, which one with the other, may contain 12 or 13000 Tuns of Burthen, 1200 Guns at least and about 4 or 5000 Sailers yearly, besides *Porters*, *Weighers*, *Baygemen*, *Lightermen*, *Carmen*, which cannot be less than 2 or 3000 more, and they pay above 50000 *l.* Yearly Customs to the King, partly by Exportation of Cloth, Tin, and other Goods, and part'y Importation of *Silks*, *Cortons*, *Galls*, *Grograms*, *Spices*, *Drugs*, *Curran*s, and other *Levantine* Commodities. Which shews the great Benefit of a well Govern'd Trade. And we may well estimate, if it was so then, that 'tis much greater now, and that the Benefit of these, and the other Eminent Societies, to this City and Kingdom, is mighty considerable.

3. *Of the Trade of London into the Country.*

**O**F this we need say no more, but what is expressed already, it being so universally known to the whole Land; The *Londoners* using to supply all the Trading places of the Kingdom, especially on great *Fairs*, to which they resort in great numbers, and afford their Goods at the best hand; to their own and their Countries great Benefit; and in Requital, the Adjacent Counties supply the City with all manner of Necessaries for Food, Hay, Fuel, &c. insomuch that Strangers have admired at the prodigious Plenty of all sorts that are to be seen in the Great and well Furnished Markets of *Leaden-Hall*, *Stocks*, *Milk-Street*, *Newgate*, *Clare*, *South-hampton*, *St. Albans*, *Westminster*, *Hungerford*, and *Brooks*, with several others; so that here is a perpetual *Mart*, where any sort of Goods may be purchased at a convenient and reasonable Rate. Nor is there any Place in the Kingdom where Poor People (or such as would be very Frugal) may live *Cheaper*; or the Splendid *Liver*, *Gallanter*, &c.

*The Laws of the Market. Stow. p. 664.*

1. **I**N all the *Markets* of this City, no Victual shall be sold but by the Price set by the Mayor of this City.
2. No Man shall *Forefall* any Victual coming to the *Market*; as for to Buy in any *Inn* or other privy place, or yet coming to the *Market*, whether it be found in the hands of the Buyer, or of the Seller, under pain of Forfeiture of the same: And no *Inn-holder* shall suffer any thing to be sold in his House, upon pain of Forfeiture of Forty Shillings.
3. No man shall *regrate* any Victuals which is in the *Market*, or buy any Victual to *ingrate* in the *Market*, so that

that the Commons can or may have any part of such Victual, as in especial such as be known for *Hucksters*, or other people occupying their Living by such Victual as they would so *ingross*, under pain of forfeiture of such Victuals so *regrated*: Provided always that any Steward for any Noble Feast, may buy or *ingrate* such Victual as is convenient for the same Feast.

4. No *Butter* shall be sold but according to the Weight, for the time of the year allowed.

5. No *Poulterers* shall deceivably occupy the Market to sell any stale Victual, or such as be *Poulterers* of this City, for to stand in strange Cloathing so to do, under pain of *forty shillings*, and the forfeiture of such Victual *forty shillings*.

6. No *Hucksters* shall stand or sit in the Market, but in the *lower place*, and the ends of the Market, to the intent they may be perfectly known, and the *stranger-market-people* have the preheminance of the Market, under pain of *three shillings four pence*, if the *Hucksters* disobey the same.

7. No *unwholsome* or stale Victual shall be sold under pain of *forty shillings*, and forfeiture of the same Victuals.

### Of the Foreign-Trade of London.

4. **A**S to the Trade of London into Foreign Parts, we have almost prevented our self by what is delivered before; we shall therefore only add, That England abounding with many rich and useful native Commodities, as *Woollen-Cloaths* of all sorts, Broad and Narrow, called by several Names in several Shires, also *Perperuanoes*, *Bays*, *Says*, *Serges*, *Cottons*, *Kersies*, *Buffins*, *Mocadoes*, *Grograms*, *Sattins*, *Tabbys*, *Calimancaes*, *Camlets*, *Velvets*, *Plushes*, *Worstedes*, *Fustians*, *Durances*, *Tukes*, *Crapes*, *Flannels*, and infinite others — *Furrs* and *Skins*, as *Coney-skins*, *Squirrel-skins*, *Fitches*, *Caloe-skins*, *Hides*, &c.

Mines.

Mines, as Tin, Lead, Allom, Copper, Iron of all sorts, Sea-cole, Salt, &c.

All manner of Grain, as Oats, Pease, Barley; Ry., and Wheat in great plenty, &c. Also Linnen-Cloth, Flax, Hemp, &c. All Iron-Wares, Tallow, Leather, Glasses of all sorts, and Glass, Venice Gold and Silver, Train-Oyl, Salmons, Pilchards, Herrings, Hake, Congor, Haberdine, Cod, Ling, Hops, Wood. Butter, Cheese, Beer, Cyder, Salt-Peter, Gunpowder, Honey, Wax, Alabaster, and other Stones, Wools, Woolfells, Tarn, Fullers-Earth, Saffron, Liquoris, &c. and many other good and rich Commodities, too tedious to be enumerated; the Merchants of London do yearly export great Quantities of such of these Goods, as are not prohibited, to Foreign Markets, and make good Returns, and bring to supply the Kingdom a great deal of Treasure and rich Commodities from all parts of the World, to the enriching of themselves, unspeakable Benefit of the Nation, and Credit of the English in general, who are generally as fair Dealers as any in the World, and of as active and undertaking Souls; and the Principal Seat or Emporium of this great Trade, is the great and famous City of London.

Of the Corporations of London.

5. **T**HE other Traders in London are divided into Companies or Corporations; who are as so many Bodies Politique. Of these there are Twelve called the Chief Companies, and he that is chosen Lord Mayor, must be free of one of these Companies, which are

1. Mercers. 2. Grocers. 3. Drapers. 4. Fishmongers. 5. Goldsmiths. 6. Skinners. 7. Merchant-Tailors. 8. Haberdashers. 9. Salters. 10. Ironmongers. 11. Vintners. 12. Clothworkers.

And

And if it happen that the Lord Mayor Elect, is of any other Company, he presently removes to one of the Twelve. All these Companies have Assembly-places, called *Halls*, which are so many *Basilikes* or stately and sumptuous *Palaces*, worthy to be view'd by all Strangers. It hath been the custom of our Kings to honour some of these Companies by taking their Freedom thereof; and King *Charles* the Second was made Free of the Company of *Grocers*, and the present King, when Prince of *Orange*, was made Free of the Company of *Drapers*.

Each Company or Mystery hath a *Master* annually chosen, from among themselves, and other Subordinate Governours called *Wardens*, or *Assistants*. These do exactly correspond with the general Government of the City, by a Lord Mayor, *Aldermen*, and *Common-Council*; who are selected out of these several Companies, so excellent a harmony there is in this Government.

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*Of the Twelve Chief Companies out of which the Lord Mayor is to be Annually Chosen.*

# 1. MERCERS.



The *Mercers* have been always allowed the first place, who were Incorporated into a Society 17 R. 2. Anno 1393. For their Arms they bear Gules, a Maiden-head proper, crown'd, Or, Wascot purple, issuing out of Clouds proper, within a Bordure Nebulee, Or.

# 2. GROCERS.



The *Grocers* were at first call'd *Pepperers*, and Incorporated by the name of *Grocers*, Anno 1345. 20 E. 3. They bear a Chevron, nine Cloves Sable, with this Motto, *God grant Grace*; Supporters Helm and Crest, granted by *Clarencieux*, in the Reign of H. 8. Anno 1562.

# 3. DRAPERS.



## 3. DRAPERS.



The *Drapers* were Incorporated, 17 H. 6. Anno 1430. The Arms first granted by *Garret*; Crest and Supporters by *Clarencieux*. The Coat Gules, three Triple Crowns, Or, Capt Gules issuing out of Clouds resting upon Sun-beams; their Motto, *Unto God only be Honour and Glory*.

## 4. FISHMONGERS.



The *Fishmongers* were at first two Companies, to wit, *Stock-Fish-mongers* and *S. It-Fish-mongers*; but 28 H. 8. They were imbodyed into one Company; Their Arms Azure, three Dolphins in pale paper crown'd, Or, betwixt four lives Sa'terways Argent, all crown'd Or, on a chief Gules; three Cross-keys Salterways Argent; the Motto, *All Worship be to God only*.

## 5. GOLDSMITHS.



The *Goldsmiths* were Incorporated 16 R. 2. Their Arms quarterly Gules and Azure, two Leopards heads, Or, two Golden Cups covered 'twixt two Buckles Or, the Motto, *To God only be all Glory*.

SKIN

The

6. SKINNERS.



The Skinners were Incorporated 1 E. 3. Anno 1327. and made a perfect Fraternity, 18 R. 2. Their Arms Ermin on a Chief, Gules, three Ducal Crowns, Or, lin'd of the first, their Motto the same with the Goldsmiths; *To God only be all Glory.*

7. MERCHANT-TAYLORS.



The first Patent of these Arms was granted by *Clarenceux*, to the Company of *Taylor*s and *Linnen Ar-*  
*nourers*, 21 E. 4. 1480. And Incorporated 17 H. 7. 1501. by the name of *Merchant-Taylor*s. Their Arms Argent a Tent, two Robes Gules on a Chief Azure, a Lyon passant, regardant, Or; the Motto, *Concordia parva res crescent.*

8. HABERDASHERS.



The *Haberdashers*, called of old *Hurrers*, were Incorporated a Society of St. Katharines 26 H. 6. Anno 1447. Confirmed 17 H. 7. by the name of *Merchant-Haberdashers*. Their Coat Nebulee Argent and Azure, on a Bend Gules, a Lyon passant, regardant, Or; the Crest and Supporters granted by *Clarenceux*, Anno 1571

The Motto, *Serve and Obey.*

9. S A L.

9. *SALTERS.*

The *Salters* had the Arms of a Society given them, 22 H. 8. Anno 1530. The Crest and Supporters by *Clarencieux*, 29 Eliz. Anno 1587. The Coat party per Chevron, Azure and Gules, three Salts covered, over-flowing Argent, with this Motto, *Sal sapit omnia*.

10. *IRONMONGERS.*

The *Ironmongers* were Incorporated 3 E. 4. 1462. Their Arms granted by Lancaster King at Arms, Marshal of *Clarencieux*, Anno 1454. 34 H. 6. Their Coat Argent on a Chevron, Gules, three Lockets capted, Or, between three Steel Gads, Azure.

11. *VINTNERS.*

The *Vintners* were Incorporated by E. 3. by the name of *Wine-Tonnagers*, confirmed 13 H. 6. Anno 1436. Their Arms first granted by *Clarencieux*, 6 H. 6. 1427. They bear Sable a Chevron between three Tuns Argent.

CLOATH.

12. CLOTH-WORKERS.



The *Cloth-Workers* grew to be a Company, 22 H. 8. Anno 1530. Their Arms then granted by *Clarencieux*, Sable a Chevron Ermin in Chief, two Crabbets Argent in Base, a Beazel Or, Supporters and Crest granted by *Clarencieux*, Anno 1587.

The other Corporations, besides these Twelve, enjoy large Priviledges by the King's Charter, and they have fair Halls to meet in, most of which were consumed in the great Fire, Anno 1666. but they are since rebuilt for the most part in a very stately and magnificent manner: The Hall belonging to the Company of Dyers was in the Year 1681 consumed by an unhappy Fire that happen'd near, as were also some Houses in *Thames-street*.

Of the other Corporations in London.

1. DYERS.



The *Dyers* were first Incorporated by a special Charter of H. 6. 16 Feb. in the 49th year of his Reign. Their Coat a Chevron Engrail'd between three Woolfacks.

## 2. BREWERS.



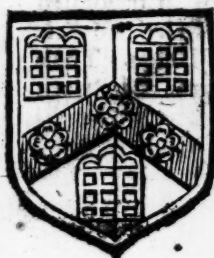
The *Brewers* were Incorporated 22d February 6. H. 6. and confirm'd 13 July 2 Eliz. Their Coat is a Chevron Engrailed, Argent, three Tuns, Sable, 'twixt 6 Garbes Salterways, Or.

## 3. LEATHER-SELLERS.



The Company of *Leather-Sellers* is ancient, for they were first Incorporated, 6 R. 2. Their Coat is three Bucks trippant regardant Gules.

## 4. PEWTERERS.



The *Pewterers* were Incorporated in the Reign of E. 4. in the 13 of his Reign, Jan. 20. Their Arms Azure, on a Chevron Or, three Roses Gules between.

## 5. BAR-

5. BARBER-CHYRURGEONS.



The *Barber-Chirurgeons* were Incorporated by *Edw. 4.* but confirmed by every King and Queen since, with enlargements. Their Arms are a Cross quarter'd Gules, a Lyon passant gardant, Or, in the first quarter a Chevron between three. In the second party, *per pale Argent and vert*, a Rose crown'd with an Imperial Crown, the first as the fourth, the second as the third.

6. ARMOURERS.



The *Armourers* were Incorporated in the beginning of *H. 6.* the King himself being pleased to be Free of their Company. Their Arms Argent on a Chevron Gules, a Gantlet between four Swords in Saltire, on a Chief Sable, a Buckler Argent, charg'd with Cross Gules, betwixt 2 Helmets of the first.

7. WHITE-BAKERS.



This Company are of great Antiquity ; they were a Company 1 *E. 2.* had a new Charter, 1 *H. 7.* confirm'd by *H. 8. E. 6.* Queen *Mary*, Queen *Eliz.* and King *James.* Their Arms Gules three Garbs, Or, on a Chief, an arm issuing out of the Clouds proper, holding a pair of Scales, Or, between three Anchors of the first.



## 8. WAX-CHANDLERS.



These are also of ancient standing, and much used in times of Popery; they became Incorporated, Anno 1484. 2 R. 3. Their Arms Azure on a Chevron between three Lamps Argent, three Roses Gules.

## 9. TALLOW-CHANDLERS.



This is a Society of great Antiquity, first formerly Incorporated 2 E. 4. Their Arms a Pale counter-chang'd Argent, and Azure between three Doves Argent volant, with Olive Branches vert.

## 10. CUTLERS.



Incorporated beginning Hen. 5. Their Arms six Swords Salterways proper.

## 11. GIRDERS.

11. GIRD L E R S.



Incorporated 6<sup>th</sup> August 27 H.  
5. yet very ancient. Their Arms  
Azure. Or, and a pale between  
three Girdrons.

12. B U T C H E R S.



This Company came not to be In-  
corporated till the third of King James  
I. then they were made a Corporati-  
on by the Name of *Master, Wardens,*  
and *Commonalty* of the Art and My-  
stery of *Butchers*, yet the Fraternity  
is ancient; their Arms Azure, two  
Axes Salterways Argent, between  
two Roses Argent, as many Bulls  
heads Cowped of the second attir'd, Or; a Bores head  
Gules, 'twixt two Garbs vert.

13. S A D L E R S.



This Company is very ancient, &  
shewing their beginning in the times  
of E. 1. having continued in their  
Livery, and given Livery near 400  
years; what the said King and R. 2.  
H. 4. E. 2. E. 3. H. 5. H. 6. E. 4. R.  
3. H. 7. H. 8. E. 6. gave, King  
James confirm'd. Their Arms a Che-  
ron, between three Saddles, Or.

## 14. CARPENTERS.



This ancient Company were Incorporated by Letters Patents of E. 4. in his 17th year, the 3th of July, by the Name of the Master, Warden, and Commonalty of the Myſtery of Freemen of the Carpentry of the City of London. Their Arms Azure, a Chevron engrailed between three Compaſſes Argent.

## 15. CORDWAINERS.



This Company of Shoemakers, called Cordwainers of old, were Incorporated 17 H. 6. and confirm'd by all Kings ſince. Their Arms Azure a Chevron, Or; between three Goats heads, erased Argent, at-ir'd Or.

## 16. PAINTERS.



This Company having the Addition of Painters-Stainers are of high Antiquity, yet not Incorporated till Anno 1580. 23 of Queen Eliz.

## 17. CUR-

17. CURRIERS.



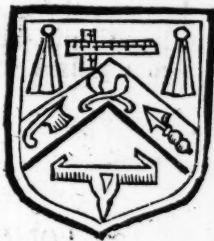
These are also ancient, but Incorporated, 12 June, 37 Jacobi. Their Arms *Azure*, a Cross ingrailed, Or; between four Saws Salterways Argent.

18. MASONS.



The Company of *Masons*, called *Free-Masons*, were a loving Brotherhood for many Ages, yet not regulated into a Society till 12 H. 4. Their Arms *Sable*, on a Chevron between three Castles Argent, a pair of Compasses of the first.

19. PLUMMERS.



Incorporated 9 Jacobi, yet a very Ancient Fellowship.

20. *INHOLDERS.*

Incorporated 6 H. 8. Their Arms a Chevron quarterly Or ; and Gules counterchanged between three Garbs Or.

21. *FOUNDERS.*

Incorporated 18th Septem. 12 Jacobi ; Their Coat, Gules, a Spoon-pot 'twixt two Candlesticks, Or.

22. *EMBROIDERERS.*

Incorporated 4th Eliz. Their Arms Barry of 8 Argent, and Azure on a Fesse, Or, a Cup Argent, between as many Lyons passant regardant.

23. *POUL-*

23. POULTERS.



Incorporated 19 H. 7. Their Arms are three Swans of the first, as many Herons of the second.

24. COOKS.



Incorporated 12 E. 3. Their Arms a Chevron Sable, between three Bar-ray branches proper.

25. COOPERS.



Incorporated 16 H. 7. by the name of Master, Wardens; or Keepers of the Commonalty of the Freemen of the Mystery of Coopers in London, and the Suburbs of the same City; Their Arms party per pale Gules, and Or, a Chevron between three Hoops in a chief Azure.



## 26. TYLERS and BRICK-LAYERS.



Though very ancient, yet not Incorporated till the 10th of Qu. Eliz. Their Arms Azure, a Chevron, a Flower-de-luce, Or, in Chief, 'twixt two Gads of Steel of the second.

## 27. BOWYERS.



This Company though of great Antiquity and Honour to the English Nation; yet their Incorporation was but 21 of K. James. Their Arms Sable on a Chief, three Mullets on the first, between three Saws of the first.

## 28. FLETCHERS.



These are also a Corporation; Their Arms Sable, a Chevron Or, between three Arrows Argent.

## 29. BLACK-

29. BLACK-SMITHS.



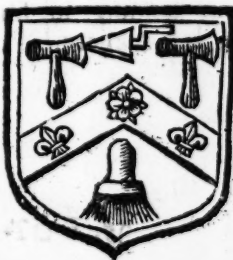
A very ancient Fraternity, Incorporated 20th of Eliz. Their Arms Gules, a Chevron between three Hammers Crown'd Or.

30. JOYNERS.



Joyners, or Seelers, were Incorporated by Qu. Eliz. in her 13th Year: Their Arms Gules, a Chevron, twixt two Compasses, and a Globe Argent, on a Chief pale Gules, charged with an Escallop, Or, between two Roses of the field.

31. PLAISTERS.



Incorporated in the Reign of H. 7. Their Arms Azure, in Escutcheon, Or, a Rose between two Flower-de-luces Gules, two Hammers and a Brush Argent.

## WEAVERS.



The Company of *Weavers* were of very ancient Note, as having three several Societies of themselves, viz. the *Woollen Weavers*, the *Arras-Weavers*, and the *Linnen-Weavers*. Their Arms Azure, three Leopards heads, with three Shuttles in their Mouths. Argent, on a Chevron Gules, Or, between.

## 33. FRUITERERS.



Incorporated 3 *Jacobi*; Their Arms Argent, the Tree of Paradise between Adam and Eve proper.

## 34. SCRIVENERS.



An ancient Society Incorporated 28 *Jan.* 14 *Jacobi*: Their Arms an Eagle volant, holding in his Mouth a Penne, and Inkhorn.

35. BOTTLE-MAKERS and HORNERS.



As for these, the precedent times have remembred them to be of Antiquity, and two distinct Companies combined in one: But I find (saith *Stow*, page 638. no Record that they were at any time Incorporated.

36. STATIONERS.



This Company was of great Antiquity before Printing was invented: Their old Dwelling was in *Pater-Noster-Row*, and the parts adjoining, yet not Incorporated till 3 Ph. and Mary. Their Arms Argent, on a Chevron between three Bibles, Or, a Falcon volant between two Roses, the Holy Ghost in Chief.

37. MARBLERS.



The Company call'd the Marblers, or Sculpters, are in one Fraternity with the *Masons*, yet they have a different Coat, viz. a Chevron between two, and a Mallet Argent.

38. WOL.

## 38. WOOL-PACKERS.



There was a Company of *Wool-packers* in the time of the *Hans*, when the Staple of *Wool* flourished, their Coat *Azure*, a *Wool-sack Argent*.

## 39. FARRIERS



Had their rise from *Henry de Ferraris*, a *Norman*, who was Master of the *Horse* to the *Conqueror*, who gave him the honour of *Tutbury*, the first preferment of the *Ferraris*. Their Arms three *Horse-shoes Azure*.

## 40. PAVIOURS.



This is an ancient Company, their Coat *Argent*, a *Chevron* 'twixt three *Faggots Sable*.

41. LORINORS.



Their Arms are Gules on a Chevron Argent, three Horse Combs, 'twixt three Roses Argent.

42. BROWN-BAKERS.



Incorporated 19 Jacobi; their Arms Gules, a hand issuing out of the Clouds, a chief Barry wavy, Or and Azure, on a Chevron Gules.

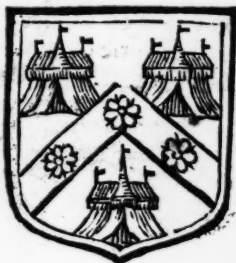
43. WOOD-MONGERS.



Incorporated 3 Jacobi. Their Coat Argent, a Chevron 'twixt three Faggots Sable



## 44. UPHOLSTERS, or UPHOLDERS.



Their Arms Sable, three Tents Gules on a Chevron Or, three Tents of the second.

## 45. TURNERS.



Incorporated 2 Jacobi. Their Court Azure, a Katharine-wheel Argent.

## 46. GLAZIERS.



Their Arms two Croziers Salterways Sable, four Springs on a Chief Gules, a Lyon passant Guardant, Or.

## 47. CLARK

not fo

47. CLARKS.



The Company of *Clarkes*, called *Parish-Clarkes*, is ancient, and stand Register'd in the Books of *Guild-Hall*. They were incorporated 17 H. 3. Their Arms Azure, a Flower-de-luce, Or, on a Chief Gules, a Leopards Head 'twixt two Books, Or.

48. WATER-MEN



Have for their Arms barry waive of six, Azure, and Argent, a Lighter proper on a chief Gules, a pair of Oars Salterways, 'twixt two Cushions, Or.

49. APOTHECARIES.



This Company having separated themselves from the ancient Society of the *Grocers*, grew so much in favour with King *James I.*, that he used to call them his Company; and therefore gave them a Charter of Incorporation the 15<sup>th</sup> of his Reign. Amongst many Worthy Members of this Company, I may

not forget Dr. *Gideon De Laune*, Apothecary to King *James,*

*James*, a man noted for many singularities in his time, a great Benefactor to the Publick, and particularly to the Foundation of the *Apothecaries-Hall* in *Black-Fryars*, where his Statue, in white Marble, is to be seen to this day. And to whom I have the honour to be nearly related, which is not the reason that I mention him, but to perpetuate his Memory as well as others, as his due desert; he liv'd piously to the age of 97 years, and worth (notwithstanding his many acts of publick and private Piety) near as many thousand Pounds as he was years, having 37 Children by one Wife, and about 60 Grand-Children at his Funeral. His Famous Pill is in great Request to this day, notwithstanding the Swarms of pretenders to Universal Pill-making. This little digression, I hope, will not be offensive.

### 50. SILK-THROWERS.

This Company was made a Fellowship of this City, 19 *Jacobi*; and Incorporated by the name of the Master, Wardens, Assistants, and Commonalty of the Trade or Mystery of *Tilk-throwers* of the City of London, 13 April, 5 Car. 1.

Besides these, there are several other Societies, of which more hereafter.

These Corporations, or Bodies-Politick, have all their stately spacious Halls (as was said) with Clerks and other Ministerial Officers, to attend them when they meet to Consult about the Regulation of their respective Societies, and for promoting publick Good and advancement of Trade and Wealth, as also when they meet at their sumptuous and splendid Feasts. And in this London surpasseth all other Cities.



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*The Arms of LONDON.*



To conclude our *Heraldry*, the Arms of this Illu-  
 strious City shall bring up the *Rear*, as well as it has  
 been placed in the *Front*. It is *Argent*, *Cross Gules*,  
 with the *Sword of St. Paul*, not *Sir William Wall-*  
*worth's Dagger*, as some have conceited ; for this Coat  
 did belong to the City before the said *Sir William Wall-*  
*worth*, Lord Mayor, slew the Rebel *Wat Tyler*, as  
 Learned Antiquaries Affirm.

*The Oath of a Freeman.*

YE shall Swear that ye shall be good and true to  
 our Sovereign Lord and Lady, King William and  
 Queen Mary, and to the Heirs of our said Sovereign  
 Lord and Lady, the King and Queen. Obeysant  
 and

Obeysant and Obedient ye shall be to the Mayor and Ministers of this City, the Franchises and Customs thereof ye shall maintain, and this City keep harmless in that which in you is. Ye shall be contributory to all manner of charges within this City, as Summons, Watches, Contributions, Taxes, Tallages, Lot and Scot, and to all Charges, bearing your part as a Freeman ought to do. Ye shall colour no Foreigners Goods, under, or in your Name, whereby the King or this City might or may lose their Customs or Advantages. Ye shall know no Forreigner to buy or sell any Merchandize with any Forreigner within this City or Franchise thereof, but ye shall warn the Chamberlain thereof, or some Minister of the Chamber. Ye shall implead or sue no Freeman out of the City, whiles ye may have Right and Law within the same City. Ye shall take none Apprentices but if he be Free-born (that is to say) no Bondman Son, nor the Son of any Alien, and for no less term than for seven Years, without fraud or deceit: and within the first Year ye shall cause him to be inrolled, or else pay such Fine as shall be reasonably imposed upon you for omitting the same: And after his term ends, within convenient time (being required) ye shall make him Free of this City, if he have well and truly served you. Ye shall also keep the Kings Peace in your own Person. Ye shall know no Gatherings, Conventicles, or Conspiracies made against the Kings Peace, but ye shall warn the Mayor thereof, or let it to your Power. All these points and Articles ye shall well and truly keep according to the Laws and Customs of this City to your power, God you help, &c.

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## Of the Guild-Hall.

Page 160. The Reader was referred to what should be spoken about the great *Guild-Hall*, to the Chapter of *Government*, where an account has been given of the several Courts there, therefore there is no need of further addition here as to that, only we shall briefly remark its *Antiquity*.

*Fabian* says, that this *Hall* was begun to be built New, Anno 1411. 12 H. 4. By Sir *Thomas Knolles* then Lord Mayor, and his Brethren the *Aldermen*, and made a large and great House. 1 H. 6. The Executors of Sir *Richard Whittington* gave towards the Paving of this great Hall, 20*l.* and next year 15*l.* more, to the said Pavement with hard Stone of *Purbeck*; they also Glazed the Windows thereof, and of the Lord Mayors Court, on every of which the Arms of Sir *Richard Whittington* were placed. The Foundation of the Mayors Court was laid 3 H. 6. and of the Porch on the South-side of the Court; Then were built the Lord Mayors Chamber, the Council-Chamber, and other Rooms above Stairs. The New Council-Chamber (a very good and honourable Deed) with a fair Room over it, appointed for a Treasury for the Books and Records of the City, and another Room underneath for necessary use and Employment, was begun, Anno 1614. and finished Michaelmas 1615. at the charge of 1740*l.* which was well bestowed. The Kitchens, &c. were built about Anno 1501. for accommodation of the Lord Mayors Feast, by means of Sir *John Shaa*, Goldsmith, Lord Mayor, who kept the first Lord Mayors Feast there, which were wont to be kept before in *Merchant-Tailors*, or *Grocers-Hall*, &c.



The adjoyning Chappell or College of *Mary Magdalen*, and *All-Saints*, was called *London-College*, built, Anno 1299. which had a *Custos*, seven *Chaplains*, three *Clerks*, and four *Quiristers*. Adjoyning to this Chappell was a fair and large *Library*, pertaining to the *Guild-Hall* and *College*; but the Books (to the quantity of three-score Cart-loads \*) in *Edw. 6.*

\**Howel.* time were sent for by *Edw. Duke of Somerset*, p. 118. with promise to restore them, but they were never return'd. The *Library* was built by the Executors of *Sir Richard Whittington* aforesaid; and by *W. Bury*.

This great *Guild-Hall* was destroyed by the great Fire, 1666, but very Magnificently rebuilt; In the great Hall, on the East-end, it is very richly hung with the lively Effiges of Their present *Majesties*, and round about on all sides, it is adorn'd with the costly and lively Pictures of the great *Ministers* of State, and *Judges* of the Land. There are many large and spacious *Courts* and *Offices*, where the Respective Affairs of the City are managed as before in the Section of the *Civil-Government* of *London*,

## Of Blackwell-Hall.

THIS place was purchased by the Lord Mayor and Commonalty, for 50*l.* 20 *R.* 2. and employed as a Weekly Market-place for all sorts of *Woolen-Cloaths*, broad and narrow, brought from all parts of the Kingdom there to be sold. 21 *R.* 2. It was Decreed, that no Foreigner or Stranger should sell any *Woolen-Cloth*; but in *Blackwell-Hall*, upon pain of forfeiture thereof. It was Rebuilt being decayed, Anno

1558,

1558. at the charge of 2500 *l.* to which *Richard May, Merchant-Taylor*, gave 300 *l.* at his Decease.

It was destroyed by the great Fire, 1666, but rebuilt in a very capacious manner, and is the greatest Market and Store-house for all sorts of Woollen-Cloath, &c.

## Of Leaden-Hall.

**A**NNO 1411. This Hall was confirmed unto the City by Sir *Richard Whittington* and others, who purchased it. Anno 1443. 21 H. 6. Sir *John Hartherly*, Lord Mayor, purchased License of the King to take up 200 fodder of Lead, for the building of Water-Conduits, a Common Granary, and the Cross in Cheap-side, more beautifully for the honour of the City. This Granary was built by the honourable and famous Merchant, *Simon Eyre* (the words of the Grant be, *Cum Nobilis & potens, vir, &c. Whereas the Noble and Powerful Man, &c.*) sometime an Upholsterer, and then a Draper, Anno 1419. He built it of square Stone, as it now sheweth, having escaped the fury of the great Fire, with a fair and large Chappel on the East-side of the Quadrant, over the Porch he caused to be Written, *Dextra Domini exaltavit me; The Lords Right Hand Exalted me.* Within the Chappel was written, *Honourandus & famosus Mercator Simon Eyre, hujus operis, &c.* In English, thus, *The honourable and famous Merchant Simon Eyre Founder of this Work, once Mayor of this City, Citizen and Draper of the same, Departed out of this Life 18 Sept. 1459. 38. H. 6.* He was buried in the Church of St. Mary Wolnoth, in *Lumbard-street*. He gave very many large and bountiful Legacies, to be read in *Stow*, page 163.

This

This Hall was Burnt, Anno 1484. but Rebuilt again in a very stately and capacious manner. There were kept the *Artillery Guns*, and other Armour of the City. The Store of *Timber* for the necessary reparations of the Tenements belonging to the Chamber of London. It was a free Market for *Victualers*. There were the Common *Beams* for weighing of *Wools* and other Wares, the Scales to weigh Meal, there were made the Pageants for the *Midsummer-Watches*. In other parts *Woolfacks* were stowed, Above stairs the Painters workt upon the Pageants, the Residue were let to *Merchants*, &c, Now there is kept the greatest Flesh-Market about the City: And a great Magazine of Corn.

In speaking of Halls it may not be impertinent to remember the Right Honourable *Baptist Lord Hicks*, Viscount *Cambden*, who besides many noble and charitable acts of Piety in King *James I's* time, recorded by *Stow*, p. 760, 761. built the Sessions-House for the Justices of *Middlesex*, in *St. Johns-street*, at the charge of 600*l*. called after his Name, *Hicks's-Hall*, which was a great convenience, they sitting before in a common Inn, called the *Castle*.

As for the particular Halls of Companies, we have spoke of them Generally before, which is all that appears at present necessary.

Sect.

SECT. 7.

*Of the Custom-House:*

**T**HE House where this great Office was kept, a little below *Billingsgate*, was destroyed by the great Fire, but is re-built in a much more Magnificent, Uniform, and Commodious Manner: the Re-building of which cost King *Charles the Second* 10000 *l*.

Here is received and managed all the Impositions laid on Merchandize Imported or Exported from this City; which are so considerable, that of all the Customs, (which amount to about 600000 *l*. a year,) divided into three Parts, the Port of *London* pays two thirds, that is about 400000 *l*. per annum. A great Number of Officers are here Employed; divers of which are of considerable quality and ability.

There are at present Seven Commissioners who have the charge and over-sight of all Their Majesties Customs in all Ports of *England*, *Viz*.

The Honourable *George Booth*, Esquire.

Sir *Richard Temple*, Baronet.

Sir *John Worden*, Baronet.

Sir *Robert Southwell*, Baronet.

Sir *Robert Clayton*, Knight.

Sir *Patience Ward*, Knight.

*Henry Guy*, Esquire.

The Sallaries to each of these is now 1000 *l*. per annum. They have many Deputies or Waiters in the Port of *London*, and also in the Out-Ports.

The Sallary to each Commissioner formerly, when there were but Five, was 1200 *l*. a year.

There are likewise Customers, Collectors, Comptrollers, Surveyors, Searchers, Waiters, &c.

Sir *John Shaw*, Collector Inwards, (and for the Act of Navigation, Fee 966 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*)

Sir *Nicholas Crispe*, Collector Outwards, Sallary 276 *l.*

*Giles Litcot*, Esquire, Comptroller-General of the Accompts, 500 *l.*

*George Nicholas*, Esquire, Surveyor-General, 500 *l.*

There are 7 Land-Surveyors, 8 Tide-Surveyors, 1 Head-Searcher, and 7 Under-Searchers, at 12 *l.* per annum.

19 King's-Waiters, at 52 *l.* per annum.

40 Land-Waiters, at 80 *l.* per annum.

80 Tide-Waiters, in Fee 5 *l.* per annum, and 3 *s.* per Day.

About 50 Ditto Extraordinary, no Sallary, 3 *s.* per Day when Employ'd.

There are many other Officers, as a Customer of Cloth, a Petty-Customer, Fee 277 *l.* 2 Customers of the Great Customs, Sallary 50 *l.* Comptroller of the Cloth and Petty-Customs, Fee 30 *l.* Register of the Seizures, Sallary 106 *l.* Surveyor of the Out-Ports, 250 *l.* A Secretary, Ware-house-keeper, Surveyor of the Ware-house, &c. Besides, there are several Persons Commission'd to seize Uncustomed-Goods; either Inward or Outward-bound. There are also Noon-tenders, Watchmen, and abundance of other Inferior Officers, which for brevity's sake we are forc'd to omit.

Note that the due Perquisites belonging to several of these Officers are very considerable, and to some are much more than their Respective Sallaries.

## SECT. 8.

### *Of the Excise-Office.*

THE next considerable Branch of Their Majesties Revenue arises by the Excise upon Beer, Ale, and other Liquors. The Office for the Receipt of which is kept in *Broad-street*: It is not only a convenient, but

but a very Stately and Magnificent House, fit to receive an Ambassadour or Foreign Prince. The Present House-keeper is Mr. *Robert Ferguson*, whose Sallary is 400 *l. per annum*. This Revenue is managed for Their Majesties by Commissioners, who, pursuant to an Act of Parliament, do receive the whole Product of the Excise all over *England*, and pay it into the Exchequer. They have 1000 *l.* Sallary each *per annum*, and are obliged by Oath to take no Fee nor Reward but from the King only.

The Names of the Present Commissioners are,

- |                                 |             |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. Sir <i>Henry Ashurst</i> ,   | } Baronets. |
| 2. Sir <i>John Morden</i> ,     |             |
| 3. Sir <i>Samuel Dashwood</i> , | } Knights.  |
| 4. Sir <i>Humphry Edwyn</i> ,   |             |
| 5. <i>William Strong</i> ,      | } Esquires. |
| 6. <i>John Foché</i> ,          |             |
| 7. <i>Steven Evance</i> ,       |             |

The Register and Secretary to these Commissioners is *Edward Noel* Esquire, whose Sallary is 500 *l. per annum*.

*John Birch*, Esquire, is Auditor, who for himself and Clerks is allowed 700 *l. per annum* Sallary.

*Elias Ashmole*, Esquire, is Comptroller, who, with his Clerks, have 1240 *l.* Sallary *per annum*.

From the aforementioned Commissioners their lies an Appeal to others, called *the Commissioners of Appeal*, who are Five, and are by Their Majesties allowed 200 *l.* Sallary each *per annum*.

There are several Considerable Places appertaining to this Office, both within doors and without, which are enjoy'd and officiated by very sufficient Persons, whose Names, the design'd brevity of this Book will not admit of being inserted.



## SECT. 9.

*Of the General Post-Office.*

**T**His Office is now kept in *Lombard-street*, the Revenue whereof belongs to Their Majesties, and is govern'd by Major *John Wildman*, Alderman of *London*, and Post-master-General of *England*, &c.

From this General Office Letters and Pacquets are dispatched, in time of Peace,

On *Mondays*,

To *France*, *Spain*, *Italy*, *Germany*, *Flanders*, *Swedeland*, *Denmark*, *Kent*, and the *Downs*.

On *Tuesdays*,

To *Holland*, *Germany*, *Swedeland*, *Denmark*, *Ireland*, *Scotland*, and all Parts of *England* and *Wales*.

On *Wednesdays*,

To all Parts of *Kent* and the *Downs*.

On *Thursdays*,

To *France*, *Spain*, *Italy*, and all Parts of *England* and *Scotland*.

On *Fridays*,

To *Flanders*, *Germany*, *Italy*, *Swedeland*, *Denmark*, *Holland*, *Kent*, and the *Downs*.

On *Saturdays*,

To all Parts of *England*, *Wales*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*.

Note, that at present it has been thought fit by Authority to prohibit all Correspondence with *France*, and therefore the Letters to *Italy* go by the way of *Flanders*; and his Majesty has order'd Pacquet-Boats to receive the Mails at *Falmouth*, to transport them to the *Groine*; which go out on *Tuesdays* every Fort-night.

Letters are returned from all Parts of *England* and *Scotland* certainly every *Monday*, *Wednesday*, and *Friday*;

day; from *Wales* every *Monday* and *Friday*; and from *Kent* and the *Downs* every day: But from other Parts more uncertain, in regard of the Sea.

A Letter containing a whole Sheet of Paper is convey'd 80 Miles for 2 *d.* two entire Sheets for 4 *d.* and an Ounce of Letters for 8 *d.* and so proportionably. A Letter containing a Sheet is convey'd above 80 Miles for 3 *d.* two Sheets for 6 *d.* and every Ounce of Letters for 12 *d.* A Sheet is convey'd to *Dublin* for 6 *d.* two for a Shilling, and an Ounce of Letters for 18 *d.*

This Conveyance by Post, is done in so short a time, by night as well as by day, that every 24 hours, the Post goes 120 Miles; and in five days an Answer of a Letter may be had from a Place 300 Miles distant from the Writer.

Moreover, if any Gentleman desires to ride Post to any Principal Town in *England*, Post-horses are always in readiness, (taking no Horse without the Consent of his Owner,) which in former Reigns was not duely observed; and only 3 *d.* is demanded for every English Mile; and for every Stage to the Post-Boy 4 *d.* for conducting.

*The several Rates that now are and have been taken for the Carriage of Letters, Pacquets, and Parcels, to or from any of Their Majesties Dominions, or to or from any other Parts or Places beyond the Seas, are as followeth:*

That is to say, s. d.

<i>Morluisx, St. Maloes, Caen, New-haven,</i>	Single	0	6
and places of like distance.	Double	1	0
Carriage paid to <i>Rouen</i> -----	Treble	1	6
	Ounce	1	6
<i>Hamborough, Colen, Frankfort, Carriage</i>	Single	0	8
paid to <i>Antwerp</i> is-----	Double	1	4
	Treble	2	0
	Ounce	2	0

*Venice,*

	s.	d.
<i>Venice, Geneva, Legorn, Rome, Naples, Messina, and all other parts of Italy, by way of Venice, France pro Mantua</i> —————	Single Double Treble Ounce	0 9 1 6 2 3 2 8
<i>Marseilles, Smirna, Constantinople, Aleppo, and all parts of Turkey, Carriage paid to Marseilles</i> ———	Single Double Ounce Ounce	1 0 2 0 2 0 2 8
<i>And for Letters brought from the same places to England</i> —————	Single Double Treble Ounce	0 8 1 4 2 0 2 0
<i>The Carriage of Letters brought into England from Calice, Diep, Bulloign, Abbeville, Amieus, St. Omers, Montrell</i> —————	Single Double Treble Ounce	0 4 0 8 1 0 1 0
<i>Rouen</i> —————	Single Double Treble Ounce	0 6 1 0 1 6 1 6
<i>Genoua, Legorn, Rome, and other parts of Italy, by way of Lyons, France pro Lyons</i> —————	Single Double Ounce Ounce	1 0 2 0 2 9 3 9

## Carriage of Letters Outwards.

<i>To Bourdeaux, Rochel, Nants, Orleans, Bayon, Tours, and places of like distance, Carriage paid to Paris</i> ———	Single Double Treble Ounce	0 9 1 6 2 3 2 0
<i>Letters brought from the same places into England</i> —————	Single Double Ounce Ounce	1 0 2 0 3 0 4 0

*The Carriage of Letters Outwards.*

s. d.

To Noremburgh, Bremen, Dantzick, } Single 1 0  
 Lubeck, Lipswick, and other pla- } Double 2 0  
 ces of like distance, Carriage paid } Ounce 3 0  
 to Hamburgh. ————— } Ounce 4 0

Paris ————— } Single 0 9  
 } Double 1 6  
 } Treble 2 3  
 } Ounce 2 0

Dunkirk, Ostend, Lisle, Ipres, Cambray, } Single 0 8  
 Ghent, Bruxelles, Bruges, and all o- } Double 1 4  
 ther parts of Flanders; Sluce, Flus- } Treble 2 0  
 sing, Middleburgh, Amsterdam, Rot- } Ounce 2 9  
 terdam, Delph, Hague, and all other  
 parts of Holland and Zealand. —

All Merchants Accompts, not exceeding a Sheet, Bills of Exchange, Envoices, Bills of Lading, shall be allowed without rate in the price of the Letters; and also the Covers of the Letters, not exceeding a Sheet, to *Marseilles, Venice or Legorn*, towards *Turky*.

Upon this Grand Office depend about 200 Deputy-Post-Masters, in *England* and *Scotland*; most of which keep Regular Offices in their Stages, and Sub-Post-Masters in their Branches; and also in *Ireland* another General Office for that Kingdom, which was kept in *Dublin*, but during the present War, in *Belfast*, consisting of several Officers and Deputy-Post-Masters.

The present Post-Master-General keeps constantly, for the Transport of the said Letters and Pacquets

Between *England* and { *Flanders* 2.  
 { *Holland* 3. } Pacquet Boats.  
 { *Ireland* 3. }

And at *Deale* two Pacquet-Boats for the *Dorrs*.

All which Offices, Post-Masters, Pacquet-Boats, are maintained at his own proper Charge.

Q<sup>t</sup>

And

And as the Master-piece of all those good Regulations, Established by the present Post-Master-General, for the better Government of the said Office, he hath annexed and appropriated the Market-Towns of *England*, so well to their Respective Post-Stages, that there is no Considerable Market-Town but hath an easie and certain Conveyance for the Letters thereof, to and from the said Grand Office, in the due Course of the Males every Post. The principal Officers for the Management hereof, are,

*John Wildman*, Junior, Esquire, Comptroller of the Out-land-Office.

*Tho. Gardiner*, Esquire, Comptroller of the In-land-Office.

*Stephen Lilly*, Esquire, Receiver-General.

*Mr. George Serle*, Accomptant-General.

*The Six Clerks of the Foreign Office, are,*

*Mr. John Lauson.*

*Mr. Ashburnham Froud.*

*Mr. John Saladine.*

*Mr. William Sweeting.*

*Mr. Francis Clemis.*

*Mr. Ferand Spence.*

*The Six Clerks of the Roads of the In-land-Office, are,*

*Mr. Edmond Salter* for the *Chester-Road*.

*Mr. John Middleton* for the *North-Road*.

*Mr. Richard Minors* for the *Bristol-Road*.

*Mr. William Serle* for the *Western-Road*.

*Mr. Francis Garret* for the *Kentish-Road*.

*Mr. James Cumber* for the *Tarmouth-Road*.

There are many other Officers belonging to the Post-Office, but these being the principal, we shall mention no more.

## SECT. 10.

*Of the PENNY-POST.*

BESIDES the General Post for the Carrying of Letters into all parts of the Kingdom, there is another Post Established, called, *The Penny-Post*: Which is an Extraordinary Advantage both to the City and Country-Towns adjacent; and is a mighty Encouragement to Trade and Commerce: For by this ingenious and usefull Post, a Man may send a Letter or Pacquet, not exceeding a pound weight, for One penny, to any part of *London*, or any of the Towns or Villages round about it, for 15 Miles compass, and upwards: By which means all Gentlemen, Country-Chapmen, and others, may with great Ease and Speed give notice to their Friends, and those with whom they have Business, of their Arrival in *London*; also Shop-keepers and Tradesmen may send to their Workmen for what they want; Bills may be dispers'd for the Publication of any Concern; all sorts of Summons or Tickets convey'd to all parts; Brewers Entries safely sent to the Excise-Office; Appointments of Meetings among Men of Business; much time sav'd in Solicitation for Money; Lawyers and their Clients mutually correspond; Patients may send to Doctors, Apothecaries, &c. for what they want. And whatever Letters come from any Parts of the World by the General Post, directed to Persons in any of those Country-Towns to which the *Penny-Post* does go, are delivered by the Messengers thereof, the same day they come to *London*; and Answers being left at their Receiving Houses, are by them safely carried every Night to the General Post-Office in *Lambard-street*: With many other Advantages.



This Penny-Post is Managed, by

1. A Comptroller, *Nathaniel Castleton*, Esquire.
2. An Accomptant, *Mr. Thomas Lawe*.
3. A Receiver, *Mr. Francis Golling*.

To this Post there also belongs six Offices, and to each Office two Clerks, and three to the General Office: To these six Offices there also belong about 100 Messengers constantly Employ'd in the Bringing in and Carrying out of Letters, by which they obtain a comfortable Livelihood: Every one of these Messengers giving 50 *l*. Security by Bond to the Office, for his Fidelity; they are also to be subject to the Rules and Orders that shall from time to time be given by the Comptroller, Accomptant, and Receiver. The Names and Places where the Six Offices are kept, are as followeth, *viz*.

1. The General Office is in *Star-Court* in *Cornhill*.
2. *St. Paul's* Office is in *Queens-head-Alley* in *Newgate-street*.
3. The Temple-Office is in *Chichester-Rents* in *Chancery-lane*.
4. *Westminster*-Office is in *St. Martin's-Lane*, near *Charing Cross*.
5. *Southwark*-Office is in *Green-Dragon-Court* near *St. Mary-Overy's Church*.
6. The *Hermitage*-Office is in *Swedeland-Court*, near the *King's Slaughter-house* by *East-Smithfield*.

To these Offices all Letters are brought from the several Receiving-Houses, and from them are carried by the Messengers to the several Places to which they are directed. The several Towns to which the Penny-Post goes every day, are these that follow:

<b>A</b> cton Town.	Eltham.	Islington, four
Acton East.	Edmonton.	times a day.
Abridge.	Enfield.	Ilford
Blacklands.	Epping.	Knightsbridge.
Brainford Old and	Fulham.	Kensington.
New.	Fox-hall.	Kentish-Town.
Barnet East.	Finchley.	Kew.
Brumpton.	Green-street.	Kennington.
Black Wall.	Greenwich	Kingland.
Bow.	Gandford Town	Kingston Wick.
Bromley Upper	and Green.	Lime-house.
and Lower.	The Grove.	Lambeth Town
Battersea.	The Gower.	and Pari.h.
Barns Town.	Hammer-smith.	Lea.
Barn-Elms.	Hanwell.	Leusam.
Beddington.	Hayes.	Low-Layton.
Barkin.	Hillendon.	Layton-Stone.
Bednal-Green.	Higerston.	Mulsely.
Brockbourn.	Harrow o'th' Hill.	Muszel-Hill.
Chelsea	Hampton-Court.	Mortclack
Chertsea by Stains.	Hampton-Wick.	Mitcham.
Coney Hatch.	Hampton-Town.	Martin.
Clapham	Hampstead.	Morden.
Camberwel.	Highgate.	Mile End Town
Cashalton.	Hornsey.	and Green.
Croydon.	Holloway.	North End.
Charleton.	Ham East.	North-Hall, Mid-
Chigwel.	Ham West.	diesex.
Deptford.	Ham by Rich-	Nine-Elms.
Dullidge.	mond.	Newington Butts.
Drayton by Wx-	Hoxton.	Newington Town
bridge.	Hackney and Pa-	and Green, in
Darlstun.	rish.	Middlesex
Earls Court.	Hare street.	Norham, Hert-
Ealing Great.	Hodsdon in Hart-	ford shire.
Ealing Little.	ford shire.	Ongar.

Parsons-

Parsons-Green.	Southal.	Uxbridge.
Peresfield.	Sunbury.	Upton.
Pinner.	Stepney & Parish.	Walham-Green.
Pancrass.	Siratsford.	Whitton-Dean.
Poplar.	Sheen East and W.	Walton upon
Playstow.	Stockwell.	Thames.
Putney.	Stresham.	Weybridge.
Peckham.	Sheen Upper and	Whetstone.
Peterstone.	Lower.	Wandsworth.
Plumstead.	Southgate.	Wimbleton.
Pissinsford-bridge.	Turnham-Green.	Wallworth.
Rickmansworth.	Thistleworth.	Waddon.
Roeampton.	Twittenham.	Wallington.
Richmond.	Teddington.	Woolwich.
Shacklewell.	Tottridge.	Waltham-Abbey.
Sandy-End.	Tooting Upper	Waltham Stow.
Strand on the	and Lower.	Woodford.
Green.	Tottenham.	Wanstead.
Shepherds-Bush.	Turnford.	Wormley Street.

Note, That for every Letter and Parcel from these Towns to London, you are to pay One Penny at the Receiving-Houses there; and from London to the aforesaid Towns, the Messenger is allowed for his own Pains and Care, to take a Penny for each Parcel or Letter at the Delivery, and no more.

This Profitable and Usefull Undertaking, was the Invention of the most Ingenious Mr. Murray, and Mr. Dockwra, Merchant: by whom it was first set up with much Labour and Expence, before it could be made to answer the End of the Undertakers. But after a Trial at the King's Bench-Barr, in the Reign of King Charles the Second, it was adjudged to belong to the Duke of York, as being a Branch of the General Post-Office; and so was annexed to the Revenue of the Crown in the Reign of the late King, and so it still continues.

## SECT. II.

*Of the Navy-Office, where the whole Business concerning the King's Ships of War is managed: It is kept in Croutched-Fryers.*

**F**irst there is the *Treasurer* of the Navy; his Office is to receive out of the *Exchequer*, by Warrant from the Lord-Treasurer of *England*, and to pay all Charges of the Navy, by Warrant from the principal Officers of the Navy, for which he had formerly Sallary, 200 *l.* 13 *s.* 4. *d.* besides 3 *d.* in the pound for all Money paid by him, but hath now an honourable allowance certain from His Majesty in lieu thereof, *viz.* 3000 *l.* per annum.

Next the *Comptroller* of the Navy; whose Office is to attend to Controll all payments of Wages, to know the Market-Rates of all Stores belonging to Shipping, to examine and audit *Treasurers*, *Victuallers*, and *Store-keepers* Accounts, his Sallary is 500 *l.* yearly.

*Surveyor* of the Navy, whose Office is Generally to know the state of all Stores, and see the Wants supplied; to find the *Hulls*, *Masts* and *Yards*, and estimate the Value of Repairs, by Indenture to charge all *Boatswains* and *Carpenters* of His Majesty's Navy, with what Stores they Receive, and at the end of each Voyage, to state and audit their Accounts, his Sallary is 490 *l.*

*Clerk* of the *Acts*, whose Office is to Record all Orders, Contracts, *Bills*, Warrants, and other business transacted by the principal Officers and Commissioners of the Navy, &c. the Sallary of the *Commissioners* of the Navy is 500 *l.* yearly to each. There are two *Commissioners*, whose particular work is to be at *Portsmouth* and *Chatham*, always in readiness to give Orders for the better

better Management of His Majesty's Affairs in his Yards or Store-houses there; Sallary to each is 350 l. yearly.

Each of these Officers above-named have two *Clerks*, and some of them more, all paid by the *Treasurer* of the Navy, all hold their places by Patent from the *King*, and most of them during pleasure.

The *King* hath for his Navy Royal and Stores, five great Yards or Store-houses, (*viz*) at *Chatham*, *Deptford*, *Woolwich*, *Portsmouth*, and *Sheereneßs*, where his Ships are Built, Repaired, and laid up after their Voyages. In which Yards are Employed divers Officers, whereof the six principal are *Clerks of the Check*, *Store-keeper*, *Master*, *Attendants*, two at *Chatham*, *Master-Shipwright*, *Clerk of the Controll*, *Clerk of the Survey*.

Note that the Charges of the *Clerks* and *Instruments* are included in the afore-mentioned Sallaries.

Besides these four Yards, his Majesty hath divers *Rope-Yards*, as at *Chatham*, *Woolwich*, and *Portsmouth*, where are made all his Cables and Cordage for his Navy. Also in time of Sea-War, the *King* hath another Yard at *Harwich*, where there is, out of War-time, continued an Officer at the charge of 100 l. yearly.

The ordinary Charge of his Majesty's Navy in times of Peace, continuing in Harbour, is so well regulated, that it amounts to scarce 130000 l. besides all Charges of Building of Ships, &c. or setting forth any Fleets, which some years, even in peaceable times, amounts to 12, or 13000 l. more, as may easily be conjectured by the Charges of Building and Rigging of Ships, and of one Months expence at Sea.

*The Names of the Commissioners and great Officers of the Navy before-mention'd are, viz.*

The Honourable *Edward Russel*, Esquire, *Treasurer and Commissioner.*

Sir

Sir *Richard Haddock*, Knight, Commissioner and Comptroller.

Sir *John Tippets*, Knight, Commissioner and Surveyor.

Sir *Richard Beach*, Commissioner.

Captain *Henry Priestman*, Commissioner.

*Charles Sargisson*, Esquire, Clerk of the Acts and Commissioner.

Captain *Wilshaw*, Commissioner.

## SECT. 12.

### *Of the Insurance-Office for Houses.*

**T**His Ingenious and Usefull Invention was first put into practice about Eight years ago, and is now brought to great perfection, and has deservedly met with very considerable encouragement, insomuch that there are now above 7300 Houses Insured. The Rates of Insuring Houses from One Year to Eleven are, One Hundred pounds on a Brick House, is Six shillings for One Year, Twelve shillings for Two Years, Eighteen shillings for Three Years, (and double for Timber;) and so in proportion for a Lesser sum: But if any Insure for Four Years, the Discount for paying down the Money, is Three Years and a Quarter; Five, for Seven; Seven, for Eleven Years Insurance. The Money Insured on the House, is to be paid as often as the House is Burnt or Demolish'd, by reason of Fire within the Term Insured; But if Damaged, then to be Repaired at the Charge of the Office.

For the security of which payment, the Office has a Fund to the Value of 60000 *l.* in Ground-Rents, of Inheritance, (which is above 2600 *l.* per annum) to answer Losses and Damages; and settled on Twelve Gentlemen Trustees, by many of the Eminentest Counsel at Law.

The



The Names of the Trustees are,

Sir Michael Heneage.

Sir William Warren.

Sir Samuel Dashwood.

Sir Peter Rich.

Sir Richard Haddock.

Sir William Thomson, One of Their Majesties  
Serjeants at Law.

George Bradbury, Esquire.

Edward Maynard, Esquire.

Alderman Scurt.

Ralph Hartley, Esquire.

Mr. Nathaniel Hawes.

Mr. Rowland Ingram.

They have a great many Servants in Livery with Badges, who are Water-men, and other Lusty Persons, dwelling in several Parts of the City, who are always to be ready, when any sudden Fires happen, which they are very laborious in and dexterous at Quenching not sticking in Cases of Necessity to expose themselves to very great hazards in their Attempts.

The Office is kept against the Royal Exchange in Cornhill; and at the Rainbow Coffee-house by the Inner-Temple-Gate in Fleet-street.

There is also another Office for Insuring of Houses, called *the Friendly Society*, by a mutual Contribution agreed to by the Trustees;

That every Member of that Society shall pay Yearly at the Office, before-hand, only One shilling Four pence for every Hundred pounds secured upon Timber-Houses by way of *Premium*.

For the exact Rules and Orders of this Society, we refer you to their Office.

By

By These there are likewise a great Number of Houses secured: yet by both Offices, not above the Ninth part of the Houses in the City of London, and within the Bills of Mortality, which are computed to be about 105000.

## SECT. 13. Of Docks, &c.

THESE *Docks* or Harbours are cut into the Land without farther Current, and are usefull for the convenient lying of *Vessels, Houys, Lighters, Barges, Boats, &c.* in order to the convenient Delivery of Provision, as *Viſtual, Fuel, &c.* to the adjacent Inhabitants. They are in number very many.—Some of the chief are, *Scotland-Dock*, adjoyning to *White-Hall*;—*White-Fryars-Dock*; *Puddle-Dock*, at the West-end of *Thames-street*;—*Queen-Hitb-Dock*, a place of much Trade for ground *Corn, or Meal*, which is brought out of the West-Country thither in great Quantities; *Billings-gate-Dock*, a place of great Trade, and where Ships of considerable Burthen may Harbour;—*Sabbs-Dock*, *Tower-Dock*, *St. Katharines-Dock*,—*Hermitage-Dock*,—*Execution-Dock*; which though it be of later years fitted up, retains to this day the former Name which it received, because it was the only place for Executing *Pyrates* and *Sea-Robbers*, which is usually done by Hanging them on a Gibbet erected at Low-water-mark.—*Limehouse-Dock*. And on the South-shoar are *Clink-Dock*, and *St. Saviours-Dock*.—There are, besides these, many *Docks* for private use; as for Repairing of Ships and Vessels, which we omit.

Under this Head of *TRADE*, and in this place, it may not be improper to give a Brief Account of the *Porters* of London, who are not incorporate Companies,

nies, but Brotherhoods, whose Original and Government are by Acts of Common-Council. — They are of two sorts.

1. *Ticket-Porters*, who do take up, weigh, load, and house all Merchants Goods, as Cloth, Fruit, Sugars, Oyls, Wines, Metals, &c. and have to their Governour Sir *Thomas Allen*: These are very numerous; their Quarteridge is 4<sup>d</sup>. each.

2. *Fellowship-Porters*. To these belong the shoaring, or landing, housing, carrying, or re-carrying all measurable Goods, as Corn, Salt, Coals, &c. Their chief Governour is the Alderman of *Billingsgate* Ward, who is at present Sir *William Ashurst*. These are in Number about 700, and their Quarteridge is 12<sup>d</sup>. each. — These and the former have very good Government and Orders among themselves; and before any is admitted to that Employ among them, they pay a Fine. — The *Ticket-Porters* give good Security for their Honesty and Fidelity, so that no more need be done, but to take notice of his Name, which is stamp't on his Ticket that hangs at his Girdle, and repairing to their Governour, satisfaction may be had for any wrong or mis-behaviour, &c.

There is a very remarkable Custom among the *Fellowship-Porters*, as an Ingenious person that belongs to their Society informed me, which is thus:

The next *Sunday* after every *Midsummer-day*, they have a Sermon preached to them, so order'd by an Act of Common-Council, in the Parish-Church of *St. Mary-On-the-Hill*: preparative to which, this Order is observed; They furnish the *Merchants* and their Families about *Billings-gate* with *Nosegays* or *Posies* overnight; and in the morning they go from their Common-Hall, or place of Meeting in good Order, each having a *Posie* or *Nosegay* in his hand; They walk through the middle Isle to the Communion-Table, where are two *Basons*, and every one offers something

to the Relief of the Poor, and towards the Charges of the Day. After they have all past, the Deputy, the Merchants, their Wives, Children, and Servants, do all come in Order from their Seats, and bestow their Offerings also; which is a Ceremony of much variety. I am certainly informed, that the very Charges of their Nofegays cost them, in one year, not long ago, near Twenty pound.

### *Coal-Market.*

AT the Head of *Billingsgate-Dock* is a square Plot of Ground compassed with Posts, known by the Name of *Roomland*, which, with the Adjacent part of the Street, hath been the usual place where the Ship-Masters, Coal-Merchants, Woodmongers, Lightermen and Labourers, do meet every Morning, in order to the Buying, Selling, Delivering and taking up of Sea-Coals and Scotch-Coals, as the principal Market. This Coal-Market was kept on *Great Tower-hill* in the time of the City's late Desolation.

### *Corn-Market.*

UPON *Bear-key*, between *Sabbs-Dock* and *Porters-key*, is the usual place or chief Market for Corn, which is bought and sold there every day, but principally *Mondays, Wednesdays* and *Fridays*, which are the Market-days, where great Quantities of all kind of Grain are bought and sold by small Examples, commonly called *Samples*, whether it be lying in Granaries or Ships, and, it (*viz. Bear-key*) is the principal place where the *Kentish* and *Essex* Corn-Vessels do lie.

### *Fish-Market.*

THE Fresh *Fish-Market* is kept at *Billingsgate*, *Mondays, Wednesdays* and *Fridays*.

SECT.

## S E C T. 14.

*The Rates and Orders of Coach-men.*

**B**Y an Act of Parliament made in the 14th Year of King *Charles* the Second, it is appointed, That no person or persons, after *May* 1. 1662, shall presume to Drive, (except *Stage-Coaches*,) or let to Hire by the Hour or Day, or otherwise, any Hackney-Coach or Coach-Horses, within the Parishes comprised within the Bills of Mortality, without an Especial License from the Commissioners appointed by His Majesty for Licensing and Regulating *Hackney-Coaches*. That no Horse, Gelding or Mare to be used with such Coaches be under 14 Hands high, according to the Standard. That the Number of Coaches so Licensed, shall not exceed 400. That every Coach so Licensed shall have a Mark of Distinction, by Figure, or otherwise, as the Commissioners shall think fit, to the end they may be known, if any Complaint shall be made of them. That no person shall be Licensed to keep more than two Coaches, which Coaches shall have several Figures or Marks of Distinction, as if belonging to several persons. That no person shall put that Figure or Mark upon his Coach which is appointed for any other, under the forfeiture of Five pounds. That no person shall be Licensed to drive or keep a Hackney-Coach, or Coach-Horses, that uses any other Trade or Occupation. That first such as have been ancient Coach-men, or such Coach-men who have suffered for their Service to Their Majesties, or his Father, or the Widows of such (that have Coaches of their own) be Licensed. That the Commissioners forfeit One hundred pound for every Coach they License above the Number of Four hundred.

That

That no Hackney-Coach-man so Licensed shall presume to take for his Hire in or about the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, above Ten shillings for a Day, reckoning 12 hours to the Day ; and by the hour, not above Eighteen pence for the first hour, and Twelve pence for every hour after ; nor for his Hire, from any of the Inns of Court, or thereabouts, to any part of *St. James's* or *Westminster*, (except beyond *Tuttle-street*) above Twelve pence ; and the like from the same places to the Inns of Court, or thereabouts ; nor from the Inns of Court, or thereabouts, to the *Royal Exchange*, more than Twelve pence ; but if to the *Tower*, *Bishopsgate-street*, *Aldgate*, or places thereabouts, Eighteen pence ; and so from the same places to the said Inns of Court, as aforesaid. That the like Rates be observed to or from any place at the like distance with the Places before-named. That if any Coach-men shall refuse to go at, or exact more for his Hire than these Rates, he shall for every Offence forfeit Ten shillings.

## S E C T. 15.

*The Rates and Orders for Carr-men.*

**A**T a General Quarter-Sessions of the Peace holden for the City of *London*, (the 10th Day of *October*, in the 29th Year of King *Charles* the Second, Sir *Tho. Davies* then Lord Mayor) at *Justice-Hall* in the *Old-Bailey*, the following Rates and Orders were appointed for *Carr-men*.

*Rates for Carr-men.*

**A**LL *Carr-men* Trading or Working with Carts in the City of *London*, and Liberties thereof, shall and may demand and take for every Carriage or Load  
of



of the Commodities under-mentioned, the Rates hereafter following ; That is to say,

	s.	d.
From any of the Wharfs between the Tower and London-Bridge to Tower-street, Gracechurch-street, Fen-church-street, Bishopsgate-street within, Cornhill, and places of the like distance up the Hill, with 18 Hundred weight, not exceeding 20 Hundred weight	2	2
And being above 20 Hundred weight, for every Hundred	0	2
<i>In which may be included</i>		
Two Puncheons of Prunes, 2 Bales of Mather, 20 Barrels of Figs, 2 Fats of Fustions, 6 ordinary Sacks of Cotton-Wools of Smyrna, and 3 Cyprus-Bags, a Butt of Currans, a great Butt of Oyls, 3 Chests of Sugar, 8 Bags of Allums, 1 Last of Flax, 1 Last of Hemp, and any other Goods herein not named, of the like Weight, for every Load.	2	2
And for Sea-Coals, 14 pence the Load, and every Load to be half a Chaldron ; and for one Hundred Fagots the like Rate.	1	2
And from any the Wharfs aforesaid, to Broad-street, Lothbury, Old Jury, Bassishaw, Coleman-street, Ironmonger-lane, St. Lawrence-lane, Milk-street, Aldermanbury, Cheapside, Wood-street, Friday-street, Bread-street, and places of like distance, for the like Weight of 18 Hundred, not exceeding 20 Hundred Weight, for the Goods aforesaid, and other Goods herein not named, of the like Weight, for every Load	2	6
And being above 20 Hundred Weight, for every Hundred	0	2

And

s. d.

And for *Sea-Coals*, 16 pence the Load, every Load to be half a Chaldron; and for one Hundred Fagots the like Rate } 1 4

Also from any the Wharfs aforesaid, to *Smithfield-Bars*, *Holborn-Bars*, *Temple-Bar*, or any of the Bars on the North-side of the City, and places of like distance up the Hill, with 18 Hundred Weight, not exceeding 20 Hundred Weight, for every Load. } 3 4

And going beyond the said places, the parties to agree with the Carr-men.

Also from any the Wharfs aforesaid, to *Tower-street*, *Bishopsgate* within, *Cornhill*, and other places of like distance up the Hill, with 14 Hundred Weight, not exceeding 18 Hundred Weight } 1 10

*In which may be included*

Twenty pieces of Raisins, a Load of Raisins of the Sun, 6 Bags of Pepper, 6 ordinary Bags of Galls, 3 great Bags of Galls, 6 Bales and Barrells of Indigo, 6 Bales of Grogram-Yarn, 6 Bales of Turkie Silk, 5 Hogsheads of Cloves, 4 Bales of Callicoes, 3 Hogsheads of Wines, 2 Chests of Sugar, or any other Goods of the like Weight, 5 Hogsheads of Tobacco, not exceeding 18 Hundred Weight } 1 10

Also from any the Wharfs aforesaid, to *Broad-street*, *Lothbury*, *Old-fury*, *Bassishaw*, *Coleman-street*, *Ironmonger-lane*, *St. Lawrence-lane*, *Milk-street*, *Aldermanbury*, *Cheapside*, *Wood-street*, *Friday-street*, *Bread-street*, and places of the like distance, for any of the said Goods of the same quantity and weight, for every Load } 2 0

s. d.

Also from any the Wharfs aforesaid, to *Tower-street, Grace-church-street, Fan-church-street, Bishopsgate-street* within, *Cornhill*, and other places of like distance up the Hill, with 8 Hundred Weight, not exceeding 14 Hundred Weight—

1 6

*In which may be included*

All Butts and Pipes of Wine, or a Pipe of Oil, Packs of Canvas, 2 Hogsheads, or 3 Terces, a Fat of Fustians, and all other Goods of the like Bulk and Weight, for every Load—

1 6

And from any the Wharfs aforesaid, to *Broad-street, Lothbury, Old Jury, Bassishaw, Coleman-street, Ironmonger-lane, St. Lawrence-lane, Milk-street, Aldermanbury, Cheapside, Wood-street, Friday-street*, and other places of like distance, for any other Goods of like Load or Weight, for every Load—

1 8

Also from *London-Bridge-foot*, Westward to the *Old Swan, Cole-Harbor, the Three Cranes, Queen-hith, Broken-Wharf, Paul's-Wharf, Puddle-Wharf, the Wardrobe*, and to all other places not exceeding the *Poultry, Cheapside, or Newgate-Market*, for 13 Hundred weight, not exceeding 18 Hundred weight—

1 10

And for *Sea-Coals*, 14 pence the Load, every Load to be half a Chaldron; and for one Hundred Fagots the like Rate—

1 2

And from all other Wharfs and places between *London-Bridge* and *Temple-Bar*, to the same, and places of like distance, for every Load of Coals 14 pence, every Load to be half a Chaldron; and 100 of Fagots the like Rate—

1 2

And

s. d.

And to all places Northwards of the Poultry, Cheap-side, Newgate-Market, Holborn-bridge, and Fleet-street, for 14 Hundred Weight, not exceeding 18 Hundred Weight. } 2 2

And from Tower-street, Grace-Church-street, Fan-Church-street, Bishopsgate-street within, Cornhill, and other places of like distance, for every Pack of 20 Cloths, for 6 Bales of Cloths and Kerseys, 6 Bales of Pepper, 6 Barrells of Indico, 5 Hogsheads of Cloves, and for other Goods not herein mentioned, of like Weight, to the Water-side. } 1 4

And from Broad-street, Lothbury, Old Jury, Bassishaw, Coleman-street, Ironmonger-lane, St. Lawrence-lane, Milk-street, Alderman-bury, Cheap-side, Wood-street, Friday-street, Bread-street, and other places of like distance, to the Water-side, for the like Weight. } 1 8

And for places nearer, or of less distance, the parties hiring, and to be hired, are to make Agreement answerable or proportionable to the Rates before-mentioned.

### Orders for Carr-men.

THE Carr-men for the foregoing Rates are to help load and unload their Carrs.

If a Carr-man exact more than these Rates, upon due proof before the Lord Mayor, or any two Justices of the Peace, he shall suffer Imprisonment for the space of 21 days, without Bail or Mainprise.

If any Merchant, or other person, shall refuse to pay a Carr-man for his Hire after these Rates, upon Complaint made by the Carr-man to the President of Christ's-Hospital, or any Justice of the Peace, the President or Justice may oblige them to do it.

All Merchants, or others, may chuse what *Carr* they please, except such as stand for Wharf-work, Tackle-work, Crane-work, Shop and Merchants Houses, which are to be taken in turn.

Every *Carr-man* standing with his empty *Carr* next to any Goods to be loaden, shall upon the first demand load the same without bargaining for any other Wages than the Rates before-mentioned.

If a Merchant, or other person, shall cause a *Carr-man* to attend at his House, Shop, Ware-house, or Cellar, with his loaden *Carr*, above half an hour before he unloads, (the *Carr-man* being willing to help to unload the same) he shall pay the *Carr-man* after the rate of Twelve pence for every hour after the first half hour, for his Attendance.

Every Licensed *Carr-man* is to have a piece of Brass fixed upon his *Carr*, upon which is to be set a certain Number, which Number (together with the *Carr-man's* Name) is Registred in a Register kept in *Christ's-Hospital*; so that if any *Carr-man* offends, it is but taking notice of the Number of his *Carr*, and search for that in the said Register, and you will find his Name.

Every *Carr-man* that shall not conform to these Rules, or Work without a Numbered Piece of Brass fixed on his *Carr*, may be suspended from his Employment.

Complaints of the Abuses of *Carr-men* may be made every *Tuesday*, at Two of the Clock in the Afternoon, to the Court sitting in *Christ's-Hospital*.

S E C T.

SECT. 16.

The Rates or Fares of WATER-MEN,

As they were set forth by the Lord Mayor, and Court of Aldermen, Sept. 7. 1671.

Oars. Skul.

From London to Limehouse, New-Crane,	s. d.	s. d.
Shadwel-dock, Bell-wharf, Rateliff-crofs—	1 0	0 6
To Wapping-Dock, Wapping-New, and		
Wapping Old-Stairs, the Hermitage, Rotherhith Church-Stairs, and Rotherhith-Stairs ———	0 6	0 3
From St. Olaves to Rotherhith-Church-Stairs, and Rotherhith-Stairs ———	0 6	0 3
From Billingsgate and St. Olaves, to St. Saviour's Mill ———	0 6	0 3
All the Stairs between London-Bridge and Westminster ———	0 6	0 3
From either side above London-Bridge, to Lambeth and Fox-Hall ———	1 0	0 6
From White-hall to Lambeth and Fox-hall ———	0 6	0 3
From Temple, Dorset, Black-Fryars Stairs, and Pauls-Wharf, to Lambeth ———	0 8	0 4
Over the Water directly in the next Skulker, between London-Bridge and Limehouse, or London-Bridge and Fox-Hall ———	0 0	0 2

Wh. Corn-

Fare pany

s. d. s. d.

From London to Gravesend ———	4 6	0 9
From London to Graise, or Greenhive—	4 0	0 8
From London to Purfleet, or Eriff—	3 0	0 6
From London to Woolwich—	2 6	0 4
From London to Black-Wall—	2 0	0 4
From London to Greenwich, or Deptford—	1 6	0 3

R 2

From



	Wh. Fare.		Com. pany.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
From London to Chelsey, Battersey Wanfor--	1	6	0	3
From London to Putny, Fulham, Barn-Elms	2	0	0	4
From London to Hammer Smith, Chiswick, Mortlack -----	2	6	0	6
From London to Brainford, Thistleworth, Richmond -----	3	6	0	6
From London to Twittenham-----	4	0	0	6
From London to Kingston-----	5	0	0	9
From London to Hampton-Court-----	6	0	1	0
From London to Hampton-Town, Sunbury, and Walton-----	7	0	1	0
From London to Weybridge and Chertsey--	10	0	1	0
From London to Staines-----	12	0	1	0
From London to Windsor-----	14	0	2	0

*Rates for carrying Goods in the Tilt-Boat,  
between Gravesend and London.*

A Half Firkin 1 d. a Whole Firkin 2 d. a Hoghead 2 s. A hundred weight of Cheese, Iron, or any heavy Goods, 4 d. A Sack of Salt or Corn, 6 d. An ordinary Chest or Trunk, 6 d. An ordinary Hamper, 6 d. The Hire of the whole Tilt-Boat, 1 l. 2 s. 6 d. Every single person in the ordinary passage, 6 d.

What Water-man takes and demands more than these Rates, lies liable to pay Forty shillings, and suffer half a years Imprisonment.

And if he refuse to carry any Passenger or Goods at these Rates, upon Complaint made to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, he shall be suspended from his Employment for Twelve months.

## S E C T. 17.

*Of the New-Lights.*

**A**mongst other Ingenious and Usefull Inventions for the Good of this great City, This of the *New-Lights* ought to have its due share of Praise and Commendation, as being no less beneficial in its kind than any other whatsoever, nay (perhaps) in many respects more: For whereas some others are only advantageous to Trade and Business, for the dispatch of it, &c. (doing that indeed in less time, and with less labour and expence than could be done before,) This is a security, in great measure, to ones Goods and Estate, and to ones Person too, which is nearer than either; For hereby are prevented not only Fires, Robberies, House-breakings, &c. but also several Accidents and Casualties by falls, &c. which a Man is liable to by walking in the dark; and abundance of Tumults, Affronts, and sometimes Murther it self; which some dissolute and profligate Persons, under the covert of a dark night, would be ready to commit. These Advantages, with many more of the same nature, too tedious to be here mention'd, shou'd, one wou'd think, be a sufficient inducement to all the Citizens in general to give encouragement to so usefull an Invention, as indeed the most generous part of 'em have done; as it appears by the many Streets, Lanes, &c. where it has obtain'd; though there are some narrow-soul'd, self-interested Persons that oppose it, preferring their own little private Profit to the great Benefit of the Publick.

These *Lights* were Invented by *Edmund Heming* of *London*, Gent. about 6 years ago, to whom, and Partners, King *Charles* the Second granted Letters Patents for the enjoyment of the Profits that shou'd arise thereby: according to which, Mr. *Heming* for himself

and Partners, Seals Leases to Persons, upon very modest and reasonable terms, viz. to pay 5 s. down, and but 5 s. per Year for 5 Years, to be paid at two Quarterly Payments, viz. at *Christmas* and *Lady-day*; for which he obliges himself to Light the Front of the House, from *Michaelmas* to *Lady-day* every Night from 6 to 12, beginning the third Night after every Full-Moon, and ending the sixth Night after every New-Moon, which is in all 120 Nights.

There is one of these Lights before the Front of every tenth House on each side of the way, if the Street be broad: by the regular Position whereof, there is such a mutual Reflection, that they all seem to be but one great Solar-Light.

*Archimides*, in imitation of the Superior World, contriv'd the Celestial Spheres in a very small compass, which Mathematically did turn and compleat their Courses in Twenty-four hours space; Of which the Poet speaketh thus:

*Jupiter exiguo dum viderat Aethera vitro  
Risit, Et ad Superos talia dicta dedit:  
Hocceine Mortalium cura perficitur Opus?  
Jam fragili noster luditur orbe labor.*

Now if *Archimedes's* useles Maggot, not fit for Contemplation, as being destitute of all intrinsic Light to shew it self, deserv'd from the Poet such an *Hyperbole* of Praise, what deserveth the ingenious Inventor of so usefull Luminaries, that turn the Nocturnal shades into Noon-day?

## SECT. 18.

*An Historical Account of the most Memorable Wars, Tumults, Fires, Epidemical Diseases, Rarities, Accidents, &c. that have happened in the City of London: Briefly abstracted from Ancient and Modern Writers.*

**B**Ecause it may be no less Profitable, more Recreative, and less Tedious, to deliver what is to be treated of in this Section, rather in a Miscellaneous Method, than otherwise, we shall not tie our selves to observe a strict Pedigree and Succession of Time, respecting these things as they lie in order to each other, but yet we shall omit no Account that we find recorded of the respective Seasons when they happened; keeping exactly to the Sense of History, and supplying the Shortness of one by the Fulness of another; paring off Superfluities, and fitting it with Language suitable to our Times, not with respect to Elegancy, but Plainness.

Under the term of Wars, Tumults, &c. we include all Popular or Military Disorders, in which the City was any way concern'd. And in order to that, I will note by way of Preface, some few of the Martial Services perform'd by the City in Ancient Times.

The first Passage I shall produce, shall be out of *Polydore Virgil*, Printed at *Basil*, 1534. 147 years ago: He saith thus: — *Hoc rerum successu Danus ferocior effectus, Londinum, quo audierat Etheldredum se recepisse motus causa aggrediendum constituit: Itaque, &c.* Which in English is to this sense: The Dane being grown more fierce by the success of his Affairs, resolved to make his Approaches to *London*, where he understood that *Ethelred* had retired; having there-

fore prepared all things necessary for his Expedition, he proceeds to beleaguer the City, and begirt it round; by this perillous Attempt either to terrifie the Enemy, or try their Strength and Courage: On the other side, the Citizens, although somewhat fearing the effect of so great a Storm, yet considering that upon their case depended the General Fate of their Countrey, and that this was the Principal City, defended themselves bravely; some sally out, and others annoy the Besiegers from the Walls, every one in all places striving to excell others in Bravery of Courage, and Gallantry of Action: At last, though the *Danes* gave many stout and sharp Assaults, yet the Valiant *Londoners*, in Defence of their King, notwithstanding the peril of such an Enterprize, gather into a Body, and set open the Gates, and ran upon the Enemy with great Fury and Courage. But the *Dane*, whilst he encourages his Men, and was striving to compleat the Victory, which he thought he was almost in possession of, is incompassed and beset on all sides, and his Men slain in great numbers, yet he breaks out through his Enemies Weapons, and with the residue of his before huge, but now routed Army, (marching night and day) arrives at *Bath* in two days, &c. So far he. This happened almost sixty years before the Conquest, in the days of *Ethelred*, King *Sweyne* being then King of *Denmark*.

After the death of this *Sweyne*, his Son *Canutus*, afterwards King of *England*, besieged *London* both by Land and Water; but after much dangerous labour, judging it impregnable by the obstinate Valour of the Defendants, he departed, but returned with greater Forces the same year, and besieged the City again; but the Citizens behaved themselves so gallantly, and destroyed so many of his Souldiers, that he was forced to betake himself to a shamefull flight.

In the dissention between King *Edward* the Confessor, and his Father-in-law Earl *Godwyn*, (which was the

the mightiest Subject within this Realm) the Earl with a great Army came to *London*, yet was by the Citizens resisted, till by means of the Nobility they were reconciled.

Seventy years after the Conquest, *Maud* the Empress made War upon King *Stephen* for the Right of the Crown, and had taken his Person Prisoner, but by the Strength of the *Londoners* and *Kentish-men* she was routed at *Winchester*, and her Brother *Robert* Earl of *Glocester* was taken, in exchange for whom King *Stephen* was delivered.

In the year 1380, (but *Polydore Virgil* says Anno 1581.) about 4 R. II. and 310 years ago, there fell out an Accident which created much disturbance in the Kingdom, and particularly in *London*, occasioned (as I find Recorded in several Chronicles) through the Rudeness of a *Poll-money Collector*, who coming into the House of one *John Tyler* at *Deptford* in *Kent*, demanded of his Wife Poll-money for her Husband, her Self, their Servants, and Daughter; the Woman alleges, that the Daughter was not of Age to pay: The rude Fellow said he would try that, and-by force immodestly turns up her Coats, (having in several places, as was reported, used the same trial;) the Mother makes an Out-cry, and Neighbours run in; her Husband being at work hard by, and hearing the noise, comes in with his Lathing-Staff in his hand, (for he was a *Tyler*,) with which (after he had reasoned a while with the Collector, who gave him provoking Language, and struck at him) he knock'd his Brains out; and making his Appeal to the People, who were apt to receive any occasion of Tumult, he so incensed them, with the help of a Factioned Clergy-man, one *John Ball*, that the Commons from divers parts drew together; and whether beginning in *Kent* or *Essex*, they drew into their Faction the Commons of *Sussex*, *Hertford-shire*, *Cambridge-shire*, *Suffolk*, *Norfolk*, and



fore prepared all things necessary for his Expedition, he proceeds to beleaguer the City, and begirt it round; by this perillous Attempt either to terrifie the Enemy, or try their Strength and Courage: On the other side, the Citizens, although somewhat fearing the effect of so great a Storm, yet considering that upon their case depended the General Fate of their Countrey, and that this was the Principal City, defended themselves bravely; some sally out, and others annoy the Besiegers from the Walls, every one in all places striving to excell others in Bravery of Courage, and Gallantry of Action: At last, though the *Danes* gave many stout and sharp Assaults, yet the Valiant *Londoners*, in Defence of their King, notwithstanding the peril of such an Enterprize, gather into a Body, and set open the Gates, and ran upon the Enemy with great Fury and Courage. But the *Dane*, whilst he encourages his Men, and was striving to compleat the Victory, which he thought he was almost in possession of, is incompassed and beset on all sides, and his Men slain in great numbers, yet he breaks out through his Enemies Weapons, and with the residue of his before huge, but now routed Army, (marching night and day) arrives at *Bath* in two days, &c. So far he. This happened almost sixty years before the Conquest, in the days of *Ethelred*, King *Sweyne* being then King of *Denmark*.

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the mightiest Subject within this Realm) the Earl with a great Army came to *London*, yet was by the Citizens resisted, till by means of the Nobility they were reconciled.

Seventy years after the Conquest, *Maud* the Empress made War upon King *Stephen* for the Right of the Crown, and had taken his Person Prisoner, but by the Strength of the *Londoners* and *Kentish-men* she was routed at *Winchester*, and her Brother *Robert* Earl of *Glocester* was taken, in exchange for whom King *Stephen* was delivered.

In the year 1380, (but *Polydore Virgil* says Anno 1581.) about 4 R. II. and 310 years ago, there fell out an Accident which created much disturbance in the Kingdom, and particularly in *London*, occasioned (as I find Recorded in several Chronicles) through the Rudeness of a *Poll-money Collector*, who coming into the House of one *John Tyler* at *Deptford* in *Kent*, demanded of his Wife Poll-money for her Husband, her Self, their Servants, and Daughter; the Woman alleges, that the Daughter was not of Age to pay: The rude Fellow said he would try that, and-by force immodestly turns up her Coats, (having in several places, as was reported, used the same trial;) the Mother makes an Out-cry, and Neighbours run in; her Husband being at work hard by, and hearing the noise, comes in with his Lathing-Staff in his hand, (for he was a *Tyler*,) with which (after he had reasoned a while with the Collector, who gave him provoking Language, and struck at him) he knock'd his Brains out; and making his Appeal to the People, who were apt to receive any occasion of Tumult, he so incensed them, with the help of a Faction's Clergy-man, one *John Ball*, that the Commons from divers parts drew together; and whether beginning in *Kent* or *Essex*, they drew into their Faction the Commons of *Sussex*, *Hertford-shire*, *Cambridge-shire*, *Sussex*, *Norfolk*, and

other *Shires*, and apprehending all *Passengers*, made them swear to be true to King *Richard*, and never to receive any King that should be called *John*, which they did, for the Envy they bore to *John Duke of Lancaster*. Thus their Number still increased, that by that time they were come so far as *Black-Heath*, they were esteemed to be One hundred thousand. They took upon them to cut off the Heads of all that professed the Law, Justices of the Peace, the Countrey Jurors, and any person that they thought to be learned; especially if they found any to have Pen and Ink, they pull'd off his Hood, and with one voice cry'd, *Hale him out, and cut off his Head*; and it was immediately done.

They resolv'd to burn all *Court-Rolls* and *Records*, with all old *Monuments*. Their Chaplain, *John Ball*, a wicked Priest, advis'd them to destroy all the Nobility and Clergy, so that there should be no Bishop in *England* but one Archbishop, which should be himself; and that there should not be above two Religious persons in one house, but that their Possessions should be divided among the Laity, for which Doctrine they held him as a Prophet. The King was at this time at *Windsor*, but removed, in all haste, to the *Tower of London*, to whom repaired the Archbishop of *Canterbury* Chancellor, the Bishop of *London*, the Prior of *St. John* Treasurer, the Earls of *Buckingham*, *Kent*, *Arundel*, *Warwick*, *Suffolk*, *Oxford* and *Salisbury*, and others of the Nobility and Gentlemen, to the number of 600. The Commons of *Essex* came on the other part of the River *Thames*. From *Black-Heath* the *Kentish* Rebels came to *Southwark*, and broke open the Prisons of the *Marshalsea*, and the *King's-Bench*, with other Prisons, and let out the Prisoners. The *Essex* Rebels spoiled the Archbishop's house at *Lambeth*, and burnt all the Goods, with the *Books*, *Registers*, and *Remembrances* of the *Chancery*, with

with several other Outrages. Then they came to *London* over the Bridge, and sent for one *Richard Lyon* a grave Citizen, who had been *Tyler's* Master, and strack off his Head, carrying it upon a Pole in Triumph before them. The next day they came to the *Savoy*, the Duke of *Lancaster's* House, which they set on Fire, burning all the rich Furniture, breaking in pieces Plate and Jewels, to an extraordinary value, and then throwing them into the *Thames*, saying, *They were Men of Justice, and would not, like Robbers, enrich themselves with any Man's Goods.* And when one of their Fellows was seen to convey a fair piece of Plate into his bosom, they took him, and threw him and that into the Fire. Thirty-two of them were got into the Duke's Wine-Cellar, where they stay'd Drinking so long, that they were not able to come out in time, but were shut in with Wood and Stones that immur'd up the Door; they were heard to cry seven days after, and then perished.

From the *Savoy* they went to the *Temple*, where they burnt the Lawyers Lodgings, with their Books and Writings, and all they could lay hands on. They broke up the *Fleet* Prison, and let the Prisoners go where they would. The like they did at *Newgate*; and made a most dreadfull havock up and down. The house of *St. John* by *Smithfield* they set on fire, so that it burnt seven days together.

After this they came to the *Tower*, where the King was then lodged: And though he had, at that time, 600 armed Men, and 600 Archers about him, yet he durst not but suffer them to enter, where they abused the King's Mother in a rude manner, offering to kiss her, &c. that she fell into a Swoon. And finding in the place *Simon Theobald* Archbishop of *Canterbury* and Lord Chancellor, and *Sir Robert Hale* Prior of *St. John* and Lord Treasurer, and one *Richard*, a Carmelite Monk the King's Confessor, these they led to  
Tower.

*Tower-hill*, and there most cruelly cut off their Heads, as they served divers others.

Indeed *Polydore Virgil* writes, That the Rebels were not at all in the *Tower*, but that the King sent these three Men to appease them, hoping that they would not offer to abuse such eminent Clergy-men: For (saith he) *Si vulgus ita concitatus turrem expugnasset, non eos utique tres duntaxat, uti credere par est, sed & Regem & reliquos omnes, quos imprimis ad supplicium petebat, interfecisset*; that is, If the enraged Common people had taken the *Tower* by force, they would, in all probability, destroy not only those three, but the King also, and all the rest, whom first of all they demanded to be deliver'd to them for punishment.

They drew Thirteen *Flemings* out of *Austin-Fryers*, and Beheaded them in the Streets; Seventeen more out of another Church; and Thirty-two out of the *Vintry*, and several out of their own, or others, whom they Beheaded; yet after all these barbarous and bloody Outrages, the King proclaimed Pardon to all such as would lay down Arms, and go quietly home; which the *Essex* Men did, but the *Kentish* Men continued still with their Captain *Wat Tyler* of *Maidstone*, a crafty Fellow, of an acute Wit, but very graceless; *Polydore Virgil* says, He was *Manibus promptus, ac Consiliis præceps*, of a ready hand, and hasty or precipitate in Counsel. To this Ringleader of Mischief, the King sent Sir *John Newton*, to understand what his meaning was; *Wat Tyler* was offended, because he came on Horse-back, telling him, *It became him to alight from his Horse in his presence*, and therewith drew out his Dagger to strike him. The King perceiving this Noble Knight to be in danger, to qualifie the severity of *Wat* for a time, commanded Sir *John* to alight, which did not pacifie, but made *Wat* the more insolent, and would have the  
King's

King's Sword which Sir *John* carried, offering again to assault him. But the Lord Mayor of *London*, *William Walworth*, with other Persons of Quality, being just come, affirm'd it to be an unheard-of Indignity, and a most intolerable Disgrace, if the King should suffer so Noble a Knight to be basely murdered in his Presence. Upon which the King commanded the Lord Mayor to arrest him, who did it to purpose; for being a Man of an invincible Courage, and a brave Mind, he regarded not the hazard that probably would follow, his attacking that Darling, and Leader of a Rude, Numerous, and Rebellious Rabble, but preferr'd his Duty to his King and Countrey, and the Generosity of rescuing an abused Gentleman, even before life. I insert this, as a Remark due to this brave and memorable Action, which deserves never to be forgotten.

The Mayor immediately rides up to *Wat*, and Arrests him with such a salutation of his Mace on his head, that he tumbles him down, and then he was by some of the King's Servants (some say, by *John Cavendish* Esq;) run through in several places, many persons encompassing him, so as that he could not be seen by his *Plebean* Army, and then caus'd his dead Body to be drawn into *St. Bartholomew's Hospital*. But the Commons perceiving it, they cry'd, *Their Captain was slain*, and animated each other to revenge: Upon which the King, though not above 15 years of Age, was so Courageous as to ride up to them, telling them, *That now their Leader was dead, he would be their Leader himself; and if they would follow him into the Fields, they should have whatsoever they desired.*

In the mean time the Lord Mayor, *Walworth*, with one Servant, Rides speedily into the City, and-raised One thousand armed Men, where meeting Sir *Robert Knolls*, a Citizen, by accident, got him to be their  
Leader,



Leader, who coming into the Field where the Rebels were, so daunted them, that throwing down their weapons, they cry'd for Mercy: so that it was a wonderfull thing to see how suddenly Fear overtook Presumption, and how quickly terms of the most servile Submission, succeeded their insolent Brags, *viz. That they had the King's life in their power, &c.* and what else they would do.

On the other side 'twas as strange, to see how quickly Boldness surprized Fear in those about the King; for a little before, they trembled at the sight of the Rebels, but now they are mad to be at them, which the King would not suffer, but commanded the *Charter* they had demanded, to be sealed, and delivered to them, because these Commotions might have the speedier End, for the Commons, in other places, were not yet quiet, and the King thought it more prudent rather to pacifie, than provoke them. The Rabble being dispersed, the King called for the Mayor, and Knighted him in the Field, as also five Aldermen his Brethren, *viz. Nicholas Brember, John Philpot, Robert Lawnd, John Standish, Nicholas Twyford, and Adam Francis.* Some affirm, that the *Dagger* was added to the City-Arms for this Reason, but Antiquaries make out, that this Coat, with the Sword of *St. Paul* (not a Dagger) belonged to the City long before this hapned.

The Mayor of *London*, after this, sat in Judgment upon Offenders, where many were found Guilty, and were Executed; amongst others, *Jack Straw, John Kirby, Alane Tredder, and John Sterling*, who gloried that he slew the Archbishop. *Sir Robert Tresilian*, the Chief Justice, was appointed to sit in Judgment against the Offenders, before whom above 1500 were found Guilty, and in several places put to Death, amongst whom was *John Ball* the Priest, their Incendiary. And thus ended that dangerous Rebellion.

About

About the Year 1450. 29 H. 6. there was another Insurrection in *Kent*, headed by one *Jack Cade*, who styled himself *John Mortimer*, Captain *Mend-all*. He marches with a small, but well-order'd Number to *Black-Heath*, where he lay about a Month, exercising his Men, and in the mean time presents several Complaints to the King and Parliament of various Grievances and Oppressions, but they were judged too insolent, and therefore rejected. The Privy Council sollicite the King to suppress this Rebellion by force of Arms, who thereupon draws his Army to *Greenwich*, and appointed divers Lords to assail the Rebels; but the Lords could get no Followers to fight against them, who fought only for reformation of Abuses, and for punishment of such Traytors as the Lord *Say*, the King's Chamberlain was. Whereupon the Lord *Say* was committed to the *Tower*, the King and Queen retire to *London*, from thence, within two days, the King (being now 15000 strong) marches in person towards Captain *Mend-all*, who, politrickly, withdraws his Forces to *Sevenoke-wood*: Upon notice whereof, the King retireth again to *London*, but the Queen, longing for dispatch, sends the two *Staffords*, Sir *Humphrey* and *William*, with many *Hotspurs* in the Court, to follow the Rebels, who were soon cooled; for they found Captain *Mend-all* in good order ready to receive them, and in the first Encounter slew Sir *Humphrey*, and afterwards his Brother, with many others, and put all the rest to flight.

The King's Forces being at *Black-Heath*, could neither by Threats nor Intreaties be gotten to rescue them, but rather wished the Queen and her Favourites in the *Staffords* Case, or that the Duke of *York* were in *England* to aid his Cousin *Mortimer*, (now first acknowledged to be of his Kindred) and many of them stole away to the Rebels, whose Number  
from

from *Sussex* and *Surrey* daily increased, whom yet their Captain restrained from all outrageous actions, and returned with them to *Black-Heath*, where the King's Army lay the Night before, but now was fallen down to *Greenwich*.

Then was the Archbishop of *Canterbury* and the Duke of *Buckingham* sent to expostulate with the Rebels about their Demands; to whom *Jack Cade* gave very good language, but said directly, *That he would yield to no Cessation of Arms, unless the King in Person would hear the Grievances of his Subjects, and pass his Princely Word for the Reformation of their Wrongs.*

This Resolution of his being made known to the King, who had no assurance of his own Souldiers, made him march presently to *Killingworth* Castle in *Warwick-shire*, which he fortified. *Cade* marches to *Southwark*, commanding his Men to commit no Outrage, and not to wrong any person, which they obey'd.

The next morning he marches to *London-bridge*, and so into the City by *London-stone*, where he struck his Sword, saying, *Now is Mortimer Lord of London.* He then commands all *Lombards, Merchant-Strangers, Genoefes, Venetians, Florentines*, and others, to lend him 12 Harneffes complete, 24 Brigandines, 12 Battle-Axes, 12 Glaves, 6 Horses completely furnished with Saddles and Bridles, &c. and 1000 Marks ready money, or he would cut off the Heads of as many of them as he could catch: All which was immediately sent him.

The next day he causes the Lord *Say's* Head to be cut off in *Cheapside*, as also his-Son-in-laws, *Sir James Cromer*, High-Sheriff of *Kent*; next day he causes some of his Fellows to be Executed for some Disorders against his Proclamation, Fined Persons at pleasure, and Beheaded others. But the Citizens finding his

his Insolency to increase intolerably, with a select Party encounter them on the Bridge, through whom *Cade* forced his passage, and Fired several Houses. In this Bickering several persons were slain, and in a little time the Citizens, by the aid of fresh Supplies, recover'd the Bridge again, and drove the Rebels beyond a place, then called the *Stoop* in *Southwark*. *Cade* set all Prisoners in the Prisons there at Liberty, as well Felons as Debtors. But the generality of the Rebels grew weary, so that upon notice of the King's Proclamation, and assurance of Pardon, they dropt away to their several Habitations. *Cade* afterwards attempting to raise New Troubles, was (because he resisted when he was to be apprehended) kill'd by one Mr. *Alexander Eden*, a *Kentish* Gentleman, his Body was brought to *London*, where he was Quartered, and his Head set upon *London-bridge*. Of 800 of these Rebels that were found Guilty, Eight only were Executed.

The Story of *Evil-May-Day*, Anno 1517. 9 H. 8. is so remarkable, that Old Men, formerly, were wont to reckon their Age from that day. The occasion was briefly thus. Several Artificers of Foreign Parts repaired to *London*, which disgusted the multitude, who complained, That their Selling of Wares, and Exercising of Handicrafts, impoverished the King's own Subjects, and were born out of *England*, and that they had offered many great Insolencies and Wrongs to the *English*, particularly one *Williamson*, a Carpenter of *London*, bought two Pidgeons in *Cheapside*, and as he was about to pay for them, a *Frenchman* snatcht them out of his hand, saying, *They were no meat for a Carpenter*. This begat a Contest, and by the *French* Ambassador's means, who aggravated the matter, the Carpenter was imprison'd, &c. These, and such-like Insolencies, provoked one *John Lincoln* to draw them up in Form of a *Bill*, and persua-

persuaded Dr. *Beale* on *Easter Tuesday*, at the *Spital* to read it openly in the Pulpit, which occasion'd these Foreigners to be very severely handled, and oftentimes knockt down in the streets.

At last, one Evening, many Prentices and others assembling, rifled some Strangers houses, and much mischief was likely to be done, but by the care of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, &c. many of the Rioters were committed to Prison, whereof *Lincoln*, and twelve others, were Hanged; 400 more in their Shirts bound with Ropes, and Halters about their Necks, were carried to *Westminster*, but crying *Mercy, Mercy*, were all pardoned by the King, which Clemency got him much Love.

To describe all the particular tumultuous Disorders of Apprentices, and others, would swell this Manual too much; and I would rather they should be forgotten, than any more brought into Example, and therefore, at present, they are omitted.

In the Year 1629. 5 *Car. 1.* about the Month of *July*, there hapned a great Fray in *Fleet-street*, upon the Rescue of one Captain *Bellingham*, an Officer in the Expedition to the Isle of *Rhee*, which was attempted by some Students in the *Temple*, wherein some were hurt, and some carried to Prison; but this drew together many of the Gentlemen to rescue the Prisoner, who made a Barricade against *St. Dunstan's Church*, and beat back the Sheriff's Officers, and released their Friends; of which the Lord Mayor being inform'd, he and the Sheriffs, with some of the *Trained-Bands*, came thither to keep the Peace, and disperse the Causers of the Tumult, who were increased by that time to the Number of 500, and armed with Swords and Pistols. The Lord Mayor made Proclamation, That on pain of Rebellion they should dissolve themselves, but prevail'd not. He then try'd other means, and the Souldiers fired their Muskets

at them Charged with Powder onely ; but the Gentlemen provoked at this, shot Bullets, and very furiously attacked the *Trained-Bands*, killed five outright, and wounded near One hundred ; yet the City-Souldiers were so re-inforced, that in the end the Gentlemen were subdued, and one *Ashhurst* and *Stamford*, two Captains, with some others, were taken and committed. The King was much offended at the Uproar, and immediately sent for the Lord Chief Justice, by whose advice a special Commission of *Oyer* and *Terminer* was issued out, and about a Fortnight after the Malefactors were Arraigned at the *Guildhall* of *London*, and *Ashhurst* and *Stamford* being found guilty of Murther, were Condemned and Executed at *Tyburn*. Much more may be said of these Tumults, but for the sake of Brevity it is omitted.

In the Relation of *FIRES* we shall only give a brief account of the most remarkable.

In the time of King *H. 1.* All the Buildings from *Cheapside* to *Aldgate*, which was a large Tract, was consumed by a dreadfull Fire. Some of the Fires on *London-Bridge* we have already mentioned.—In the Year 1212, on the 10th of *July*, at night, there hapning a great Fire in *Southwark*, a great Multitude of People going over the Bridge to see it, or help to quench it ; on a sudden, by the blowing of the South-Wind, the North part of the Bridge was set on fire, upon which the People on the Bridge would have returned, but could not ; and it hapned that while they lingred too long, the South-end of the Bridge took fire also, so that the People, thronging between the two Fires, expected nothing but present Death. Then there came to aid them several Ships and Vessels, into which the Multitude so unadvisedly rushed, that the Vessels were thereby sunk, or were overset ; so that by Fire and Water, there perished above 3000 persons.



persons. In the Year 1633, about Midnight, a third part of the Houses on the Bridge were consumed by a great Fire, to the Number of 42 Houses, with a great part of the Wares, Goods, and rich Furniture in them, before eight a Clock next Morning, and the Fire remained glowing and burning for a Week after in their Vaults and Cellars. Many Fires there were that damaged *St. Paul's-Church*. In the *Conquerour's* time, *Anno* 1037, it was quite consumed, together with the greatest part of the City.— This Fire is Recorded to begin at the Entry of the *West-gate*, and consumed the *East-gate*.

*June* the 4th, 1561, between three and four in the Afternoon, the great Spire of the Steeple of *St. Paul's* was fired by Lightning, which broke forth two or three yards beneath the foot of the Cross, and from thence it burnt downward, so that in four hours the Steeple, with all the Roof of the Church, was destroyed. To repair which, *Queen Elizabeth* immediately gave 1000 Marks, and a Warrant for 1000 Loads of Timber to be taken out of her Woods, or elsewhere, &c.

In the 27 *E. 1.* The Palace at *Westminster* and the Monastery adjoining were consumed with fire. It would be endless to give a particular account of all the Fires by which this famous City suffered from time to time, especially of late years, which being so fresh in Memory, and so fully set forth in Narratives, I shall at present forbear to transcribe; as the Fires at *Wapping*, *Limehouse*, *Shadwell*, the *Temple*, the great Fire in *Southwark*, the former great Fire that consumed several 100 Houses in the said Borough, but are now very gallantly Re-built, &c. And for an Instance of all, we will give a brief and particular account of that Dreadfull *FIRE* in *Anno* 1666, which laid the City in Ashes, and did (almost) incredible mischief.

The City of LONDON within the Walls is seated upon about 460 Acres of Ground, whereon was built about 15000 Houses, the Fire destroyed 373 Acres within the Walls of the City, and 63 Acres 3 Roods without the Walls; There were burnt 13200 Houses, 87 Parish-Churches, 6 Chappels, most of the principal publick Edifices, as the great Cathedral, the great Guild-Hall, the Royal Exchange, the Custom-House, most of the stately Halls of Companies, whereof the whole Damage is (almost) incredible.

It was observed, as Judicious Stationers computed, that in that one Commodity of Books was lost 150000 *l.* and the loss in other cumbersome Goods, as Wines, Tobacco, Sugars, Plumbs, &c. was extraordinary, inso-much that one Person, Alderman Jefferies, lost of Tobacco to the value of 20000 *l.*

It hath been computed by an Ingenious person, that the 13200 Houses burnt, valued one with another at no more than 25 *l.* yearly Rent, and at the low rate of 12 years purchase, will amount to 3900000 *l.* Sterling. The 87 Churches, the spacious Cathedral of St. Paul's, the 6 Chappels, the Exchange, Custom-House, Guild-Hall, the Magnificent Halls of Companies, the several principal City-Gates, with other publick Edifices and Colledges, may be well valued above 2000000 *l.* The Wares, Household Goods, Monies lost, and spoiled by the Fire, or pilfered away by those wicked Wretches that made their gain of the Common Calamity, may modestly be computed above 2000000 *l.* The Money spent in a General removing of Goods, during the Fire, and bringing them back afterwards, in the hire of Boats, Carts, and Porters, may be reckoned at least 2000000 *l.* the Total whereof 9900000 *l.* Sterling.

This Dreadfull FIRE began upon the Second of September, at Two of the Clock in the Morning (being the Lord's-Day) and lasted till Thursday following, being

being the sixth of the same Month, it broke out in *Pudding-lane*, near *London-bridge*, at one *Fariner*, a *Baker's House*, and spread it self, besides breadth, from almost *Tower-hill* to *St. Dunstan's Church*, near *Temple-Bar*, in *Fleet-street*.

The Consternation of all persons was extraordinary, (and no Wonder,) for that Raging and Masterless Element did more mischief in a matter of four days time, than three or four Armies unresisted could have easily done in twice the time.

Some Men were forced to pay 5*l.* 10*l.* 20*l.* 30*l.* for a Cart to carry away into the Field some choice Goods; and certainly they had little Conscience that exacted so much. He that would more largely peruse every Days progress,—let him peruse Mr. *Vincent's* excellent Book, Intituled, *God's terrible Voice to the City*, Printed 1671. Pag. 46.

Who were the Authors, Contrivers and Promoters of this prodigious Conflagration, may be read at large in Captain *William Bedlow's* Narrative of it, Printed Anno 1679. to which I am forced to refer my Reader, only shall transcribe a few things, which he particularly advertises the *Citizens* to take notice of,

First, *The Ways taken by Papists to begin and promote FIRES.*

1. BY *Fire-Balls* put in with Poles, or otherwise, through holes, or open places into Houses; as at Mr. *Fariner's House*, which began the Great Fire.
2. By hard *Fire-Balls* thrown through *Glass-Windows*, as at the *Smiths* in *Black-Fryars*.
3. By flinging the said Balls, or other Combustible matter fired, into Cellars, through the Bars or Grates, where they are left without Shutters, as at the *Oyl-man's* in *Southwark*.
4. By

4. By Firing their own Lodgings, as the *Frenchman* did in *Shoe-lane*, in the time of the Great Fire, and likewise the *Two Peters* near *Saffron-hill*.

5. By hiring Cellars in dangerous places, filling them with Combustibles, and then firing them, which (*Mr. Bedlow* says) was a course they much advised him to.

6. By firing *Hay-lofts*, as in *Smithfield*.

7. By Strangers feigning Errands, as in the *Temple*.

8. By untyling Houses, breaking Windows, &c. and there putting in their Combustibles.

9. By getting into empty Houses and setting them on fire, as in *Budge-row*, 1670.

10. By creeping into Back-yards, and firing Stacks of *Bavins*, *Reed*, &c. as at *Lime-House*.

11. By going into *Viſtualling-Houſes*, and leaving behind them Trains for firing, as at the *Cooks* in *Fetter-lane*, and in *Southwark*.

12. By Confederate Servants, as lately at the Attorneys in the same Lane.

Secondly, *Their Instructions are*

1. TO doe it in Select places, amongst old Buildings, and where Engines cannot play.

2. To Fire the *Water-Houses*, and get the *New-river-water* stoppt, if they can, for that time, near that place.

3. To have some of their chief Friends thereabouts, that may misadvise great Persons, that they may blow up Houses where it is not necessary, or where rather it will do harm by opening a passage for the fire.

4. To have some of their active Instruments, who under pretence of helping, may scatter *Fire-balls* in contiguous Houses, and break down the Windows, Roof, &c. to let in the fire more easily.

5. To

5. To have others attending that shall cry out against *French* and *Papists*, and mightily pitty the People, thereby getting to be trusted with removing of Goods, and so to plunder and steal, or, if they find an opportunity, to fire Houses at a distance.

6. Curiously to observe *Wind* and *Tide*, in all attempts, as likewise Frosts and very dry times, and chuse *Sundays* for doing the business, because then there is least Water.

Now whether those *wicked Incendiaries* have observed these Rules in that monstrous and execrable *Villany* before recited, is left at the Tribunal of the Reader's Impartial Judgment, who may consider the Circumstances following, of which they (*viz.* the *Papists*) made a fatal use.

1. It was the dead time of the *Night*, or rather a little before Two in the Morning, when all persons gave themselves to their repose, and were in a dead sleep.

2. The Dead time of the *Week*, being *Saturday Night*, when Traders were retired to their Country-Houses, and none but Maid-servants or Apprentices to look after their Houses.

3. The Dead time of the *Year*, being then the long Vacation, when Tradesmen were generally in the Country to fetch in their Debts.

4. The Closeness of the Buildings there facilitated the progress of the Fire, and hindred the playing of Engines.

5. The Houses were generally Wooden, or built of old Timber.

6. A very dry preceding Summer made the Timber very apt to take Fire.

7. In those parts were the greatest *Magazines* and *Store-houses* of the City, of *Oyls*, *Pitch*, *Tar*, *Resin*,  
*Wax*,

*Wax, Butter, Brimstone, Hemp, Cordage, Cheese, Wine, Brandy, Sugars, &c.*

8. An *Easterly* Wind continued long before, and then blew strongly, a fatal help to spread the Fire *Westward*.

9. The *Thames-Water-Tower* was immediately burnt down, being near the place where the Fire began, so that they could not be supplied with Waters that way.

To conclude, The same several Testimonies and Depositions taken by a Committee appointed for that purpose by the House of Commons *Tuesday 25 Sept. 1666. viz.* That this was acted by a Hellish Combination of *Papists*, evidenced by the words of *Papists* before the Fire, by their actual flinging of Fire-balls, &c. and otherwise promoting the *Incendium* during the Fire, many of which were catch'd in the Fact, but conveyed away by some of their Friends, under pretence to secure them.—The free Confession of the *Frenchman, Robert Hubert*, who was hang'd for it, and the Witness of *Capt. Bedlow*, and others, who have made out that they were concern'd in it; I say, all these are enough to satisfy any that will not wink himself blind, that *London* was burnt by *Romish* Fire-balls, (which they were wont to call *Tewxsbury* Mustard-balls) thrown by *Romish* hands.

But Renowned *LONDON*, notwithstanding those vast Losses, and the Devouring-Plague the Year before, and the chargeable War we had then against three powerfull Neighbour-Nations, lay not long in Rubbish, but began, *Phoenix*-like, to revive out of the Ashes of its consumed Predecessor.

This dismal Calamity gave His late Majesty, King *Charles the Second*, a sad opportunity of exercising his Compassion and Care towards many distressed Families, who lay in the open Fields. His Majesty therefore issued Proclamations to Justices of the Peace for causing



sing Provisions to be sent into the Markets, and ordered his Sea-store to be opened for a present supply of Bread in Ship-Bisket. &c.

The King passed an Act of Parliament for establishing a Judicature, to take Cognizance of, and Determine all Differences that might arise among parties concerning burnt or demolished Houses. And by Act of Parliament there was a New-Model of Building appointed, which may be worth the Reader's perusal ; It was pass'd, *Anno 1666. 19 Car. 2.* See *Keble's Statutes* at large, p. 1327, to 1335. but 'tis too large to be transcribed.

Pursuant to this Act, the Citizens betook themselves chearfully to Re-build, and in four years time they erected in the same Streets 10000 Houses, and laid out for the same 3000000 of pounds *Sterl.* counting but 300 *l.* a House, one with another, besides several large Hospitals, divers very stately Halls, 19 fair solid Stone Churches, that did cost above 100000 *l.* were all at the same time erecting, and soon after finished ; And since that time they have gone on Chearfully to Re-build, so that there is hardly a vacant place in the City ; except such as are designed for other uses than Dwelling-Houses.

And as if the Fire had only purged the City, the Buildings are become infinitely more Beautifull, more Commodious, and more Solid (the three main Vertues of all Edifices) than before ; Nay, as if the Citizens had not been any way impoverished, but rather enricht by that huge Conflagration, they may be said to be even rather excessive than otherwise in their Expences upon the stately *Italian Faciata's* or Fronts of their New Houses, Churches, and Halls, many of excellent *Portland-stone*, upon their richly adorn'd Shops, Chambers, Balconies, Signs, Portals, &c. The publick Halls which are so magnificent and richly adorn'd, with excellent and curious Architecture, Carved Work in Stone and Wood, with Pictures and Wainscot, not only

only of Fir and Oak, but some with sweet-smelling Cedar.—The Churches beautified with excellent various Towers, and Fronts of true *Roman* Architecture. They have made their Streets much more large and streight, paved on each side with smooth-hewn-stone, and guarded the same with many Massy Posts for the benefit of Foot-Passengers; and whereas before they dwelt in low, dark Wooden Houses, they now live in lofty, lightsome, uniform, and very stately Brick-buildings.—A great number of the Halls, stately Taverns, and magnificent Houses of Merchants and other Wealthy Citizens, being fit to receive the greatest Monarch in *Europe*, with a brave Train, at an Entertainment.

Abundance of these are built backwards, for the advantage of Trade and Shop-keepers which are towards the Street, whereas if they were (as is usual in *Italy* and elsewhere) built towards the great and principal-Streets, no City in the whole World could go beyond it for Beauty and Magnificence.

Near the Bridge of *London*, where this Dreadfull Fire began, is now erected (as was ordered by Act of Parliament) a Pillar in perpetual Memory of that great *Incendium*. It is of the *Dorick* Order, 175 Foot high from the Superficies of the Ground, and 15 Foot Diameter, all of solid *Portland-stone*, with a fair Stair-case in the middle, of black Marble, and a large Iron Balcony at the top,—from whence a Man may have a gallant prospect of all the City and Country, this is commonly called the MONUMENT, the Pedestal is likewise all of *Portland-stone*, and is 21 Foot square, and 40 Foot high, Carved with most exquisite and significant Resemblances, or Figures to the Street-side; and on the other sides it bears these Inscriptions, Carv'd in large Letters.

Anno Christi MDCLXVI Die IV Nonas Septembris.  
Hinc in orientem, pedum CCII intervallo (quæ est hu-  
S 2 jusce

jusse Columnæ Altitudo ) Erupit d: media nocte incendium, quod vento spirante hausit etiam longinqua, & partes per omnes populabundum ferebatur cum impetu & fragore incredebili XXXIX Tempia, Portas, Prætorium, Aedes publicas, Prochotrophia, Scholas, Bibliothecas, Insularum magnum Numerum, Domuum CCIOO OO OO CC, vicos CD absumpsit. De XXVI Regionibus XV funditus Delevit, alias VIII laceras & semistas reliquit. Urbis Cadaver ad CDXXXVI jugera (hinc ab arce per Tamiſis ripam ad Templariorum Fannum, illinc ab Euro Aquilonali porta secundum Muro, ad Fosse Fletanæ Caput) porrexit; adversus opes Civium & fortunas infestum, erga vitas innocuum: Ut per omnia referret, supremam illam mundi Exustionem.

Velox Clades fuit; exiguum tempus eandem vidit Civitatem florentissimam & nullam.

Tertio Die, cum jam plane evicerat humana Consilia & subsidia omnia, Cælitus ut par est credere, Jussus stetit fatalis ignis & quaquaversum clanguit.

On another side.

CAROLO II. C. Mart. F. Mag. Brit. Fran. & Hib. Rex, Fid. D. Princeps clementissimus, miseratus luctuosam rerum faciem, plurima fumantibus jam tum ruinis in solatium Civium & Urbis suæ Ornamentum providit. Tributum remisit preces ordinis & populi Londinensis retulit ad Regni Senatum; qui continuo decrevit uti publica opera, pecunia publica ex vectigali Carbonis fossilis oriunda in Meliorem formam restituerentur. Utiq; aedes sacrae & D. Pauli Templum à fundamentis omni Magnificentia extruerentur; Pontes, Porta, Carceres Novi fierent: Edmundarentur alvei, Vici ad Regulam responderent. Clivi Complanarentur. Aperirentur Angiportus. fora & Macella in Areas sepositas eliminarentur: Censuit etiam uti singulae Domus Muris integerrimis concluderentur, Universe in frontem pari altitudine

*dine consurgerent, omnesque parietes saxo quadrato aut octo latere solidarentur: Utique nemini liceret ultra septennium ædificando immorari. Ad hæc, lites de terminis orituræ lege lata præscidit; adjecit quoque supplicationes annuas & ad æternam posterorum Memoriam H. C. P. C.*

*Festinator Undique. Resurgit Londinum Majori celeritate an splendore incertum: Unum triennium absolvit, quod seculi opus credebatur.*

*Incepta*

Richardo Forde Equ. Prætoræ Lond.

A. D. CIO DCLXXI.

*Perducta altius.*

Geo. Waterman Eq. Præ.

Roberto Hanson Eq. Præ.

Guliel. Hooker Eq. Præ.

Roberto Viner Eq. Præ.

Josepho Sheldox Eq. Præ.

*Perfecta.*

Thoma Davies Eq. Præ. Urb. Anno. Dom.

MDCLXXVII.

Underneath the forementioned Inscriptions hath been since written, by Order of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council, the following Words in *English*.

*This Pillar was set up for a perpetual Remembrance of that most dreadfull Burning of this Protestant City, begun and carried on by the Treachery and Malice of the Papists in the beginning of September, in the Year of our Lord 1666, in Order to the carrying on the horrid Plot for Extirpating the Protestant Religion and Old English Liberty, and Introducing Popery and Slavery.*

And upon the New-erected House, in the room of *Farriners* the Baker, where the Fire first broke out, upon a fair large Stone fastned and fixed over the Door, is this Inscription following.

*Here, by the Permission of Heaven, Hell broke loose upon this Protestant City, from the Malicious Hearts of Barbarous Papists, by the hand of their Agent, Hubert, who confessed, and on the Ruines of this Place, declared the Fact, for which he was Hanged, viz. That here began that Dreadfull Fire which is described and perpetuated by the Neighbouring Pillar, Erected Anno Domini 1681. in the Mayoralty of Sir Patience Ward.*

About the latter end of the first year of King *James* the Second, 1685. This Stone was taken down, and the afore-mentioned Inscription Erased; but is now, in the second year of Their present Majesties, King *William* and Queen *Mary*, Our Happy and Royal Deliverers from *Popery* and *Slavery*, Set up and Inscribed again, to the great Honour of the first Orderers of them, and the no less Shame, Regret and Mortification of Those that caus'd This to be taken down, and That to be Erased.

The substance of the Elegant Latine Inscriptions before mention'd, is a brief account of the Fire, and the Devastation it made, its swiftness and stop.—His Majesties gracious Care for the Re-building of it; the Tribute laid upon Coals for the Building of Churches and other publick Structures, &c. the Regularity, Uniformity and Model of the New Buildings; and that all should Build in seven years; the Act for Erecting a Judicature, (as before-mentioned) concluding that it is a doubt, whether the Resurrection of *London* be with greater Celerity or Splendor, since three years compleated, what was judged to be the Work of an Age.

This

This was begun, Sir *Richard Ford* being Lord-Mayor, 1671 — raised higher Sir *George Waterman* Knight, Sir *Robert Hanson* Knight, Sir *William Hooker* Knight, Sir *Robert Viner* Knight, Sir *Joseph Sheldon* Knight, Lord Mayors; finished, Sir *Thomas Davies* Knight, Lord Mayor, in the Year of our Lord 1677.

So much for *Fires*, only amongst many that may be mentioned, I cannot forget a lamentable accident that happen'd to a Family to which I was nearly related, one Mr. *De Laune*, that liv'd in *Lotbury*, a Merchant, who above Twenty years ago, with his Wife, (who was then ready to lie in,) the Daughter of Sir *Thomas Allen* of *Finchly*, and all their Family, were burnt in their House there, and no account but conjectures can be given how the *Fire* came.

In the first year of the Reign of K. H. 7. in *Autumn*, towards the end of *September*, (that is about 206 years ago,) there began and reigned in the City and other parts of the Kingdom, a *Disease* then new, which of the accidents and manner thereof, they call'd the *Sweating-Sickness*. This Disease had a swift Course both in the *sick body*, and in the time and period of the lasting thereof: For they that were taken with it, upon Twenty-four hours escaping, were thought almost assured. And as to the time of the Malice and Reign of the Disease ere it ceased; It began about the 21st. of *September*, and clear'd up before the end of *October*. It was a Pestilent Feaver, not seated in the Veins or Humours, for there followed no Carbuncle, no purple or livid Spots, or the like, the Mass of Blood, or of the Body, being not tainted; only a malignant Vapour flew to the Heart, and seiz'd the Vital Spirits; which stirr'd Nature to send it forth by an Extream sweat. And it appeared by experience, that this Disease was rather a surprize of Nature, than obstinate to Remedies, if it were in time looked into. For if the Patient were



kept in an equal temper, both for Clothes, Fire, and Drink, moderately warm, with temperate Cordials, whereby Nature's work were neither irritated by *heat*, nor turned back by *cold*, he commonly Recovered. But infinite persons died suddenly of it, before the manner of Cure and Attendance was known. It was conceived to be not an *Epidemick* Disease, but to proceed from a Malignity in the Constitution of the Air, gathered by the pre-dispositions of Seasons: and the speedy cessation declared as much.

The *Remedy* of this Disease (which hapned again in the 9th of K. H. 8. *Annò* 1517. and of which vast numbers died, remarkable by this Circumstance, that *Englishmen* were taken with it in any Country, but no others, and therefore termed by Foreigners *Sudor Anglicus*, that is, the *English-sweat*) is given by *Polydor Virgil*, p. 561. thus; *Quibus Rebus ita usu venit, &c.* by which means it grew to a Custom, that after a vast destruction of Men (by this Distemper) this kind of help was found effectual. If any person was taken with this Sweat by day, he must go to Bed with his Cloaths on; If by night, and the party be in bed, then he must rest, and not stir for Twenty-four hours compleat, in the mean time he must be so covered as not to provoke Sweat, but let it proceed of its own accord; he must neither eat nor drink any thing but what will just serve to keep him alive,—he must not so much as put forth hand or foot to be cooled, for that's death unavoidable—If the Patient observes this, he is certainly cured, else lost; and this Disease (saith he) invaded only *England*, (or *English-men*) which Men at that time made portentous constructions of.

This Mortal Distemper was succeeded by a raging *Plague*, which swept away many, so that the King was forced to remove his Court from one place to another. By that *Sweating-sickness* in *Henry the Eighth's* time, infi-

infinite Multitudes of People died in several places of *England*, especially in *London*, sparing neither rich nor poor, for even in the King's Court the Lord Gray of *Wilton*, and the Lord *Clinton*, and many Knights, Gentlemen and Officers, died of it. The like *Sweating-sickness* hapned in the 20th year of his Reign, which began in *London*, and afterwards spread it self into all parts of the Kingdom, so that the Term and the Assizes were adjourned.

In the 20 E. 3. (as *Baker* says, p. 131.) there died in *London* of a *Plague* 57374 persons. In the 4th of *Queen Mary*, hot burning *Agues* and other strange Diseases, took away much People; So as between the 20th of *October* and the last of *December*, there died seven Aldermen of *London*, namely, *Henry Heardson*, *Sir Richard Dobs*, *Sir William Laxton*, *Sir Henry Hobblethorn*, *Sir John Champney*, *Sir John Ayleph*, and *Sir John Gresham*, of which some were Lord Mayors, &c. I find that in the 8th of *Queen Elizabeth* there died in ten Months seven Aldermen of *London*, viz. *Edward Banks*, *Richard Chamberlain*, *Sir Martin Bowes*, *Sir Richard Malloray*, *Sir William Hewer*, *Sir Thomas White*, and *Richard Lambert*, one of the Sheriffs for that year.

In the 36th of *Queen Elizabeth* there died of the *Plague* in *London* and the Suburbs 17890, besides the Lord Mayor and three Aldermen, and *Michaelmas-Term* was holden at *St. Albans*. The first of *King James*, viz. 1602, there died in *London* and Liberties 38244, whereof of the *Plague* 30578, yet the next year, though the City was increased with a great number of Strangers, there died of all Diseases but 4263. There broke out likewise a great *Plague* in the First of *King Charles the First*, whereof more died than in the beginning of his Father's Reign. Many other *Plagues* have been in the City, but I shall conclude this subject with a brief account of the great *Plague* in 1665.

In the beginning of *May*, the Bill of Mortality mentions nine that died of the *Plague*, and decreased the next Week to three, then increased to fourteen, next to seventeen, next to forty-three, and then great Persons began to retire into the Country. In *June* the Bill increases to 112, next 168, next 267, next 470, then do many Tradesmen go into the Country: and many Ministers take occasion to absent themselves from their Charge. In *July* the Bill rises to 725, then to 1089, next to 1843, next to 2010. Now most Parishes are infected, a vast number of Houses shut up, no Trade at all, and the number of dying persons still increasing, although so many thousands left the City. In *August* the Bill rises to 2817, next 3880, next 4237, and then 6102, all which died of the *Plague*, besides other Diseases.—Now there is a dismal solitude in *London-streets*, every day looks with the face of a *Sabbath*, observed with greater solemnity than it used to be in the City, Shops are shut up, very few walk about, so that Grass begins to spring in some places. A deep Silence every-where, no rattling of Coaches, &c. no calling in Customers, no *London Cries*, no noise but Dying Groans and Funeral Knells, &c.

In *September* the Bill rises to 6988, the next falls to 6544, but then rises again to 7165, which was the greatest Bill. There were but four Parishes that were not infected, and in them few tarried. The next Bill falls to 5538, then to 4929, then to 4327, then to 2665, then to 1421, then to 1031.—First Week in *November* it rises to 1414, but falls to 1050, then to 652, then to 333, and so lessened more and more to the end of the year, when we had a Bill of 97306, which died of all Diseases, which was 79000 more than the year before, and the number of them which died of the *Plague* was reckoned to be 68596 that year; but others say that there died of that fatal Disease, in little more than a years space, near 100000 persons

persons in *London*, and some Adjacent places.

I shall proceed to remark briefly some few things more, which are *Miscellaneous Collections* of my own from Divers Authors.

In the time of *Edward* the Second, when the Workmen were digging the Foundation of a Work about *Pauls*, there were found more than 100 heads of Oxen, which confirm'd that opinion, that of old time it had been the Temple of *Diana*, and that there was the Sacrifice of Beasts.

In the 3d of *Henry* the Fifth, it is said that seven *Dolphins* came up the River of *Thames*, whereof four were taken.

In the 4th of *Queen Mary*, before Harvest, Wheat was sold for four Marks the Quarter, Malt at 44 s. the Quarter, Pease at 46 s. 8 d. Yet after Harvest, Wheat was sold for 5 s. the Quarter, Malt for 6 s. 8 d. Rye at 3 s. 4 d. In the Country, Wheat was sold for 4 s. the Quarter, Malt 4 s. 8 d. and in some places a Buishel of Rye for a pound of Candles, which was 4 d.

I have read that in the Third of King *James* a *Whale* came up within eight Miles of *London*, whose Body was seen divers times above water, and judged to exceed the length of the largest Ship in the River; but when she tasted the fresh-water, and scented the Land, she returned into the Sea.

I find recorded by divers Writers, that the 17th of *July*, 1619, one *Bernard Calvert* of *Andover*, rode from *St. George's Church* in *Southwark* to *Dover*, and from thence passed by Barge to *Callice* in *France*, and from thence returned back to *St. George's Church* the same day, setting out about three in the Morning, and returned about eight in the Evening, fresh and lusty, being 184 Miles, which was very strange.

In the 14th of *Richard* the Second, on *Christmas-day*, a *Dolphin* was taken at *London-bridge*, being ten Foot long, and a monstrous grown Fish.

In the 37 *Hen. 8.* On *Tuesday* in *Easter week*, *William Foxley*, *Por-maker* for the *Mint* of the *Tower* of *London*, fell asleep, and could not be awaked with *Pinching* or *Burning* till the first *Day* of the next *Term*, which was full *Fourteen Days*; and when he Awaked, was found in all points as if he had Slept but one *Night*; and lived forty *Years* after.

In the 2d of *King James* the First, a strange Accident hapned, to the terrour of all bloody Murtherers; A Woman called *Ann Waters*, inticed by a Lewd Person she was wont to keep Company with, consented to have her Husband Strangled, and then Buried him secretly under the *Dunghill* in a *Cow-house*; whereupon, the Man being mist by his Neighbours, and the Wife making an extraordinary shew of wondering, with much counterfeit Sorrow for his Absence, she past on, unsuspected for a time: But it pleased God, that one of the Inhabitants of that Street Dreamt, That his Neighbour *Waters* was Strangled and Buried under the *Dunghill* in a *Cow-house*; and upon Declaring his Dream, Search being made by the Constable, the Dead Body was found as he had Dreamed; whereupon the Wife was Apprehended, and upon Examination confessing the Fact, was Burned. What hope therefore of Concealment can any Murtherers have, when they are subject to be Discovered by any Man's Dream?

In the Fifth of *Queen Mary*, there fell *Hail-stones* that were fifteen Inches about; I my self saw *Hail-stones* that fell in *London*, in *May 1680*; some of which were six, some nine Inches about; and others say, they saw some that were more.

About the 6th of *Edward* the Fourth, one *Walter Walker*, a Wealthy Citizen, dwelling at the *Crown* in *Cheapside*, one day, when his Child cried, did bid him be quiet, and he would make him *Heir of the Crown*; which words being subject to Interpretation, he was call'd in question about them, Arraigned,  
Con-

Condemned, and put to Death; which was an Act of great Severity, for the Man had no other meaning, than that he would make his Child Heir of his own House with that Sign.

Anno 1595, upon Digging for a Vault to be made in *Cheapside*, there was found at Seventeen Foot deep a fair Pavement, like unto that above-ground; and at the farther end of the Chancel was found a Tree sawed into five steps, which was to step over some Brook running towards *Walbrook*; upon the edge of which, there lay the Bodies of two great Trees, the ends whereof were then sawed off, and were firm Timber; so that the Ground of the City had been raised to that time above Seventeen Foot.

In the Third of *William* the Second, Anno 1090, on *St. Luke's* day, Six hundred Houses in *London* were thrown down by a terrible Tempest; and then it was that the Roof of *Bow-Church* in *Cheapside* fell with that violence, mentioned (page 46) before.

In the time of *Henry* the First, the *Thames* so failed of Water, that between the *Tower of London* and the *Bridge*, Men waded over on Foot for the space of two days.

In the Seventh year of *Henry* the Sixth, November 8. The Duke of *Norfolk* was like to have been Drowned passing through *London-Bridge*, his Barge being set upon the Piles, was over-whelmed, so that Thirty Persons were Drowned, and the Duke, with others that escaped, were fain to be drawn up with Ropes. The same year the *Postern-Gates* of *London*, by *East-Smithfield* against the *Tower of London*, did sink by Night more than Seven Foot into the Earth. In his Eighteenth year, all the Lyons in the *Tower* died. And in the year 1681, three of the Lyons in the *Tower* died. In the year 1623. October 26. A *Papish Priest* Preached in the Afternoon at *Hunsdon-house* in *Black-Fryers*, *London*, in an upper Chamber, where there were Assembled above  
Three



Three hundred Men and Women, when about the middle of the Sermon a great part of the Floor fell with such violence, that it brake down the next Floor under it: In the Fall whereof, the Preacher and almost a Hundred of his Auditors were killed, besides as many more hurt.

About the Year 1282, through a great Frost and deep Snow, five Arches of *London-bridge* were born down and carried away.

*Anno* 1396, November 30. The young Queen *Isabel*, of about Eight years old, being to be conveyed to the *Tower*, such a Multitude went to see her, that Nine persons were crowded to Death on *London-bridge*.

In the time of *Richard* the First, for three or four years together, there was so great a *Dearth*, that Wheat was sold for 18 s. 6 d. a Quarter; and then followed so great a Mortality of Men, that the Living could scarce Bury the Dead.

In the Seventeenth Year of *Henry* the Third, were seen five *Suns* at one time together; after which, followed so great a *Dearth*, that People did eat Horses and Barks of Trees; and in *London* 20000 were starved for want of Food.

*Anno* 1313. 7 *Edward* the 2d. The Price set on Victuals was, for a fat stalled Ox twenty-four shillings: A fat Mutton, twenty-pence: A fat Goose, two-pence-half-penny: A fat Capon, two-pence: A fat Hen, one penny: Two Chickens, one penny: Three Pigeons, one penny: Twenty-four Eggs a penny. Yet the next Year there was such a Famine and Mortality of People, that the Living were scarce sufficient to Inter their Dead friends.

And the next Year again, there was so early a Harvest, that a Bushel of Wheat which had been sold for Ten shillings, was now sold for Ten pence.

In the Fifteenth of King *Stephen*, Horses and Carts passed over the *Thames* upon the Ice.

*Anno*

Anno 1609. the Sixth of King *James* the First, a Frost began in *December*, which continued till *April* following, with such violence, that not only the *Thames* was so Frozen, that Carts loaden were driven over it as on dry Land; but also many Fowls and Birds perished, and also much Herbage in Gardens, especially *Hartichocks* and *Rosemary* were destroyed. The like violent Frost happened in the Seventh of *Elizabeth*, that Men perform'd all kinds of Exercises upon the *Thames*. In her 35th Year, the River so fail'd, that a Horseman might Ride over near *London-bridge*.

In the 5th of *Queen Mary*, there fell so great a Rain in *September*, that *Westminster-hall* was full of VVater, and Boats were Rowed over *Westminster-bridge* to *King-street*.

In the 9th of *Henry* the Fourth, there was so sharp a VVinter, and such a-bundance of Snow continued *December*, *January*, *February*, and *March*, that almost all small Birds died through Hunger.

In the time of *Edward* the Third, a Frost lasted from the midst of *September*, to the Month of *April*.

In his Eleventh Year, there was so great Plenty, That a Quarter of VVheat was sold at *London* for two Shillings: A fat Oxe, for a Noble: A fat Sheep, for six pence: Five Pigeons, for a penny; and other things after that Rate. But in his 27th Year, there was great Scarcity, by reason there fell little or no Rain, from *March* to *July*; and it was therefore called, the dry Summer.

In *June*, Anno 1603, there was one VVhipped through the City of *London* for going to Court when his House was Infected.

*December 22. 1607.* Nineteen Pyrates were Executed at *Wapping*.

I shall conclude this Historical Account with a Relation of the last Great Frost, which, for the Extraordinariness of it, may (perhaps) deserve to be transmitted

mitted to Posterity, as much as any thing of that nature, which has happened in the times of our Ancestours.

It began about *Christmas* 1683, and continued with such violence till the beginning of *February* following, when it broke, that the whole *Thames* was so Frozen over, both above Bridge and below too, that Thousands of People walk'd on it, loaded Carts and Coachess were driven over it; Ball-baiting, and all sorts of Sports were exercis'd thereon; nay, as if it were *Metamorphos'd* into a *Terra firma*, a whole Ox was Realted on it. All sorts of Goods were sold there; so that it was like a Great Fair, (which it was then truly enough call'd,) and People, to this day, keep things bought there, in perpetual remembrance thereof.

These *Historical Memorandums*, with what is scattered up and down the Book, Comprehend the most Memorable Tumults, Fires, Plagues, Rarities, and Casualties, in which this Great City has been concern'd. I confess, there are many more of less Remark, but I must of necessity refer the Reader, at present, to larger Tracts, if he be so Curious as to peruse them.

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An Alphabetical Account of all the *Carriers, Waggoners, and Stage-Coaches*, that come to the several Inns in *London, Westminster, and Southwark*, from all Parts of *England and Wales*, with the Respective Days of their Coming in, and Going out.

---

A

Abington.

**E**ward Pertons *Coach and Waggon comes to the Sarazens-head in Friday-street on Wednesdays, and goes out on Thursdays.*

John Niblet's *Waggon comes to the White Horse in Friday-street on Saturday Morning, out at Night.*

Aylesbury.

John Christmas, *Waggoner, comes to the George by Holbourn-Conduit on Wednesdays, goes out Thursdays.*

Mr. Dance's *Coach comes to the Crown in Holbourn on Saturdays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, goes out Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.*

Mr. Church's *Coach comes to the Black Swan in Holbourn on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, goes out Tuesdays and Saturdays.*

John March, *Waggoner, comes to the Lamb on the Back-side of St. Clements on Thursdays, goes out Fridays.*

Widow Harwood's *Waggon comes to the Sarazens-head on Snow-hill on Tuesdays, goes out Wednesdays.*

Aldenham in Hertfordshire.

Philip Alden, *Waggoner, comes to the White Horse by Fleet-Ditch on Friday Morning, and goes out at Eleven a Clock the same Day.*

Atterton.

*Atterfon.*

William Sedgwick, *Carrier, comes to the Castle at Smithfield-Barrs on Saturday, goes out on Monday once a Fortnight.*

*Ampthill in Bedfordshire.*

William Wanewright's *Waggon comes to the Cock in Aldersgate-street on Tuesdays, goes out on Wednesdays.*

Moses Allen, *Carrier, comes to the Pewter-platter in St. John-street on Tuesdays, goes out Wednesdays.*

*Acton in Middlesex.*

John Gravener's *Coach comes to the Talbot in the Strand, in and out Every Day.*

*St. Albans.*

Anthony Wilson's *Coach comes to the Bell in Aldersgate-street on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and goes out on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.*

Humphry Cooper's *Waggon comes to the Cock in Aldersgate-street on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and out the same Days.*

*Andover in Berkshire.*

Roger Bird, *Waggoner, comes to the King's Arms on Holbourn-Bridge on Wednesday, goes out Thursday.*

*Ashby-De-la-Zouch in Leicestershire.*

Thomas and James Richards, *Carriers, come to the Axe in Aldermanbury on Saturdays, go out Mondays.*

*Agmondesham in Bucks.*

Matthew Reading, *Waggoner, comes to the Angel in Holbourn on Mondays and Fridays, and goes out Tuesdays and Saturdays.*

*Arundel in Suffex.*

George Moore and William Deane *come to the Queens-head in Southwark on Wednesdays, goes out Thursdays.*

Ashford

## of LONDON.

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### Ashford in Kent.

John Adcock, *Carrier*, comes to the Star on Fish-street-hill on Wednesday, goes out Thursday.

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### B

#### Bristol.

John Barrett, Samuel Wibben, John Hosier, *Carriers*, come to the Three Cups in Bread-street on Tuesdays and Fridays, go out Wednesdays and Saturdays.

John Booth, William Baldwin, Robert Toby, *their Coaches* come to the Sarazens-head in Friday-street on Saturdays and Wednesdays, and go out on Mondays and Thursdays.

Richard Barnes, *Coachman*, comes to the Bell-savage on Ludgate-hill on Wednesdays and Saturdays, goes out Mondays and Thursdays.

John Parker's *Waggon* comes to the King's-Arms at Holbourn-bridge on Thursday, goes out on Friday.

There are several Bristol-Waggons that come to the White Swan at Holbourn-bridge on Thursdays, and go out on Fridays.—The Names of the Waggoners, through the moroseness and disingenuity of the Master of the Inn, we could not learn.

#### Baldock in Hertfordshire.

Edward Maye's *Waggon* comes to the Red Lyon in Red-cross-street on Tuesdays and Fridays, and goes out on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

John Hare's *Waggon* comes to the Cock in Old-street on Monday and Thursday, and goes out Tuesday and Friday.

#### Bath and Bristol.

John Murford and George Chambers, *Carriers*, come to the Three Cups in Bread-street on Thursdays, and go out on Saturdays.

Mr. Saunders and Drew's *Coach* comes to the Chequer near Charing-cross on Mondays, goes out on Tuesdays.

Robert



Robert Tobey's *Coach* comes to the Swan near Somerset-house on Wednesdays and Saturdays, goes out Mondays and Thursdays.

John Balden's *Coach* comes to the Bell in the Strand in the Summer-time on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, and goes out on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

John Balden, Robert Toby and Hugh Evans come to the Talbot in the Strand on Wednesday and Saturday, and go out on Monday and Thursday.

#### Basingstoke.

Lawrence Wardner's *Waggon* comes to the King's Arms on Holbourn-bridge on Wednesdays, goes out Thursdays.

William Goodwin's *Coach* comes to the King's-head in the Strand, near Charing-cross, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, goes out on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

William Mitchell's *Waggon* comes to the Bell-savage on Ludgate-hill on Friday, goes out on Saturday.

John Eli's *Waggon* comes to the Sarazens-head on Snow-hill on Thursdays, goes out on Fridays.

#### Beckles in Suffolk.

John Richardson's *Coach* comes to the Cross-keys in Grace-church-street on Thursdays, goes out on Fridays.

#### Brentwood.

— *Coaches* come to the Blue-Boar without Aldgate, in Winter-time, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and go out Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and, in Summer-time, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, in and out the same Days.

John Hills, *Carrier*, comes to the Crown without Aldgate on Tuesdays and Fridays, goes out on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

#### Bakewell in Derbyshire.

John Syms, *Carrier*, comes to the Blossoms-Inn on Thursday.

Thursday, and goes out on Friday once in three Weeks.

Barnet.

Job Sergeant's Coach comes to the Swan-with-two-Necks in St John's-street, in and out every Day.

William Hickman's Coach comes to the Golden Lyon in St. John's-street, in and out every Day.

St. Edmonds-Bury.

Robert Cook's Coach comes to the Bull within Bishopsgate on Tuesdays, goes out on Wednesdays.

His Waggon comes to the same place on Wednesdays, goes out on Thursdays.

With another Coach he comes to the Green Dragon within Bishopsgate on Saturdays and Thursdays, goes out Mondays and Fridays.

Brantry.

Edward Chipperfeild's Coach comes to the Cross-keys in Grace-church-street on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, goes out Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

John Bedwell's Waggon comes to the Pewter-pot in Leaden-hall-street on Thursdays, goes out Fridays.

Burwash in Suffex.

Carrier, comes to the Queens-had in Southwark on VWednesdays, goes out on Thursdays.

Bishop Stafford.

VWilliam Bennit's Waggon comes to the One Swan without Bishopsgate on Tuesdays, goes out on VWednesdays.

Roger Bezell's Waggon comes to the Pewter-pot in Leaden-hall street on Mondays, goes out Tuesdays.

Mr. Elm's Coach comes to the same place, in and out Every Day.

Buntingford in Hertfordshire.

John Crips Flying-Coach comes to the Dolphin without Bishopsgate on Mondays, VWednesdays, and Fridays, and

and goes out Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

James Lyon, Carrier, comes to the One Swan without Bishopsgate, in and out on Tuesday; and comes in on Thursday, and goes out on Friday.

Barkin and Wall-End.

George Holloway's Coach comes to the Three Nuns without Aldgate, in and out Every Day.

Burford in Oxfordshire.

Richard Hinton's Waggon comes to the Bell in the Strand on Wednesday, and out the same Day.

Thomas Bafdel, Carrier, comes to the Bell in Friday-street on Wednesday, goes out Thursday.

Bridgenorth in Shropshire.

Hugh Garrat's Coach comes to the Blue-Boar in Holbourn on Saturday, goes out on Monday once a Fortnight.

Benham and other places Adjacent in Norfolk.

Nathaniel Hooke's Waggon comes to the Chequer in Holbourn on Saturdays, goes out on Mondays.

Bisciter in Oxfordshire.

Richard Ewin's Waggon comes to the Bull in Holbourn on Tuesdays, and goes out on Wednesdays.

Brainford in Middlesex.

Richard Grafford's Coach comes to the White Horse in Fetter-lane, in and out Every Day.

Brackley in Northamptonshire.

William Cook's Waggon comes to the Oxford-Arms in Warwick-lane on Saturdays, and goes out the same Days.

Battle in Sussex.

John Colestock, Carrier, comes to the Spur in Southwark on Wednesdays, goes out on Thursdays.

Beudley

Beudley in VVorcestershire.

Thomas Freeman, *Carrier, comes to the Ipswich-Arms in Cullum-street on Saturday, and goes out on Monday.*

Berkhamstead in Hertfordshire.

Thomas VVilkinson's *Coach comes to the Bell in Holbourn on Monday, VVednesday, and Friday, and goes out Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.*

Bredhempstone.

Thomas Blewman, *Carrier, comes to the Queens-head in Southwark on VVednesday, and goes out on Thursday.*

Billericay in Essex.

Richard Rumball, *Coachman, comes to the Blue-Boar in VVhite-Chappel on Tuesday and Friday, goes out on VVednesday and Saturday.*

Edward Coffin's *Waggon comes to the same place on VVednesday, and goes out on Thursday.*

Blackbourn, Bolton-berry, Ribchester, Coulney,  
Padcam and Preston in Lancashire.

Thomas Cave, *Carrier, comes to Blossoms-Inn in Lawrence-lane on Thursdays, goes out Fridays once in three Weeks.*

*The Carriers to the Places above-mention'd (whose Names, by the discourtesie of the Master of Blossoms-Inn, we could not learn) Come in Thursdays, and Go out Fridays (most of them)*

Banbury in Oxfordshire.

Widow Jordan's *Waggon comes to the Ram in Smithfield on VVednesday, goes out Thursday.*

Thomas VVestcare, *Carrier, comes to the Sarazens-head in Carter-lane on VVednesday, goes out Thursday.*

Bouden in Leicestershire.

VVilliam Branston's *Waggon comes to the Ram in Smithfield on VVednesday, goes out Thursday.*

Brad-

Bradford in Northamptonshire.

Thomas Lines, *Carrier, comes to the Rose in Smithfield on VVednesday, goes out Thursday.*

Biglesworth in Bedfordshire.

Christopher Foster, *Carrier, comes to the Pewter-platter in St. John's-street on Saturday Morning, and goes out in the Afternoon.*

VWilliam Foster's *Waggon comes to the Swan-with-two Necks in St. John's-street on Tuesday Morning, and goes out at Noon.*

Betsfield in Flintshire.

Humphry Swanwick's *Waggon comes to the Castle at Smithfield-barrs on VVednesday, and goes out Thursday once a Fortnight in Summer, and once a Month in Winter.*

Buckingham.

John VWebster, *Carrier, comes to the George in Smithfield on Tuesdays, goes out on VVednesday.*

His *Waggon comes to the Sarazens-head upon Snow-hill on Tuesdays, and goes out on VVednesday.*

Bedford.

Robert Rose, *Carrier, comes to the VVindmill in St. John's-street on Tuesdays, goes out VVednesday.*

VWilliam Jones's *Waggon comes to the Red Lyon in Aldersgate-street on VVednesday, goes out Thursday.*

John Johnson, *Carrier, comes to the Cock in Aldersgate-street on Tuesdays, goes out VVednesday.*

John Pycraft, *Carrier, comes to the Bell in Aldersgate-street on Tuesdays, goes out VVednesday.*

Brickhill in Buckinghamshire.

VWilliam Hemmons, *Carrier, comes to the Sarazens-head in Carter-lane on Tuesdays, goes out Wednesday.*

Brumigham and VVoolverhampton in Staffordshire.

Richard Hamersly, *Carrier, comes to the Castle and Faulcon by Aldersgate on Friday, goes out on Saturday.*

*Barnstaple and Bidyford in Devonshire.*

Richard VVakeham, *Carrier, comes to the Bull-and-Mouth near Aldersgate on Saturdays, and out the same Day once a Fortnight.*

C

*Coxell.*

John Gyant, *Carrier, comes to the Spread-Eagle in Grace-church-street on Thursday, goes out on Friday.*

*Coddicoxe in Hertfordshire.*

John Fisher, *Coachman, comes to the George in Aldersgate-street on Monday and Friday, and goes out on Tuesday and Saturday.*

*Chesson in Hertfordshire.*

Francis Taylor's *Coach comes to the Dolphin without Bishopsgate on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, goes out Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.*

Cambridge.

Richard Huske's *Coach comes to the Bull within Bishopsgate on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, and goes out on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.*

VVilliam Martin, *Carrier, comes to the same place on Saturday, goes out Monday.*

Joseph VVildman, Charles Tyne, Nathanael Sayer, *Carriers, come to the Green-Dragon in Bishopsgate-street on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, go out Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.*

John Day, *Carrier, comes to the Vine in Bishopsgate-street on Thursday, goes out Friday.*

Thomas Sterne's *Waggon comes to the Cross-keys in Grace-church-street on Thursday, goes out Friday.*

James Ling, *Carrier, comes to the One Swan without Bishopsgate on Mondays and Wednesdays, and goes out the same Days.*

T

Matthew



Matthew Lancaster, Carrier, comes to the Bull within Bishopsgate on Tuesday and Thursday, goes out Wednesday and Friday.

Edward Purver, Carrier, comes to the same place on Wednesday, goes out Thursday.

Robert Rigwell, Waggoner, comes to the Four Swans within Bishopsgate, in and out three times a Week.

John Day's Waggon comes to the Dolphin without Bishopsgate on Thursday, goes out Friday.

*Cesford in Bedfordshire.*

Thomas Kent comes to the Windmill in St. John's-street, on Tuesday, goes out Wednesday.

*Chestnut in Hertfordshire.*

Thomas Kimpton's Coach comes to the Flying-Horse without Bishopsgate, in and out Every Day.

*Canterbury.*

Brankerd, Barnes and Gilbert come to the Dark-house at Billingsgate on Saturday and Wednesday, go out on Monday and Thursday.

James Marshman, Carrier, comes to Billingsgate Coffee-house on Wednesday, goes out Thursday.

Mr. Varnham's Coach comes to the Star on Fish-street-hill on Friday and Tuesday, goes out Monday and Thursday; and, in the Summer, in and out Every Day.

Widow Foster's Coach comes to the VWhite-Hart in Southwark, in and out Every Day.

*Chalbey in Oxfordshire.*

William Willes's Waggon comes to the Rose at Holbourn-bridge on Wednesday, goes out Thursday.

*Chippenham in Wiltshire.*

Mr. VViltshire's Waggon comes to the Rose at Holbourn-bridge on Thursday, goes out Friday.

Ciren-

Cirencester.

VWilliam Pool's Waggon comes to the King's-Head upon Snow-hill on Thursday, goes out Friday.

Camden in VVorcestershire.

Mr. Boulton's Waggon comes to the Sarazens-head upon Snow-hill on Friday, and goes out Saturday once a Fortnight.

Chesterfield in Derbyshire.

George Elliot and John Graves, Carriers, come to the Castle in VWood-street on VWednesday, go out on Friday.

Chesham in Buckinghamshire.

Henery Adams, Waggoner, comes to the White-horse by Fleet-ditch, near Holbourn-bridge, on Tuesdays and Fridays, goes out Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Clapham.

John Bunday's Coach comes to the Cross-keys in Grace-church-street, in and out Every Day.

John Day's Coach comes to the Spread-Eagle in Grace-church-street, in and out Every Day.

Chelmsford in Essex.

Mr. Francis's Coach comes to the Cross-keys in Grace-church-street on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, goes out Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

And his Waggon comes to the same place on Tuesday and Friday, and goes out Wednesday and Saturday.

Chipton-Norton in Oxfordshire.

Robert Bridgman, Carrier, comes to the Bear and Ragged-staff in West-Smithfield on VWednesday, goes out Thursday.

Colchester.

Abraham Vall's Waggon comes to the Cross-keys in Grace-church-street on Thursday, goes out Friday.

His Coach comes to the Spread-Eagle in the same Street.

Mr. Langesdell's two Waggon comes to the Sarazens-head within Aldgate on Thursday, goes out Friday.

Clare.

John Rash, Carrier, comes to the Spread-Eagle in Grace church Street on Wednesday, goes out Thursday.

Chichester.

Mr. Barnes, Carrier, comes to the White Hart in Southwark on Thursday, goes out Friday.

Mr. Tuff, Carrier, comes to the same place on Wednesday, goes out Thursday.

Croydon in Surrey.

Mr. Wenham's Coach comes to the Greyhound in Southwark, in and out every Day.

Cranbroke in Kent.

William Woollett, Carrier, comes to the Talbot in Southwark on Wednesday, goes out Thursday.

Chittenstone in Kent.

John Harrison, Carrier, comes to the White Horse in Southwark on Wednesday, goes out Thursday.

Coventry in Warwickshire.

John Mitchel's Waggon comes to the Ram in Smithfield on Wednesday, goes out Thursday.

Robert Roberts's comes to the same place on Friday, goes out Saturday.

William Mitchel's Waggon comes to the same place on Friday, goes out Saturday.

Crandon-Long in Buckinghamshire.

James Burtler, Carrier, comes to the George in Smithfield on Thursday, goes out Friday.

Codingham and Middleton in Northamptonshire.

William Simson, Carrier, comes to the Rose in Smithfield on Wednesday, goes out Thursday.

Castle.

Castle-Ashbey in Northamptonshire.

Richard Allein's Waggon comes to the Castle at Smithfield-bars on VWednesday, goes out Thursday.

C pel in Bedfordshire.

Thomas Gascoyne, Carrier, comes to the Cock in Aldersgate-street on Tuesday, goes out VWednesday.

Cranfield in Bedfordshire.

Stephen Parish, Carrier, comes to the George in Aldersgate-street on VWednesday, goes out Thursday.

Cheltenham in Gloucestershire.

Thomas Kimmer, Carrier, comes to the Sarazens head in Carter-lane on Friday, goes out on Saturday.

D

Darby.

Nathanael Warriler and Samuel Lockyer's Waggon comes to the Castle at Smithfield-bars on Saturday, goes out Monday.

Devises in Wiltshire.

Daniel VVant, Waggoner, comes to the Bull-and-Mouth near Aldgate on VWednesday, goes out Thursday.

Daventrey in Northamptonshire.

Joseph Robinson, Carrier, comes to the Castle at Smithfield-bars on VWednesday, goes out Thursday.

Thomas Moore's Waggon comes to the Ram in Smithfield on Saturday, goes out Monday.

Humphrey and Thomas Barker's Waggon comes to the Three Cups in St. John's-street on Wednesday, goes out Thursday.

And with a Coach to the same place on Saturday, and goes out on Monday.

*Dunstable.*

William Eames's Waggon comes to the Three Cups in Aldersgate-street on Tuesday and Friday, and goes out the same Days.

Mr. Marshall's Coach comes to the same place on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, goes out Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

*Dunchurch in Warwickshire.*

Thomas Southam, Carrier, comes to the Castle in West-smithfield on Wednesday, goes out Thursday.

*Derinton and Wellingborough in Northamptonshire.*

Mr. Cole's Waggon comes to the Castle in West-smithfield on Wednesday, goes out Thursday, once a Fort-night.

*Dorset, Salisbury, and Blandford.*

Edward Cooper, Mr. Minchel, and Michael Minchel, come to the Castle in West-smithfield on Wednesday and Saturday, goes out Monday and Thursday.

*Dover.*

John and Thomas Gibbon's Waggon comes to the Kings-head in Southwark on Wednesday and Saturday, goes out Thursday and Monday.

Widow Foster's Coach lies at the White Hart in Southwark.

*Dunmore and High-Ruden in Essex.*

Henry Westwood's Waggon comes to the Three Nuns without Aldgate on Wednesday, goes out on Thursday.

*Danton, Milton, and Husley, in Oxfordshire.*

Nicholas Bafdel, Carrier, comes to the George in Drewry-lane on Wednesday, goes out Thursday.

*Dorchester.*

Edward Cooper, Widow Minching's Coach comes to the Bell in the Strand on Wednesday and Saturday, goes out Monday and Thursday.

*Exeter.*

Exeter.

**M**r. Whiffen's *Waggon* comes to the *Rose* on *Holbourn-bridge* on *Saturday*, goes out *Monday*.

*John Lowry, Richard Haynes, and Mr. Turner's Waggon*, come to the *Kings-Arms* on *Holbourn-bridge* on *Tuesday*, go out *Wednesday*.

*Thomas Morris, Carrier*, comes to the *Sarazent-Head* in *Friday-street* on *Friday*, goes out *Saturday*.

*Thomas Morris, John Morgan, and John Smead, Coachmen*, come to the same place on *Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday*, go out *Monday, Wednesday, and Friday*.

*Richard Brooks, John Locker, and Philip Deming, Carriers*, come to the *Bell* in *Friday-street* on *Saturday*, go out on *Monday*.

Eaton-bridge in Kent.

— *Sasbey, Carrier*, comes to the *White Horse* in *Southwark* on *Monday*, goes out *Tuesday Morning, Early*.

Ely.

*John Croysey* comes to the *Green Dragon* within *Bishopsgate* on *Wednesday*, goes out *Thursday*.

Enfield.

*Mr. Gredue's Coach* comes to the *Bull* within *Bishopsgate*, in and out *Every Day*.

*Henry Celley, Coachman*, comes to the *Four Swans* within *Bishopsgate*, in and out *Every Day*.

Edmonton.

*Widow Boulton's Coach* comes to the *Bull* within *Bishopsgate*, in and out *Every Day*.

*Robert Jourdain's Coach* comes to the *Four Swans* within *Bishopsgate*, in and out *Every Day*.



*Egham in Surrey.*

Robert Miller's Coach comes to the Black Lyon in VWater-lane on Monday, Wednesday, and Fr. day, goes out on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

*Epsom.*

Thomas Matthews comes to the Spread-Eagle in Grace-church-street, in and out Every Day.

Robert Bird, Coachman, comes to the Cross-keys in Grace-church-street on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, goes out Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

*Epping in Essex.*

Margaret Galor's Coach comes to the Nags-head without Aldgate on Tuesday, and goes out Wednesday.

*Eversham in VVorcestershire.*

John Horton and John Robert's Waggon comes to the Castle in VWood-street on Friday, goes out Saturday.

*East-wick in Hertfordshire.*

Lee Buckland, Carrier, comes to the One Swan without Bishopsgate on VWednesday and Saturday, and goes out the same Days.

## F

*Fulworth in Northamptonshire.*

William Perkin's Waggon comes to the Ram in Smithfield on Wednesday, goes out Thursday.

*Finchley in Middlesex.*

VWilliam Atterbury's Coach comes to the Swan-with-two-Necks in St. John's-street, in and out Every Day.

*Fetching in Suffex.*

Thomas Scrase, Carrier, comes to the Greyhound in Southwark on VWednesday, goes out Thursday.

Fenneystanton in Huntingtoushire.

Thomas Arnold's Waggon comes to the Cattern-wheel without Bishopsgate on Thursday, goes out Friday.

Farington and Bampton in Oxfordshire.

Richard Trindall's Waggon comes to the Bell in Holbourn on Wednesday, goes out Thursday.

Froome and VVarminghurst in Somersetshire.

Richard Haynes, Waggoner, comes to the King's-Arms at Holbourn-bridge on Thursday, goes out Friday.

Fording-bridge and Christ-church in Hantshire.

Mr. Batt's Waggon comes to the Oxford-Arms in Warwick-lane on Friday, goes out Saturday.

G

Glocester.

William Allen comes to Blossoms-Inn in Lawrence-lane on Thursday, goes out Friday.

Thomas Huff and John Wood's Waggon comes to the King's-head in the Old-Change on Friday, goes out Saturday.

Robert Stephens and Mr. Wood's Coach comes to the Bolt-and-Fun in Fleet-street on Thursday and Saturday, goes out Monday and Wednesday.

Gainsborough and Hull.

William Plaster, Carrier, comes to the Red Lyon in Aldersgate-street on Saturdays, goes out Mondays.

Grantham and Newark in Lincolnshire.

Henry Wayring's Coach-Waggon comes to the Cross-keys in White-cross-street on Saturday, goes out Monday.

Godliman in Surrey.

Henry Harr, Carrier, comes to the King's-head in Southwark on Wednesday, goes out Thursday.

Thomas Edfull, Carrier, comes to the same place, in and out the same Day.

Guilford in Surry.

Robert Smallpiece and John Dangerfield's Coach comes to the Talbot in the Strand on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, goes out Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.

Richard Thorncomb's Waggon comes to the Queens-head in Southwark on Mondays, goes out Tuesdays.

Thomas Richard's Coach comes to the same place on Monday and Thursday, goes out Tuesday and Friday.

Henry Saunders's Coach comes to the One Bell in the Strand on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, goes out Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.

Grimstead in Suffex.

Carrier, comes to the Half-moon in Southwark on Tuesday and Friday, goes out Wednesday and Saturday.

Grandon in Northamptonshire.

Edward Edwards's Waggon comes to the George in Smithfield on Wednesday, goes out Thursday.

H

Hitching in Hertfordshire.

William Whitingstall's Coach comes to the Bell in Smithfield on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, goes out Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

George Brown, Carrier, comes to the Swan in St. John's-street on Wednesday, goes out Thursday.

John Taylor, Waggoner, comes to the Cock in Old-street on Tuesday and Friday, and goes out the same Day.

Matthew Glover's Waggon comes to the Three Arrows in Golden-lane on Tuesday and Friday, and out the same Day.

Harwich.

Harwich.

— — Coach comes to the Sarazens-head within Aldgate on Monday and Thursday, goes out Tuesday and Friday.

Harringworth in Rutland.

Hawkins Bringhurst, Waggoner, comes to the Castle at Smithfield-bars on Wednesday, goes out Thursday.

Hadnam in Buckinghamshire.

John Barnet's Waggon comes to the Talbot in the Strand on Tuesday, goes out on Friday.

Harding in Hertfordshire.

Mr. Staker's Waggon comes to the Cock in Aldersgate-street on Tuesdays and Fridays, and goes out the same Days.

Harlington.

Thomas King, Carrier, comes to the Golden Lyon in St. John's-street on Tuesday, goes out Wednesday.

Huntington.

Thomas Foster, Carrier, comes to the Red Lyon in Aldersgate-street on Wednesday, goes out Thursday.

William Gee, Carrier, comes to the Three Cups in Aldersgate-street on Wednesday, goes out Thursday.

Harrow-on-the-Hill in Middlesex.

William Taylor's Coach comes to the Crown in Holbourn on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, goes out the same Days.

Mr. Page's Waggon comes to the Unicorn in Holbourn, in and out Every other Day.

Hallifax in Yorkshire.

Richard Casshee, Nicholas Cozens and John Frost, Carriers, come to the Bell in Wood-street on Wednesday, and go out on Thursday.

Gilbert and Robert Sturdey, and John Adkinson and John Hall, Carriers, come to the White Horse at Cripple-gate on Wednesday, go out Thursday.

*The Present State**Horsham in Suffex.*

*Widow Mussell, Carrier, comes to the White Hart in Southwark on Wednesday, and goes out the same Day.*

*Hereford.*

*Richard Hewlyn and Widow Lane, Carriers, come to the Cross-keys in VVood-street on Friday, go out Saturday.*

*Hampstead in Middlesex.*

*Daniel Lyon, Coachman, comes to the Bell in Houlbourn, in and out Every Day.*

*Mr. Taylor's Coach comes to the King's-head in Grays-Inn-lane, in and out Every Day.*

*James Neveld's Coach comes to the Cock-and-Dolphin in Grays-Inn-lane, in and out Every Day.*

*Hertford.*

*George Dyke's Coach-Waggon comes to the One Swan without Bishopsgate on Monday and Thursday, goes out Tuesday and Friday.*

*Mr. Bethel, and Partner, comes to the Bull within Bishopsgate on Monday, VVednesday, and Friday, goes out Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.*

*John Smart's Coach comes to the Vine within Bishopsgate on Monday and Thursday, goes out Tuesday and Friday.*

*John Hall, Carrier, comes to the Four Swans within Bishopsgate on Monday and Thursday, goes out Tuesday and Friday.*

*Hatfield in Hertfordshire.*

*Daniel Addison's Coach comes to the Red Lyon in Aldersgate-street on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, goes out Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.*

*John Bayly's Waggon comes to the Spread-Eagle in Grace-church-street on Thursday, goes out Friday.*

Horn-

Horn-church in Essex.

John Morris's Coach comes to the Three Nuns without Aldgate, in and out three times a Week the same Days.

Thomas Rayman's Waggon comes to the White Hart without Aldgate on Tuesday and Thursday, goes out Wednesday and Friday.

Hodsdon in Hertfordshire.

John Cresp and Robert Heard's Coach and Waggon come to the Dolphin without Bishopsgate on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and go out Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Thomas Hubbal's Coach comes to the Bull within Bishopsgate on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, goes out Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Hendon in Middlesex.

Mr. Austin's Coach comes to the Bell in Holbourn on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, and out the same Days.

Hadham or Much-Hadham in Hertfordshire.

Mr. Owen's Coach-Waggon comes to the Bull within Bishopsgate on Friday, goes out Saturday.

Highworth in Wiltshire.

Widow Bowsher's Waggon comes to the Oxford-Arms in Warwick-lane on Saturday, goes out Monday.

Christopher Viher's Waggon comes to the George on Holbourn-bridge on Saturday, goes out on Monday.

Horsmountsly in Suffex.

James Bradford, Carrier, comes to the King's-head in Southwark on Wednesday, goes out Thursday.

Hooknorton in Oxfordshire.

John Barrett, Waggoner, comes to the Rose on Holbourn-bridge on Wednesday, goes out on Thursday.

Hemp-



*Hempstead in Hertfordshire.*

*Widow Weeden's Waggon comes to the George on Holbourn-bridge on Tuesday and Friday, goes out on Wednesday and Saturday.*

*John Dell comes to the same place, in and out the same Days.*

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## I

*Ipswich.*

*John Richardson's Waggon comes to the Cross keys in Grace-church-street on Wednesday, goes out Thursday.*

*John Richardson and Henry King, Coachmen, come to the same place in Winter on Wednesday and Saturday, go out Thursday and Monday; and in the Summer come Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, and go out Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.*

*Ingerstone in Essex.*

*Francis Cramphorn's Waggon comes to the Three Nuns without Aldgate on Tuesday, goes out on Wednesday.*

*St. Joe's in Huntingdonshire.*

*Thomas Smith, Carrier, comes to the Red Lyon without Bishopsgate on Wednesday, goes out Thursday.*

*Ilford.*

*William Golding's Coach comes to the Crown without Aldgate, in and out Every Day.*

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## K

*Kettring in Northamptonshire.*

*— Sockden's Waggon comes to the Rose in Smithfield on Wednesday, goes out Thursday.*

*Gilbert Storton's Waggon comes to the same place, in and out the same Days; and in the Summer twice a Week.*

*Anthony Thearns, Carrier, comes to the Bell in Basinghall-street on Wednesday, goes out Thursday.*

*Kempson*

Kempson in Bedfordshire.

Andrew Miller, Carrier, comes to the Rose in Smithfield on Tuesday, goes out Wednesday.

Kington in Warwickshire.

William Ricket's Waggon comes to the George in Smithfield on Wednesday, goes out Thursday.

Kaxton in Cambridgeshire.

Thomas Egelton, Carrier, comes to the Three Cups in Aldersgate-street on Thursday, goes out Friday.

Kendall in Westmorland.

Samuel and Thomas Briggs, Robert Greenwood and John Fisher, Carriers, come to the White Horse without Cripplegate on Thursday, go out Friday.

Kigly in Yorkshire.

John Lupton, Carrier, comes to the White Horse without Cripplegate on Wednesday, goes out Friday.

Kingsclear in Hampshire.

Benjamin Cope, Waggoner, comes to the George in Drewry-lane on Wednesday, goes out Thursday.

Kingslingley in Hertfordshire.

Elias Buckmaster's Waggon comes to the White Horse by Fleet-ditch on Tuesday and Friday, and goes out the same Days.

Kidderminster in Worcestershire.

Mr. Taylor and Mr. Tilt's Waggon comes to the Sarazens-head upon Snow-hill on Friday, goes out Saturday.

L

Litterworth in Leicestershire.

Elisha Peatling's Waggon comes to the Ram in Smithfield on Wednesday, goes out Thursday.

Lyn.

*Lyn.*

John Payne, Thomas Crispe, *Coachmen*, come to the Green Dragon within Bishopsgate on Saturday, go out Monday.

*Leicester.*

Mr. Page's Waggon comes to the Rose in Smithfield on Saturday, goes out Monday once a Fortnight.

Thomas Bass comes to the same place on the same Days once a Fortnight.

*Ludlow in Shropshire.*

Mr. Rogers, Carrier, comes to the George without Aldersgate on Friday, goes out Saturday.

*Lavenham in Suffolk.*

John Poole, Carrier, comes to the Cross-keys in Grace-church-street on Thursday, goes out Friday.

*Layton-buzard in Berkshire.*

Joseph Sears, Carrier, comes to the Sarazens-head in Carter-lane on Tuesday, goes out Wednesday.

Widow Elliot's two Waggon come to the Sarazens-head upon Snow-hill on Thursday, go out on Friday.

*Low-Layton in Essex.*

Francis Green, Coachman, comes to the Crown without Aldgate, in and out Every Day.

*Lichfield.*

Mr. Fowler, Mr. Eyre, Mrs. Holloway, come to the George in Aldersgate-street on Friday, go out on Tuesday.

*Linton in Cambridgeshire.*

William Swan's Waggon comes to the Four Swans within Bishopsgate on Wednesday, goes out Thursday.

*Louth in Lincolnshire.*

Mr. Furnace, Carrier, comes to the George in Aldersgate-street on Saturday, goes out on Monday.

Nicholas

Nicholas Mad and Tho. Holland come to the same place, in and out the same Days, One of them once in three Weeks.

Lincoln, Stanford, and Grantham.

Robert Barnes, Benj. and Henry Broomhead comes to the Red Lyon in Aldersgate-street on Saturday, goes out on Monday.

Lancaster, Wiggon, and Liverpoole.

George Grover, John and James Knowles, Thomas Smith, Carriers, come to the Swan-with-two-Necks in Lad-lane on Thursday, go out on Friday, One of them Every Week.

Leedes and Wakfield in Yorkshire.

George Brown, Joseph Naylor and John Houldsworth, Carriers, comes to the White Horse without Cripplegate on Wednesday, goes out Friday.

Robert Harper, James Jackson, Nathanael Houldsworth, Carriers, comes to the Axe in Aldermanbury on Thursday, goes out Friday.

Lempster in Herefordshire.

Richard Rogers, Carrier, comes to the Bull-and-Mouth near Aldersgate on Friday, goes out Saturday.

Lamburn in Berkshire.

James Lynn's Waggon comes to the Bell-savage on Ludgate-hill on Wednesday, goes out Thursday.

Letherhead in Surry.

Thomas Plow's Waggon comes to the King's-head in Southwark on Tuesday, and Friday, goes out Wednesday and Saturday.

Mr. Noy's Coach comes to the same place on Monday and Friday, goes out Tuesday and Saturday.

Luton in Bedfordshire.

Mr. Marshall's Coach comes to the Cock in Aldersgate-street on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, goes out Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Lough.

Loughborough in Leicestershire.

William Henshaw, Mr. Lacy, Carriers, come to the Red Lyon in Aldersgate-street on Saturday, go out Monday once a Fortnight.

Lewes in Sussex.

John Aps, Carrier, comes to the Talbot in Southwark on Wednesday, goes out Thursday.

Mr. Wiggon's Waggon comes to the same place, in and out the same Days.

Henry Tapsfield, Carrier, comes to the George in Southwark on Wednesday, goes out Thursday.

# M

Marlborough.

Mr. Farrent, Carrier, comes to the White Swan on Holbourn-bridge on Wednesday, goes out Thursday.

Mr. Perdue's Waggon comes to the Rose on Holbourn-bridge on Wednesday, goes out Thursday.

Richard Hobb's Coach comes to the Angel on the Back-side of St. Clements on Tuesday, goes out Thursday.

Mr. Hornblow's Waggon comes to the Rose at Holbourn-bridge on Tuesday, goes out Wednesday.

Middlewich, Manchester, and Boulton.

Clapos Ratcliff, Carrier, comes to the Axe in Aldermanbury on Thursday, goes out Friday.

Great Marlow in Buckinghamshire.

John Messinger's Waggon comes to the Angel on the Back-side of St. Clements on Thursday, goes out Friday.

Manchester.

Thomas Broom, Edward Holmes and Thomas Banford, Carriers, come to the Axe in Aldermanbury on Thursday, go out Friday.

John Gardner, Carrier, comes to Blossoms-Inn on Thursdays, and goes out on Fridays.

There are some other Carriers that lie at this Inn, whose Names, through the moroseness and disingenuity of the Master of the Inn, to whom Application was made, we could not learn.

May-

# of LONDON.

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## Mayfield in Suffex.

Stephen Rolph, Carrier, comes to the Grey-hound in Southwark on VWednesday, goes out Thursday.

## Mansfield in Nottinghamshire.

William Hurst, Carrier, comes to the George in West-smithfield on Saturday, goes out Monday.

## Marfield in Cheshire.

Mr. Holland, Edward Lee, Thomas Brooks, Carriers, come to the Swan-with-two-Necks in Lad-lane on Thursday, go out on Friday.

## Maidenhead in Berkshire.

Giles Saunders's Coach comes to the Black Lyon in Water-lane in Fleet-street, in and out Every Day.

## Marshgibbon in Buckinghamshire.

Mr. VVest, Carrier, comes to the Sarazens-head in Carter-lane on Tuesday, goes out on VWednesday.

## Mavill in Suffex.

Stephen Roffe, Carrier, comes to the Grey-hound in Southwark on VWednesday, goes out Thursday.

## Maidstone in Kent.

Mr. Varnham's Coach comes to the Star on Fish-street-hill on Monday and Friday, goes out Tuesday and Saturday.

Mr. Frencham, Carrier, comes to the Kings-head in Southwark on Wednesday, goes out Thursday.

## Malden in Essex.

Mr. Webb's Coach comes to the Blue-Boar in White-Chappel on Tuesday and Friday, goes out Wednesday and Saturday.

His Waggon comes to the same place on VWednesday, goes out Thursday.

## Meltonmowberry in Leicestershire.

George VWhitehead comes to the Ram in Smithfield on Saturday, goes out Monday once a Fortnight.

George



George Elmes comes in and goes out the same Days once a Fortnight.

Richard Gerrard's Coach comes to the George in Smithfield on Saturday, goes out Monday.

#### Monmouth.

Robert Long, Thomas Bright, Carriers, come to the Bell in Friday-street on Friday, go out Saturday.

#### Medhurst.

Mr. Tufft, Carrier, comes to the White Hart in Southwark on Tuesday, goes out Wednesday.

#### N

#### Northampton.

**W**illiam Smith's Waggon comes to the Ram in Smithfield on Wednesday, goes out Thursday.

Thomas Harwood's Waggon comes to the Rose in Smithfield on Wednesday, goes out Thursday.

#### Newbery.

Henry Gerle's Waggon comes to the King's-Arms on Holbourn-bridge on Wednesday, goes out Thursday.

#### Nottingham.

John Hawking's, Esq; Coach comes to the Ram in Smithfield on Friday, goes out Monday.

Richard Tuffin's Waggon comes to the same place on Saturday, goes out Monday.

Edward Wilkinson's Waggon comes to the same place, in and out the same Days.

John Tuffin's Coach comes to the Bell-savage on Ludgate-hill on Saturday, goes out on Monday.

#### Newport in Buckinghamshire.

John Williamson's Coach and Waggon comes to the Bull-and-Mouth by Aldersgate on Wednesday, goes out Thursday.

St. Needs

*St. Needs in Huntingtonshire.*

*John Sawyer's Waggon comes to the Three Cups in Aldersgate-street on Saturday, goes out Monday.*

*Edward Sowell, Carrier, comes to the Cock in Aldersgate-street on Saturdays, goes out Mondays.*

*Newcastle Under-line in Staffordshire.*

*Thomas and John Badely, Carriers, come to the Swan-with-two-Necks in Lad-lane on Saturday, go out Monday.*

*Newport in Shropshire.*

*William Cassewell's Waggon comes to the Castle and Faulcon by Aldersgate on Wednesday, goes out Thursday once in three Weeks.*

*Natsford, Middle-wich and North-wich in Cheshire.*

*Henry Goodyard, Clapus Ratliff, come to the Axe in Aldermanbury on Thursday, go out Friday.*

*North-Hall in Hertfordshire.*

*Joseph Plumb's Coach comes to the George in Aldersgate-street on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, goes out Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.*

*Nodleage in Gloucestershire.*

*William Bridgman's Waggon comes to the Sarazens-head upon Snow-hill on Wednesday, goes out Thursday.*

*Norwich.*

*Robert Cook's Waggon comes to the Bull within Bishopsgate on Tuesdays, goes out Wednesdays.*

*Mr. Philips's Coach comes to the Green Dragon within Bishopsgate on Saturday, goes out Monday.*

*Thomas Southgate's Waggon comes to the same place on Thursday, goes out Friday.*

*Roger Hurtt's Coach comes to the Bull within Bishopsgate on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, goes out Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.*

*Roger Hurtt, Horse Carrier, comes to the same place on Thursday, goes out Friday.*

## Oxford.

**M**r. Eldridg's Coach comes to the Chequer in Holbourn on Saturday, goes out Monday.

Thomas Dye's Coach comes to the Grey-hound in Holbourn on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, goes out Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Mr. Richards and Mr. Stovell's Coach comes to the Black Swan in Holbourn on Saturday, Tuesday, and Thursday, goes out Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Thomas Moore's Waggon and Coach comes to the Sarazens-head upon Snow-hill, in and out Every Day.

Edward Bartlett's Waggon comes to the Oxford-Arms in VVarwick-lane on Tuesday, goes out Wednesday ; and with a Coach three Days in a Week.

## Oundell in Northamptonshire.

Faulconer Griffin, Carrier, comes to the Ram in Smithfield on Wednesday, goes out Thursday.

Peter Faulconer, Waggoner, comes to the Ram in Smithfield on Wednesday, goes out Thursday.

## Onger in Essex.

William Stane's Waggon-Coach comes to the Crown without Aldgate on Monday and Thursday, goes out Tuesday and Friday.

His Coach comes to the same place on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, goes out Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

## Olney in Buckinghamshire.

John Kent, Waggoner, comes to the George in Smithfield on Wednesday, goes out Thursday.

## Oakingham in Berkshire.

Henry Smith's Coach comes to the White Swan in Swan-yard against Somerset-house, in and out Every Day.

Jacob Hewet, Waggoner, comes to the Oxford-Arms in Warwick-lane on Wednesday, goes out Thursday.

Henry

Henry Hibbet, *Waggoner*, comes to the White Horse in Friday-street on Wednesday, goes out Thursday.

P

Plaxton in Kent.

**T**homas Perch comes to the Ship in Southwark on Tuesday and Friday, goes out Wednesday and Saturday.

Pool in Dorsetshire.

Jonathan Waldron comes to the Rose at Holbourn-bridge on Saturday, goes out Monday.

Parkstreet in Hertfordshire.

Henry Shepperd's *Waggon* comes to the Cock in Aldersgate-street on Monday and Thursday, goes out Tuesday and Friday.

Preston in Lancashire.

Peter Green, Tho. Green, Charles Ashhurst, George Hilton, *Carriers*, come to the Castle in Wood-street on Thursday, go out Friday.

Puckridge in Hertfordshire.

James Woodland, *Carrier*, comes to the One Swan without Bishopsgate on Thursday, goes out Friday.

Petworth in Sussex.

Mr. Roberts, *Carrier*, comes to the White-Hart in Southwark on Wednesday, goes out Thursday.

Mr. VWashington, *Carrier*, comes to the Kings-head in Southwark on Tuesday, goes out Wednesday.

Peterborough.

Mr. Farey, *Carrier*, comes to the Bell in Friday-street on Wednesday, goes out Thursday.

Portsmouth.

Arthur Goldring and Henry Brown's *Waggon* comes to the White-Hart in Southwark on Wednesday, goes out Thursday.

Their *Coach* comes to the same place on Friday, goes out on Monday.

Brice Head's Coach comes to the Cross-keys in Gracechurch-street on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, goes out Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

## R

Rugby in Warwickshire.

John Braynes, Waggoner, Carrier and Caravan in the Summer, comes to the Ram in Smithfield on Wednesday, goes out Thursday.

Reading and Newbury in Berkshire.

Widow Sayward's Waggon comes to the Cross-keys in Wood-street on Tuesday, goes out Wednesday.

Ann Walker's Waggon comes to Gerrards-Hall in Basing-lane on Wednesday, goes out Thursday.

Robert Toby's Coach comes to the White Swan in Swan-yard against Somerset-house, in and out Every Day.

Mr. Street's Coach comes to the Bolt-and-Tun in Fleet-street, in and out Every Day.

Widow Barnet's Coach comes to the White Horse in Fleet-street, in and out Every Day.

Rumford in Essex.

Anthony Write's Coach comes to the Sarazens-head within Aldgate, in and out Every Day.

Royston.

Mr. Gattwood comes to the Vine within Bishopsgate on Thursday, goes out Friday.

Richmond in Yorkshire.

John Chambers, Christopher Burrell, Robert Teasdale, Carriers, come to the White Horse without Cripplegate on Saturday, go out on Monday (one of them) Every Week.

Rye in Sussex.

Alexander Moone, Carrier, comes to the Greyhound in Southwark on Monday and Thursday, goes out Tuesday and Friday.

Strat-

S

Stratford upon Avon in Warwickshire.

**R**ichard Newcomb's Waggon comes to the Ram in Smithfield on Wednesday, goes out Thursday.

Southam in Warwickshire.

John Newcomb's Waggon comes to the Ram in Smithfield on Wednesday, goes out Thursday.

Shipton upon Stower in Worcestershire.

John Birce, Waggoner, comes to the Rose in Smithfield on Wednesday, goes out Thursday.

Stoke-Bruen in Northamptonshire.

Daniel Stephens, Carrier, comes to the George in Smithfield on Tuesday, goes out Wednesday.

Stafford.

Thomas Ward's Waggon comes to the Castle and Faulcon by Aldersgate on Saturday, goes out Monday once a Fortnight.

Stony-Stratford in Buckinghamshire.

Widow Ball, Carrier, comes to the George in Aldersgate-street on Tuesday, goes out Wednesday.

Southampton.

Coaches and Waggon come to the White Swan at Holbourn-bridge on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, go out Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Sherington in Buckinghamshire.

John Rogers, Carrier, comes to the George in Aldersgate-street on Wednesday, goes out Thursday.

Salisbury.

Owen King's Waggon comes to the King's-Arms on Holbourn-bridge on Thursday and Saturday, goes out Monday and Friday.

Mrs. Mincham and her Partner's Coach comes to the Angel, on the Back-side of St. Clements, on Tuesday,  
V Thursday.



Thursday, and Saturday, goes out Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

*Shrewsbury.*

Mr. Fowler, Mr. Earle, Mrs. Holloway's Coach comes to the George in Aldersgate-street on Saturday, goes out Monday.

Thomas Foster, John Fieldhows, VWilliam Evans, Andrew Atcherly, John Beech, Carriers, come to the Bell in Wood-street on Thursday, go out Friday.

James Davis, John Symons, Senior, John Symons, Junior, Carriers, come to the Cattle in Wood-street on Thursday, go out Friday.

*Stanford and Grantham in Lincolnshire.*

Widow Warrin, with two Waggons, comes to the Cock in Old-street on Saturday, goes out Monday.

*Shaftsbury in Dorsetshire.*

Morris Slead, Carrier, comes to Gerrard's-Hall in Basing-lane on Friday, goes out Saturday.

*Stroudwater in Gloucestershire.*

Lawrence Huland, Carrier, comes to Gerrard's-Hall in Basing-lane on Thursday, goes out Friday.

Samuel Tanner, John Aldridge, Edward Wilkinson, Carriers, come to the Bell in Friday-street on Friday, go out Saturday.

*Sherbourn, Crookhorn and Evel.*

Mr. Clarke, Carrier, comes to Gerrard's-Hall in Basing-lane on Friday, goes out Saturday.

*Sandon in Hertfordshire.*

—— Bowcock, Carrier, comes to the Red Lyon without Bishopsgate on Thursday, goes out Friday.

*Southgate by Enfield.*

James Lawrence's Coach comes to the Four Swans within Bishopsgate, in and out Every Day.

South-

Southstoke in Okfordshire.

George Dacon, Carrier, comes to the George in Drewry-lane on Tuesday, goes out VWednesday.

Stenning in Suffex.

Henry Barnes, Carrier, comes to the King's-head in Southwark on Wednesday, goes out Thursday.

Swallowfield in Wiltshire.

Nicholas Pembroke's Waggon comes to the Bull in Holbourn on Thursday, goes out Friday.

Stow-in-the-Hould in Oxfordshire.

James Hichman's Waggon comes to the Sarazens-head upon Snow-hill on VWednesday, goes out Thursday.

Sanford in Essex.

Henry Backer, Carrier, comes to the Sarazens-head within Aldgate on Tuesday, goes out on VWednesday.

Saffron-Walden.

James Godsell's Coach comes to the Blue-Boar within Aldgate on Monday and Friday, goes out Tuesday and Saturday the four Winter-Moneths; but in the Summer, in and out Every Day.

Mr. Swan, Carrier, comes to the Vine within Bishopsgate on Wednesday, goes out Thursday.

Stanbourne in Essex.

John Smith, Carrier, comes to the Ram-head in Fenchurch-street on VWednesday, goes out Thursday.

Shoreham in Suffex.

Thomas Blewman, Carrier, comes to the Queens-head in Southwark on VWednesday, goes out on Thursday.

Sunnock in Kent.

Richard Cockett's Waggon comes to the Spur in Southwark on Monday and Thursday, goes out Tuesday and Friday.

## Sudbury.

Richard Baker's *Waggon and Stage-Coach* comes to the Spread-Eagle in Grace-church-street on Thursday, goes out Friday.

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## T

## Tociter in Northamptonshire.

John Lintill's *Waggon* comes to the Ram in Smithfield on Thursday, goes out Friday.

Duke Capel's *Waggon* comes to the Castle at Smithfield-bars on Thursday, goes out Friday.

## Tedington in Bedfordshire.

Richard Austin, *Carrier*, comes to the Swan-with-two-Necks in St. John's-street on Tuesday, goes out Wednesday.

## Thacksted in Essex.

John Perrey, *Carrier*, comes to the Sarazens-head within Aldgate on Tuesday, goes out Wednesday.

## Taunton-Deane in Somersetshire.

John Whitemarsh, *Carrier*, comes to the Bell in Wood-street on Friday, goes out Saturday.

George Priest, *Carrier*, comes to the Bell in Friday-street on Saturday, goes out Monday.

## Thame in Oxfordshire.

Samuel Randolph, *Waggoner*, comes to the White-Horse in Friday-street on Thursday, goes out Friday.

John Bate, *Carrier*, comes to the Sarazens-head in Friday-street on Wednesday, goes out Thursday.

## Trubridge in Wiltshire.

John Turner, *Carrier*, comes to the Bell in Wood-street on Saturday, goes out Monday once a Fortnight, and in the Summer comes with a Coach.

## Tamworth in Warwickshire.

Charles Wilcocks, *Carrier*, comes to the Bell in Wood-street on Saturday, goes out Monday once a Fortnight; and in the Summer comes with a Coach.

Tun;

Tunbridge in Kent.

Mrs. Foster and Mr. Freckleton's Coach comes to the White Hart in Southwark on Tuesday and Saturday, goes out Monday and Friday in Winter; but in Summer comes in and goes out Every other Day.

William Reeve's Waggon comes to the George in Southwark, in Winter, on Tuesday, goes out Wednesday; during the time of the Wells, comes in on Monday and Thursday, goes out Tuesday and Friday.

Richard Roofs, Carrier, comes to the same place, in and out the same Days.

U

Uxbridge.

Francis Snow, Coachman, comes to the Bull in Holbourn, in and out Every Day.

W

Winchester.

Thomas Valdren's Waggon comes to the Rose on Holbourn-bridge on Wednesday and Saturday, goes out Monday and Thursday.

Ware.

Robert Heard's Coach comes to the Vine within Bishopsgate on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, goes out Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Another Coach comes to the Dolphin without Bishopsgate, in and out the same Days.

Wantage in Berkshire.

John Alder, Waggoner, comes to the Sarazens-head in Friday-street on Wednesday, goes out Thursday.

Wallingford in Berkshire.

John Rotham, Waggoner, comes to the White-Horse in Friday-street on Tuesday, goes out Wednesday.

Witney in Oxfordshire.

Tho. Hucks, Waggoner, comes to the George on

Holbourn-bridge on Wednesday, goes out Thursday.

Wittham in Essex.

John Summers, Carrier, comes to the Cross-keys in Grace-church-street on Thursday, goes out on Friday.

Warwick.

Lawrence and Thomas Standish, Waggoners, come to the Sarazens-head upon Snow-hill on Friday, go out Saturday.

Nicholas Rothwell, Waggoner, comes to the Bell in Smithfield on Wednesday, goes out Thursday.

VVoobourne in Bedfordshire.

Widow Preston, Carrier, comes to the Windmill in St. John's-street on Tuesday, goes out VWednesday.

Watford in Hertfordshire.

Joseph Field's Waggon comes to the George at Holbourn-bridge on Tuesday and Friday, goes out VWednesday and Saturday.

Henry Golsford's Waggon comes to the George on Holbourn-bridge on Monday, VWednesday, and Friday, goes out Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

VVendover in Buckinghamshire.

John Christmas, Waggoner, comes to the Swan at Holbourn-bridge on VWednesday, goes out Thursday.

Westram in Kent.

Richard Francis, Carrier, comes to the Grey-hound in Southwark on Monday and Thursday, goes out Tuesday and Friday.

Woodstock in Oxfordshire.

Mr. Morgan's Waggon comes to the Bell in Holbourn on Thursday, goes out Friday.

VVisbick in the Isle of Ely.

Tho. Bond, *Carrier*, comes to the Bull within Bishopsgate on Thursday, goes out on Friday.

VVickham in Buckinghamshire.

Roger Clear's *Waggon* comes to the Bell-savage on Ludgate-hill on Wednesday, goes out Thursday.

Elias Lane's *Waggon* comes to the George in Aldersgate-street on Tuesday, goes out Wednesday.

VWilliam Norman comes to the Sarazens-head in Friday-street on Tuesday, goes out Wednesday.

High-Wickham in Buckinghamshire.

Jeremiah Rolph's *Caravan* comes to the Bull-and-Mouth near Aldersgate on Monday, goes out Tuesday.

Worcester.

Widow Twitrey's *Coach* comes to the Blue-Boar in Holbourn on Saturday, goes out Monday once a Fortnight.

Thomas VVichley's *Coach* comes to the King's-head in the Strand on Wednesday and Saturday, goes out Thursday and Monday.

Richard Rogers's *Waggon* comes to the Bull-and-Mouth near Aldersgate on Friday, goes out Saturday.

Anthony Drouth, Joseph Bray, *Carriers*, come to the Bell in VWood-street on Friday, go out Saturday.

VValdron in Suffex.

Widow Noldred, *Carrier*, comes to the Grey-hound in Southwark on VWednesday, goes out Thursday.

VValtham-stow in Essex.

George Griffin's *Coach* comes to the Crown without Aldgate, in and out Every Day.

VValtham-Abby.

John West, *Coachman*, comes to the Green Dragon within Bishopsgate, in and out Every Day.



*Woodford.*

*William Huggleston's Coach comes to the Three Nuns without Aldgate, in and out Every Day.*

*Wells in Somersetshire.*

*Richard Clave, Lawrence Holdbrook, Carriers, come to the Castle in Wood-street on Thursday, go out Saturday.*

*Weeden in Northamptonshire.*

*Tho. Barnes, Waggoner, comes to the Bell in Smithfield on Wednesday, goes out Thursday.*

*Woosen in Buckinghamshire.*

*Philip Reynolds, Carrier, comes to the Red Lyon and Axe in Red-cross-street on Wednesday, goes out Thursday.*

*Whetomsted in Hertfordshire.*

*Richard Crouch's Waggon comes to the Cock in Aldersgate-street on Tuesday and Friday, goes out Wednesday and Saturday.*

*Warrington in Lancashire.*

*Mr. Taylor, James Wood, John Hilton, Richard Gerrard, Carriers, come to the Castle and Faulcon in Aldersgate-street on Thursday, go out Friday.*

*Woolverhampton in Staffordshire.*

*Mr. Teylers, Carrier, comes to the Castle and Faulcon in Aldersgate-street on Friday, goes out Saturday once a Fortnight.*

*William Lilley comes to the Ram in Smithfield on Saturday, goes out Monday.*

*Whetstone in Middlesex.*

*Joseph Hickman's Coach comes to the Golden Lyon in St. John's-street, in and out Every Day.*

*Westcheffer.*

*William Perrin, Carrier, comes to Blossoms-Inn on Friday, goes out on Saturday.*

*Mr.*

*Mr. Holloway's Coach comes to the Catherine-wheel in West-Smithfield.*

*James Pain, Carrier, comes to the Castle and Faulcon by Aldersgate on Friday, goes out Saturday.*

*Mr. Whitehouse's Waggon comes to the same place, in and out the same Days once in three VWeeks.*

*Mr. Fowler. Mr. Earle, and Mrs. Holloway's VVaggon comes to the George in Aldersgate-street on Wednesday and Saturday, goes out Monday and Thursday.*

Windsor.

*Mr. Simmerfon's Coach comes to the White Horse in Fleet-street, in and out Every Day.*

*George Strugler, Coachman, comes to the Bell-savage on Ludgate-hill, in and out Every Day.*

*Giles Saunders, Coachman, comes to the Black Lyon in Water-lane in Fleet-street, in and out Every Day.*

Y

Yarmouth and Norwich.

**M***r. Philipo, Coachman, comes to the Green Dragon within Bishopsgate on Wednesday and Friday, goes out Thursday and Saturday.*

York.

*Francis Gardner, Margaret Gardner, Henry Molden's Coach come to the Black Swan in Holbourn on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, go out on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.*

*John Loft, Ralph Colson, Henry Dickson, Carriers, come to the Bear in Basing-lane on Wednesday, go out on Friday.*

*William Pell, Carrier, comes to the Red Lyon in Aldersgate-street on Saturday, goes out Monday once in three VWeeks.*

*Abraham Pillin and VVidow Dickson, Carriers, come to the same place, in and out the same Days, once in three VWeeks.*

*An Appendix, containing a List of Their Majesties Principal Officers of State, and of the chief Courts of Judicature, &c. which shou'd have been inserted in their proper Places, cou'd they have been obtain'd time enough.*

**M**arquess of Caermarthen, Lord-President of the Council.

Marquess of Halifax,  
Lord Privy-Seal.

Duke of Norfolk, Earl-Marshal of England.

Earl of Lindsey, Lord Great Chamberlain of England.

Earl of Devonshire, Lord Steward of His Majesties Household.

Earl of Dorset and Middlesex, Lord-Chamberlain of His Majesties Household.

E. of Portland, Mr Bentinck, Groom of the Stole to His Majesty.

Visc. Newport, Treasurer of His Majesties Household.

Earl of Shrewsbury,

E. of Nottingham, Their Majesties Principal Secretaries of State.

*In the High Court of Chancery.*

Lords Commissioners for the Custody of the Great Seal.

Sir John Maynard, Knight and Baronet.

Sir Anthony Keck, Knight.

Sir William Rawlinson, Kt.

Henry Pawle, Esq; Master of the Rolls.

*Masters in Chancery.*

Sir Isaac William Child.

Sir Miles Cook, Knight.

Sir John Franklin, Knight.

Sir Adam Ottley, Knight.

Sir John Hoskins, Knight and Baronet.

Sir Robert Legard, Knight.

Sir James Astery, Knight.

Dr. John Edisbury.

John Methuen, Esquire.

Dr. Roger Meredith.

• Samuel Keck, Esquire.

*Six Clerks.*

Sir William Perkins, Kt.  
Sir Robert Marsham, Kt.  
Shem Bridges, Esq;  
Richard Garth, Esq;  
Littleton Poule, Esq;  
Bazil Herne, Esq;  
Matthew Black, Esquire,  
Ulher of the Court.

*Masters of the Examiner's Office.*

Francis Twisden, } Esq;  
William Adderly, }

*Registers of the Court of Chancery.*

Geo. Edward, }  
Carew Guidett, } Esq;  
Edw. Geldsbrough, }  
Rich. Price, }

*Entering Registers.*

Rob. Devenish, }  
Henry Devenish, } Gent.  
Richard Barnford, Gent.  
Master of the Receipt-Office.

*Clerks of the Petebag-Office.*

Aaron Pinguey, } Esquires.  
John Lloyd, }  
Samuel Poynter, Esquire,  
Master of the Affidavit-Office.

*Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.*

The Right Honourable Sir  
John Lowther of Low-  
ther, Baronet.  
Richard Hambden, Esq;  
Thomas Pelham, Esq;  
Sir Stephen Fox, Knight.

*Commissioners for the Office of Lord High Admiral.*

Earl of Torrington.  
Earl of Carberry.  
Sir Michael Wharton, Bar.  
Sir Thomas Lee, Bar.  
Sir John Chicheley, Bar.  
Sir John Lowther of Whit-  
Haven, Bar.  
William Sacheverill, Esq;  
Admiral.

Earl of Torrington.  
Mr. Edward Russell.

*Vice-Admiral.*

Mr. William Davies.  
Mr. Henry Killigrew.

*Rere-Admiral.*

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